"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,167. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT URGES UNITY FOR PEACE

Outlines to Scientific Congress His Complete Policy for Pan-America.

ARBITRATION THE BASE

Political Independence and Territorial Integrity of All Should Be Guaranteed.

TO CHECK REVOLUTIONS

Drastic Measures Proposed to Stop Uprisings in the Interest of Domestic Transquillity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—President Wilson this evening, before one of the closing sessions of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, outlined his Pan-American policy. The President's discussion of the proposed treaties, which Secretary Lansing is now considering in detail with all the American chancelleries, was the first official public statement of the scope and purpose of the proposed conventions.

Like Mr. Lansing in his address of welcome to the Scientific Congress, President Wilson tonight declared that the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed by the United States on her own authority. It had always been maintained and always would be maintained upon her own responsibility, he said. The time had come, he added, when the fears and suspicions aroused in the smaller countries of an American protectorate should be removed. He congratulated himself upon living in an age when the statesmen of the New World with one purpose were working for the closer unity of the countries that already were bound to each other by physical and ideal aspirations of like sort.

The President's Pan-American program as he outlined it tonight proposes that the American nations shall:

Unite in guaranteeing to each other absolute political independence and territorial integrity.

Agree to settle all pending boundary disputes as soon as possible by amicable process.

Agree to handle all disputes arising among them by patient, impartial investigation and to settle them by arbitration.

Agree that no revolutionary expedition shall be outfitted against or supplies for revolutionists shipped to neighboring States.

The President's announcement as to the guaranteeing of the independence of all American republics is regarded as going a long way in advance of his famous Mobile speech, at which he gave pledge that the United States would never seize another foot of ground. The President's statement, it is hoped, will set at rest fears that have arisen at difficult points in the Mexican situation.

Exactly how the new policy will affect the treaties now pending in the Senate with Nicaragua and Haiti and the treaty already in force between the United States and Santo Domingo by which the United States exercises a financial protectorate over that country is not known. There have been suggestions recently that these treaties might be amended in the Senate, but there has been no official announcement on the subject nor has the nature of the possible amendments been disclosed.

The President's appearance before the Congress tonight was a great personal triumph. There was enthusiastic applause when he entered the hall, accompanied by his aides. Mrs. Wilson made her first public appearance in Washington tonight as the President's wife. With Miss Margaret Wilson, she occupied a box almost over the Speaker's stand. On the platform were the members of the Cabinet, Latin-American diplomats, and officers of the Scientific Congress.

The President's Speech.

The President spoke as follows:

"It was a matter of sincere regret with me that I was not in the city to extend the greetings of the Government to this distinguished body, and I am very happy that I have returned in time at least to extend to it my felicitations upon the unusual interest and success of its proceedings. I wish that it might have been my good fortune to be present at the sessions and be instructed by the papers that we read. I have somewhat become inured to scientific papers in the course of a long experience, but I have never ceased to be instructed and to enjoy them.

"The sessions of this Congress have been looked forward to with the greatest interest throughout this country, because there is no more certain evidence of intellectual life than the desire of men of all nations to share their thoughts with one another.

"I have been told so much about the proceedings of this Congress that I feel that I can congratulate you upon the increasing sense of comradeship and intimate intercourse which has marked its sessions from day to day; and it is a very happy circumstance in our view that this, perhaps the most vital and successful of the meetings of the Congress, should have occurred in the capital of our own country, because we should wish to regard this as the universal place where ideas worth while are exchanged and shared.

"The drawing together of the Americas, ladies and gentlemen, has long been dreamed of and desired. It is a matter of peculiar gratification, therefore, to see this great thing happen; to see the Americas drawing together, and not drawing together upon any insubstantial foundation of mere sentiment.

"After all, even friendship must be based upon a perception of common sympathies of common interests, of common ideals, and of common purposes.

"Men cannot be friends unless they intend the same things, and the Americas have more and more realized that in all essential particulars they intend the same thing with regard to their thought and their life and their activities.

"To be privileged, therefore, to see this drawing together in friendship and communion, based upon these solid foundations, affords every one who looks on with open eyes peculiar satisfaction and joy; and it has seemed to me that the language of science, the language of impersonal thought, the language of those who think, not along the lines of individual interest but along what are in-

Continued on Page 4.

BERLIN SAYS KAISER IS RAPIDLY RECOVERING

Calls Illness Minor—Baltimore Specialist Tells of Report That It Is Cancer.

BERLIN, Jan. 6, (via London.)—It was reiterated today that the persistent stories concerning the serious illness of Emperor William and even of his death were absolutely unfounded and emanated from unreliable and irresponsible news sources outside of Germany.

The Emperor is recovering rapidly from a minor illness and has been out recently.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—A leading surgical specialist of this city said today that he had learned from Dr. James J. West, a former Baltimorean, now eminent in Berlin medical circles, that Kaiser Wilhelm has a cancer.

Two years ago there was a report that the Kaiser was in poor health, and that an operation would be necessary. The Kaiser's physicians reported later that he had improved, and that an operation would not be necessary. According to information conveyed to the specialist by Dr. West, however, the operation was performed, and it was for an ulcer on the right side of the larynx.

Dr. West was called in consultation. He advised that the ulcer be burned out. This was done and the Kaiser improved.

Dr. West went to Germany about five years ago. He was known in this country as one of the best cancer specialists, and it was not long before he gained fame in Germany. He is now at the head of one of the largest cancer clinics in Berlin.

Ulcers on the larynx have sometimes been cured, the Baltimore specialist said today, and radium had played a most important part in their treatment. When the ulcer was small and had not developed into an incurable cancer radium could be used with good effect. There had been a number of cures in this city, and demonstrations had been made in the clinics, the specialist asserted. In the case of the Kaiser, however, according to Dr. West, the ulcer was not entirely cleared away, and it was to be expected that it would reappear.

According to the Baltimore specialist, the only thing that can be done in the case of a cancer of the throat is to cut away the larynx and insert two tubes, one for breathing purposes and the other for carrying the food to the stomach. When the cancer is on one side of the larynx it is only necessary to cut away half of the larynx. There is an ever-present danger, even when the operation is entirely successful, of infection. Another danger fully as grave is pneumonia.

As the vocal cords are in the larynx, when the latter is cut away the patient loses all power of speech. If the larynx is only partially removed, there is a possibility of saving the vocal cords.

According to Dr. West, the growth in the Kaiser's larynx has spread, and it was necessary to remove the entire larynx. The Kaiser's father suffered from the same disease, and died after the larynx had been successfully removed. His death was due to pneumonia.

NORWEGIAN SHIP SUNK IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

Two of the Fridtjof Nansen's Crew Are Killed—Ship was Bound for Rotterdam.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Norwegian steamer Fridtjof Nansen of Bergen, bound from the east coast of Africa for Rotterdam, was sunk in the English Channel yesterday.

Two of the crew were killed, while the remainder were landed at Deal today. She was of 3,275 gross tons.

COL. HOUSE IN LONDON; BREAKFAST WITH PAGE

Not in Europe to Regulate Our Embassies—Denies Any Peace Mission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Col. E. M. House, confidant and special representative in Europe of President Wilson, arrived in England today. Landing from the steamer Rotterdam at Falmouth, he came immediately to London and assured Ambassador Page in a private talk at Mr. Page's home that he had not come to Europe to convey any word from the President that Mr. Page was making a mistake by thinking he was running the Ambassadorial job for all of Europe.

Colonel House expressed himself to Mr. Page as impatient over the reports cabled here from America and insisted that his trip did not have the slightest bearing upon the Ambassador's handling of affairs in any way. He assured Mr. Page that the only idea of his visit was to learn for himself exactly how the war was going and to acquaint himself with the internal condition of the belligerents.

Colonel House, owing to his peculiar relationship to President Wilson, received every courtesy from the British authorities, being allowed to leave the Rotterdam first of all the passengers and after only a perfunctory examination of his baggage, so that he reached London early in the morning, twelve hours ahead of any other passenger. Ambassador Page learned Colonel House was in London when the Colonel telephoned to the Ambassador's home in Grosvenor Square, asking if he might go to the Page house for breakfast. By 8:30 o'clock Mr. Page and Colonel House were sitting down to breakfast.

Mr. Page explained that the cabled report that had intimated that he was at odds with the American Ambassadors at Berlin and Vienna were all nonsense. Colonel House told Mr. Page that he expected to remain in Europe at least two months getting information on the progress of the war and would consult Mr. Page freely while in London. On his visit last Spring Colonel House stayed at Ambassador Page's home and the Ambassador urged him to accept a similar hospitality this time, but Colonel House had engaged a suite at the Ritz for himself and his wife, and they will remain there.

The Colonel smiled tonight when the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES asked him if his trip to Europe had any bearing upon sounding the belligerents upon peace.

"They gave that as a reason last trip," he replied. "It wasn't true any more than it is now."

Colonel House said he expected to remain in London ten days seeing officials and other prominent persons, and then to go to Paris, Rome, and other European capitals. Asked if he expected to go to Berlin, he replied "Perhaps."

It was with his usual diplomatic secretiveness that Colonel House talked with THE TIMES correspondent, being careful to say nothing that would give a too intimate clue to his own thoughts on the subject of the war, avoiding a reply to the query as to how long he thought the war would last. He would make no comment on the sinking of the Persia.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

WILL OUST RILEY UNLESS HE QUITS

Superintendent of Prisons Refuses to Resign, as Whitman Demands.

GOVERNOR IS INDIGNANT

Says Riley's Draft of 66 Men to Dannemora Was "Intimidation of Witnesses."

DR. KIRCHWEY APPEALED

His Long Feud with Warden Osborne to Cost Clinton County Democrat $6,000 Job.

The immediate resignation of State Supt. of Prisons John B. Riley was demanded yesterday by Governor Whitman. Mr. Riley received the notice at the Hotel Martinique here last evening, and announced that he would not resign.

The Governor's action was regarded by all who learned of it as the latest move in the feud which has existed between the Superintendent and Thomas Mott Osborne since the latter's appointment as Warden of Sing Sing Prison in December, 1914. It was occasioned by an order of Supt. Riley, transferring inmates of Sing Sing to other prisons in the State.

This was regarded by Governor Whitman as an attempt to hamper the work of Dr. George W. Kirchwey, ex-Dean of the Columbia Law School, who succeeded Mr. Osborne as Warden when the latter entered recently on an indefinite leave of absence in which to defend himself against indictments for malfeasance in office and immorality.

"Intimidation," Says Governor.

"The men ordered transferred," said the Governor at Albany last night, "are the influential members of the Mutual Welfare League and friends of Mr. Osborne. Some of them are witnesses for him. It is a very serious situation, and you can see why. While it is entirely unfair, as Supt. Riley said, that Mr. Osborne should remain at the head of the prison while there are witnesses there both for and against him, it is equally unfair that these witnesses should be intimidated by being transferred to other prisons. It was entirely and absolutely agreed among us when Dr. Kirchwey assumed the post of Warden that he should have an absolutely free hand in running the prison."

The Governor did not say so, but friends of Mr. Osborne declared their belief that Supt. Riley had selected the men to be transferred so as to make it more difficult for Mr. Osborne or his counsel to communicate with them.

In justification for this opinion they recalled the Superintendent's recent declaration that Mr. Osborne could not be considered the Warden of Sing Sing on leave; that his application for leave was considered by Mr. Riley as equivalent to his resignation, and that consequently he was entitled to no privileges other than those enjoyed by the public at large in visiting inmates of Sing Sing.

Osborne Elated by News.

Mr. Osborne, who received the news of the Governor's action at the Hotel Belmont, where he was in consultation over his case with several friends, was elated, but declined to comment on the situation.

It is known, however, that he and his friends, as well, indeed, as Supt. Riley and the powerful political faction favorable to him, feel that Governor Whitman's action marks the termination of Mr. Riley's connection with the prison department.

The Superintendent declared last night he should visit the Governor today and explain to him that he had acted under misapprehension, that Mr. Riley had ordered specifically that no officer of the Mutual Welfare League should be included in the transfer list, and that the fault lay with his subordinates, who had misunderstood or failed to carry out his orders. Mr. Riley, in a long conversation at the Hotel Martinique, made out a good case for himself, but there remained fast in the memory of his hearers this phrase from the Governor's letter:

"I have felt and still feel that in your enfeebled condition of health you may not altogether realize the full effect of your official action on this and other occasions."

Among all who read the letter it was agreed that in this phrase the Republican Governor had left a loophole through which to remove the Democrat holding a $6,000 place, whatever defense he might be able to make to the specific charge brought against him.

Mr. Riley's statement of the facts as he saw them was reported to Governor Whitman late last night, and he made it plain he was unwilling to accept the explanation. Said he:

"As to Supt. Riley's statement, it seems to me that the purpose is entirely obvious. It is quite possible that Mr. Riley is being misled by those advising him. I am inclined to think that that is true."

Governor Demands Riley Resign.

Here is Mr. Whitman's letter in full:

I have just been apprised of an order made by you, directing the transfer from Sing Sing to the State prison at Dannemora of sixty-six convicts. Some of these, as has been customary, are transferred as tubercular patients. Most of them, it appears, have been or are at present prominently connected with the Mutual Welfare League of the prison, and are regarded by the Warden as trustworthy and necessary, under the present conditions, for the proper administration of the affairs of the prison. The Warden was not consulted at all in this matter.

It was distinctly understood when Dr. Kirchwey went to Sing Sing, which he did at our earnest solicitation, that he should be given an opportunity thoroughly to familiarize himself with the conditions, and, so far as practicable, should have a free hand.

You know, as well as I, that a transfer from Sing Sing to Dannemora, except in cases of tubercular patients, is regarded as punishment, and has been for years.

Your drastic and precipitate action, without conference either with the Warden or with the Governor, it seems to me, can be inspired by but one motive, and its effect, as you must know, if carried out, must be

Continued on Page 5.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

DR. GREIL'S OWN STORY of the Ancona Tragedy

A vivid pen-picture of the event that aroused the world, by an American woman who is the most important witness in the case against Austria. Written exclusively for

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order The Sunday Times in advance from your newsdealer. The Times is always sold out early.

WARNS THE SENATE AGAINST GERMANY

We Must Prepare for Bullying After the War, Williams Asserts.

FEARS LUST OF CONQUEST

Senate Adopts the Fall Resolution Asking President for Full Information in Mexican Matters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, a Democratic member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a speech in the Senate this afternoon that was practically a warning that the United States must increase her defenses so as to resist the bullying of a victorious Germany after the war. He seemed to have no doubt as to Germany's ultimate triumph, and he argued that the Kaiser would find it difficult to lead his troops back from their career of conquest to work in ruined mills for which capital was lacking.

Mr. Williams said that he did not think this power would begin deliberately a war of conquest on the United States, but that it would start a "bullying" policy which the United States would resent, and which might bring war speedily. He said the "unwarned high-sea assassinations of American women and children" were among the questions already raised by the United States with Germany, and that question was still unsettled. The right of neutrals to sell arms to belligerents, he thought, was necessary to the safety of the United States.

"The principle that neutral countries could export munitions of war to belligerents," said Mr. Williams, "was adopted by Washington himself after Jefferson had put the theory in writing. It was not founded on the desire to make money as those, whose thoughts toward the United States are treasonable, now say. This theory was maintained because it would give advantage to a country that prepared chiefly for peace, whereas the theory of the embargo gives the advantage to the country constantly preparing for war. In God's name, what chance would we have in a war at sea with Great Britain, or by land with Germany if we could not buy supplies?"

"Would not such a policy of embargoes hamstring the United States?" asked Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, a Republican.

"Not only would it hamstring us," replied Mr. Williams, "but it would hamstring us more than any country in the world. For we think the duty of a Government is the work of peace, that the Government should prepare for peace in the ordinary course."

"Does the Senator see any reason for a change in our national policy?" asked Mr. Borah of Idaho.

"There is no reason to change the national policy," replied Mr. Williams, "but there is a special reason, which it is not necessary to explain, for increasing our national defenses. When must a country prepare for trouble? When an autocratic ruler with millions of men must lead them back to work in factories which have been destroyed, and for which capital has vanished, when their victories have inclined them to follow the eagles of empire to the confines of the earth.

Cites Bulgaria's Army.

"People say the countries of Europe will be exhausted by the war, and we need not prepare ourselves against them. But look at Bulgaria. She fought the first Balkan war against Turkey and was bankrupted; she fought the second Balkan war against her allies and was bankrupted again, and now she is going into a third war with 500,000 veteran soldiers, the best soldiers in the world, as far as soldiery goes. When you have these masses of victorious soldiers, you find, as the great Napoleon found it, that there comes a point when you cannot stop."

"Does the Senator really think," asked Mr. Borah, "that we will be attacked by a European country following this war, in a mere spirit of conquest?"

"I am not anticipating attack, but bullying," said Mr. Williams, "and the American people will not stand bullying. One great power believes now that we are allies of its enemies. We have raised some delicate questions with that power and they remain to be settled. The sudden unwarned high sea assassination of our women and children on unarmed merchantmen constitutes one of these differences, and just in inverse proportion as we have a naval force as we used to have when we talked will be the height of that power's conversation with us.

"If the American people, as some one said to me the other day, have sense enough to stand this bullying it would be all right, but the American people have not that degree or that kind of sense. A man said to me that he did not want to shed the blood of any people on earth. I said that I did not either, but I did not want them to shed mine.

"I think it is a pity that these diplomatic matters could not have been left in the hands of the President with his long vision, his deep vision, and his tender vision, instead of making it the battledore and shuttlecock of politics. If Senators on the other side are planning an attack on the Administration along these lines, I will not follow them, for I will not bring so high a policy down into the dust and ruck of political combat."

Fall Resolution Adopted.

After an acrid discussion of Mexican affairs, the Senate today unanimously adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Fall of New Mexico, asking the President whether there was a Government in Mexico, where it was to be found, what assurances of religious and personal liberty it had given and what correspondence had led him to recognize it. The Administration's course was sharply attacked by Mr. Fall and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, with Mr. Williams of Mississippi defending it.

The political effect of the Republican assault was largely discounted, however, when Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign

Continued on Page 5.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT. Est. 34th St. "The Dollar Dinner."—Also a la Carte.—Advt.

12,000 BRITISH FELL IN ONE FIGHT

General Ian Hamilton Tells the Story of Great Dardanelles Struggle at Suvla Bay.

ASKED SUPPORTS IN VAIN

Inexperience of Generals and Shortness of Water and Munitions Also Causes of Campaign's Failure.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 7.—Twelve thousand British casualties in a single day, one division of 10,500 losing no fewer than 6,000 men, marked the ill-fated landing at Suiva Bay and Anzac early last August for securing command of the heights on the middle of the Gallipoli Peninsula and cutting off from their base the Turkish forces at the lower extremity, where the allied armies made their first landing.

This announcement is made in General Ian Hamilton's report of the operations to Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, made public in last night's issue of The Official Gazette. The report describes the fighting on the peninsula from the beginning of May to the middle of October, when the General relinquished his command, having been recalled, and it is one of the most graphic and terrible stories the war has produced.

The Suvla Bay landing failed to accomplish its object, the report shows, partly because the forces consisted largely of untried troops under Generals inexperienced in the new warfare and partly through the failure of the water supply. The sufferings of the troops for lack of water make painful reading.

2,000 Attacked by 25,000.

The operation at Suvla Bay began on Aug. 6. The climax was reached at daybreak on the 10th, when the Turks made a grand attack from the summit of Chunnuk Bair Hill upon a short front held by two battalions of the Sixth North Lancashire and the Fifth Wiltshire Regiments, which General Hamilton describes as weakened in numbers, though not in spirit. (A battalion at war strength is composed of twenty-nine officers and 995 men of other ranks.)

"First our men were shelled by every enemy gun," he says, "then assaulted by a huge column consisting of no less than a full division plus three battalions, (about 25,000 men.) The North Lancashire men were simply overwhelmed in their shallow trenches by sheer weight of numbers, while the Wiltshires, who were caught out in the open, were literally almost annihilated.

"The ponderous mass of the enemy swept over the crest and swarmed round the Hampshires and General Baldwin's brigade, which had to give ground and were only extricated with great difficulty and very heavy losses.

"Now it was our turn. The warships and the New Zealand and the Australian artillery, an Indian mountain artillery brigade, and the Sixty-ninth Brigade Royal Field Artillery were getting the chance of a lifetime. As successive solid lines of Turks topped the crest of the ridge, gaps were torn through their formation and an iron rain fell on them as they tried to reform in the gullies.

"Not here only did the Turks pay dearly for their recapture of the vital crest. Enemy reinforcements continued to move up under a heavy and accurate fire from our guns. Still they kept topping the ridges and pouring down the western slopes of Chunnuk Bair, as if determined to gain everything they had lost. But once they were over the crest they became exposed not only to the full blast of the guns, naval and military, but a battery of ten New Zealand machine guns, which played upon their serried ranks at close range until their barrels were red hot.

Enemy's Losses Enormous.

"Enormous losses were inflicted, and of the swarms which had once fairly crossed the crest line only a handful ever straggled back to their own side of Chunnuk Bair.

"At the same time strong forces of the enemy were hurled against the spurs to the northeast, where there arose a conflict so deadly that it may be considered the climax of four days' fighting for the ridge. Portions of our line were pierced and the troops were driven clean down the hill. At the foot of the hill the men who were supervising the transport of food and water were rallied by Staff Captain Street. Unhesitatingly they followed him back, where they plunged again into the midst of that series of struggles, in which Generals fought in the ranks and men dropped their scientific weapons and caught one another by the throat.

"The Turks came on again and again, fighting magnificently and calling upon the name of God. Our men stood to it and maintained by many a deed of daring the old traditions of their race. There was no flinching; they died in the ranks where they stood. Here General's Cayley, Baldwin, and Cooper and all their gallant men achieved great glory. On this bloody field fell Brig. Gen. Baldwin, who earned his first laurels on Caesar's Camp at Ladysmith. There, too, fell Brig. Gen. Cooper, badly wounded.

Turks Abandon the Struggle.

"Toward this supreme struggle the absolute last two battalions from the general reserve were now hurried, but by 10 in the morning the effort of the enemy was spent. Soon their shattered remnants began to trickle back, leaving a track of corpses behind them. By night, except for prisoners or wounded,

Continued on Page 2.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD., 2:16 P. M. Quickest, finest Florida train, via shortest line. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 Broadway.—Advt.

THREE LABOR MEMBERS QUIT MINISTRY AS UNIONS VOTE AGAINST CONSCRIPTION; BILL PASSED BY COMMONS, 403 TO 105

London Thinks Government's Position Is Critical; Some Politicians Expect a General Election

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 7.—The question on every lip at the political rendezvous clubs this morning was whether the momentous events of yesterday had brought a general election within sight.

An appeal to the country and a break-up of both the Coalition Government and the Labor Party are contingencies of the near future, and while the Government has obtained what in ordinary circumstances would be regarded as a satisfactory majority for its bill the defection of a large part of the Labor Party, with the loss of four members of the Government, on the compulsory service issue admittedly places the Government in a critical position, and many doubts are expressed that it will succeed in weathering the storm.

No Cabinet Council has yet been summoned, and a majority of the members of the House of Commons are averse to a general election, but an appeal to the country may come about in either of two ways. The House of Lords could, without the consent of the Government, bring the life of the Parliament to an end by declining to proceed with the Parliament and registration bill, which prolongs the life of Parliament eight months. On the other hand, it may be found that Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, are quitting the Cabinet, though nothing yet is known of their position.

In case of their withdrawal it would not be improbable that the Government would seek an exit from its difficulties by resigning and appealing to the country.

Carsonites Organize to Fight the Ministry

An important meeting of some fifteen of the leading Unionist members of the House of Commons was held last night, and it was decided to form a War Committee of Unionist members to obtain a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

Sir Edward Carson was elected Chairman of the committee, and Sir Frederick Banbury Vice Chairman. They will invite the Unionists to join the movement, which is virtually the long-threatened new opposition to the Government under Sir Edward Carson's leadership, its aim being the subjection of the Ministers to the severest criticism.

ARMED LINER HERE, GUNNERS ABOARD

Italian Steamer Verdi Arrives, with Two 3-Inch Rifles on Deck and Experts to Handle Them.

TARGET PRACTICE AT SEA

Captain Declares Weapons Are to be Used Only When the Vessel Is Fired Upon.

The new Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi arrived here yesterday on her second voyage from Genoa with 997 passengers aboard and two 3-inch rapid fire guns mounted on her after deck. In her crew were two expert gunners, and throughout her voyage daily practice with the guns was kept up in order that the liner might be able to resist in the event of submarine attack.

When the steamer arrived at Quarantine the guns had white canvas covers over them, but no attempt was made by Captain Luigi Zannoni or his officers to disguise what they were. On the way up from Quarantine to Pier C, Jersey City, the guns were hidden from view by two square canvas covers made to resemble white wooden cases. When the steamer had been made fast to the pier the muzzles of the guns at the stern pointed toward Manhattan.

Captain Zannoni had the covers taken off and the telescopic sights brought up and adjusted to the guns, and with the assistance of Chief Officer Desiderio Maggi he explained the working of the armament to the reporters.

"The guns were placed on the ship at Genoa this time," said the Captain, "and the work was done so hurriedly that the wooden pedestals on which they are mounted have not yet been painted. They are to be used solely to protect my passengers, the mails, and cargo, if we are attacked.

"These are seventy-seven-millimeter guns, which is a little more than three inches calibre. They are rapid fire guns with a capacity of twenty-four shells a minute and a range of four and a half miles. The shell weighs 5.5 kilos, which is about fourteen pounds."

Trained Gunners Aboard.

When asked if the guns could be fired by any member of the crew of the liner Chief Officer Maggi replied that all seamen and firemen in the Italian merchant service had served in the navy, but that they were not all capable of handling guns in a proper manner, this requiring special training.

"On this voyage," he said, "we shipped two ex-gunner's mates to take charge of the two guns, and from what I have seen of their marksmanship they could hit a fly's leg at 4,000 yards."

After leaving Palermo on Christmas Eve the gunners practised daily with the guns, firing at barrels thrown overboard which they hit with ease, the officers said, while the steamer was making seventeen knots. When the passengers inquired why the liner had the guns on board Captain Zannoni replied that he had been instructed to use them for defensive purposes only.

Dominic Truda of the firm of McDonnell & Truda, agents for the Transatlantica Italiana, owners of the Giuseppe Verdi, said last night that the guns on the liner were absolutely for defense and only to be used in case the vessel was fired upon.

"I talked with Capt. Zannoni today

Continued on Page 2.

COAST LINE'S "FLORIDA SPECIAL." Florida's Finest Train 2:12 P. M. 8 other All Steel Ltd. Trains Daily: 9:15 A. M., 8:34, 9:30 P. M. Office, B'way & 29th St.—Advt.

UNIONS OPPOSE ALL COMPULSION

British Labor Congress Defeats Every Proposal Favoring Asquith's Measure.

VOTES ARE OVERWHELMING

Impassioned Appeals Made by Anti-Conscriptionists—Socialist Anthem Sung.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The session of the Labor Congress, held in London today, was marked by the expression of uncompromising hostility to Government's compulsion bill. On the crcial ballot delegates representing 783,000 labor men favored Asquith's proposal, while delegates in opposition cast 1,998,000 votes against it.

The resolution on which the men voted finally reaffirmed the decision of the Bristol congress, when a unanimous protest against compulsion, in any form, was passed in the name of three million workers. It regretted that the unity and solidarity of the country had been gravely imperiled, and industrial and political liberty menaced by the action of the compulsionists. But the congress was compelled, with regret, to recognize that, despite Lord Derby's scheme having brought forward three million volunteers, the net results were governed by the Premier's pledge to married men.

"The conference," the resolution continued, "regards the results as not yet ascertained with sufficient accuracy and certainty to warrant so momentous a proposal being passed by Parliament, but wishes, nevertheless, to leave the Labor members to vote as they individually think fit."

In addition to passing this the congress rejected by four to one a motion pledging support to the principle of compulsion for single men, and passed by two to one a formal motion directing the Labor Party to oppose the bill in all its stages in the House of Commons.

The congress closed with an enthusiastic scene, a feature of which was the singing of the Socialist anthem "The Red Flag," by some of the delegates.

The congress was in many ways the most notable gathering of the kind in Great Britain, more than 1,000 delegates being present, representing 400 unions and 3,000,000 workers.

The delegates met in Central Hall, a large building erected by the Wesleyan Methodist churches opposite Westminster Abbey, and a stone's throw from the Parliament Buildings.

The proceedings opened with a formal summary of the situation, followed by the introduction of the official resolution, which was moderate in tone, the substance being that the labor members of the House of Commons should be left free to vote as they saw fit on the question of compulsion.

Roused by Impassioned Speeches.

Some in the audience were inclined to be restless during these formalities, and when later there came a succession of impassioned orations against compulsion the opposition, which at first had been audible only in interiections and mur-

Continued on Page 2.

Splendid Service South—"Augusta Special" Southern Railway, leave Penna. Station 1:08 P. M. daily for Aiken and Augusta. Drawing-room compartment and section Pullmans; dining car. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

CHEERS GREET THE RESULT

Asquith Gets Ovation as He Comes Forward to Present Bill.

CLIMAX OF A TENSE DAY

Sudden Withdrawal of Laborites from Ministry Invested Vote with Great Importance.

FINAL APPEAL BY BALFOUR

In Solemn Words He Warns the Legislators of Grave Perils if the Bill Failed.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 7.—By a vote of 403 to 105 the Compulsory Service bill passed its first reading in the House of Commons late last night.

This was the climax of a momentous day in British politics which began with the overwhelming vote of the Labor Congress meeting here against the Asquith measure and was followed by the sudden withdrawal from the coalition Ministry last evening of three Labor members: Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education and leader of the Labor Party in the Commons, (the only one of the three having Cabinet rank;) William Brace, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Home Affairs, and George H. Roberts, Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.

While linked with the crisis over "modified conscription," the resignations of the three Labor members was not due to opposition to the Asquith proposal, since all were supporters of the compulsion bill, but were the direct outcome of the Labor Congress yesterday going on record by an overwhelming vote against the measure, and recommending that the Labor members of Parliament oppose it at all stages.

Mr. Henderson stated, when questioned regarding a suggestion about resignation from Parliament made in his speech before the Labor Congress, that he said he would resign his seat if he were definitely bound by the vote of the delegates to certain action in the House. He had not been so bound and there was no reason for him to resign and seek re-election, he said, adding: "I am a supporter of the bill and shall vote for it on every possible occasion." The compulsion bill is supported by about ten of the thirty-five members of the Labor Party.

Following the action of the Labor Congress, the Labor members of Parliament held a two-hour conference, and voted, 13 to 10, that Henderson, Brace, and Roberts should withdraw from the Ministry.

These resignations make four vacancies in the coalition Ministry, the other being that of Home Secretary, which Sir John N. Simon gave out.

Commons in Uproar Over Vote.

Scenes of wild enthusiasm marked the success of the Government in Commons. The vote came just before midnight, with the galleries again packed, every seat on the floor of the house occupied, the Ministerial benches filled, and an air of eager expectancy prevailing.

Following an effective final appeal by A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, the vote was taken amid eager interest as the members filed before the tellers. The announcement of the figures was received with a tremendous outburst of cheering, which rang through the chamber and was echoed to the waiting crowds outside.

Scores of members in khaki waved their handkerchiefs, and the air was rent with white papers flung in triumph by supporters of the measure.

Amid the demonstration, Premier Asquith, his face, usually pale, now glowing with satisfaction, walked down the floor of the House to present the bill formally to the Chamber. His appearance was the signal for an ovation, members of all sides standing and cheering, while the galleries could with difficulty be restrained from joining in the enthusiasm.

Analysis of the vote showed that the Government had held the great bulk of the Liberal and Conservative vote. The Irish Nationalists voted against the bill, but the Irish Unionists supported the measure, and the O'Brienites took no part in the division. The minority showed a sprinkling of Liberal members, the most notable being John Burns.

O'Brien Speaks for the Bill.

When the debate on the Compulsory Service bill was resumed in the Commons Henry E. Duke, Unionist member from Exeter, characterized the measure as the wildest form of coercion ever applied by any man in any emergency.

William O'Brien, leader of the Independent Nationalists, opposed the stand taken yesterday by John Redmond, speaking for the Nationalists, and gave the bill his hearty support.

"I would not consent to strike a blow at this country, France or Russia," he said, "by doing anything which would wreck this bill."

Mr. O'Brien thought Ireland had a claim for exemption, "because she is a distinct, although necessarily allied, nation." He wondered what principle of democracy would be sacrificed by asking young men to place their services at the disposal of the country in whatever capacity they might be best utilized. The most amazing thing to him, he said, was the fact that England had clung so long to a system of national defense as obsolete as bows and arrows.

Herbert Samuel, Postmaster General, said he was driven to support the policy represented by the bill by the cold logic of facts, although it was against all his predilections. All were agreed, he continued, that this country ought to put its whole strength into the war, but it would not be doing this if it put its whole strength into the trenches.

Great Britain was the chief munitions factory of the alliance, and its financial strength. On behalf of the common cause she maintained a great fleet which commanded the seas. It was necessary to keep in this country an adequate number of men for fulfillment of these essential functions.

The President of the Board of Trade had concluded that 1,000,000 men could be properly spared from the population to take part in the military action, Mr. Samuel continued. That was the maximum figure, but in his view also the minimum figure, and if the men could be spared, they ought to be sent. The war would not be won in the way they were determined it should be won, he said, without very hard fighting. For that purpose, in addition to an overwhelming mass of artillery and munitions, there was need of great armies of men.

Mr. Samuel held that the outstanding fact was that for every two married men attested one unmarried man had not attested, and the half million attested married men could not be called up before the quarter million unmarried men still unattested were obtained. He reminded his Liberal friends that views, which were valid in normal times, were not valid today.

The debate dragged through the evening with many speeches from members of minor importance, and an occasional statement from some member whose opinion carried weight and evoked applause.

A speech by John Ward, a picturesque Independent Labor member, indorsing the conscription bill, was enthusiastically received, as was also that of his Labor colleague, George Nicoll Barnes of the Blackfriars division of Glasgow, who was made Privy Councillor in the list of New Year's honors.

Ward asserted that the decision of the Labor Congress could not be regarded as representing the will of the labor men of the country.

"For," said he, "you must consider the fact that certainly one-half to one-third of the members of trade organizations which met in congress are either in the trenches or preparing to take their places there. I, for one, have done my best in the past to oppose conscription, but I never contemplated the circumstances which have now arisen, and I, in common with many other thinking labor men, will support this compulsion bill.

"The nation is looking to the House of Commons for its lead—not only the nation, but the whole empire. Almost the whole world is waiting for our decision at this crisis of the world's history."

Mr. Barnes, who returned only yesterday from an observation trip at the front, said:

"All talk about conscription as an abstract principle is a travesty of the present position. We need these men. Only yesterday I visited and talked with the men in the rest camp behind our lines in France who had been for four days and four nights in the trenches. They would not have needed the rest camp if the young men of the country had done their duty as these men are doing it. I am supporting this bill because we have got to win the war."

Cheering greeted these remarks.

Balfour's Effective Appeal.

It was reserved for A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, to close the debate in behalf of the Government, and he did it in a persuasive appeal of half an hour which roused the lagging spirits of the advocates of the bill and turned the tide of adversity which had been running steadily against the measure through the debate and the outside events of the day.

"Let this vote tonight show that we are a united people," were his closing words. "Do not let us give a false impression to the world that in the moment of the country's gravest emergency we are divided one against another. Abandon your abstract theories and remember we are dealing with stern realities which call for great sacrifices."

Mr. Balfour spoke throughout with great earnestness, but good-natured confidence, which kept the members between applause and laughter.

This measure, he said, was not designed to settle the military policy of Great Britain. It was for the present occasion and the present war.

"I have never favored conscription in any form," said the First Lord, "but it is no longer an abstract question. We are dealing with a stern reality. First, the Prime Minister has given a pledge for this bill which it would be dishonorable to ignore, and, second, the safety and success of the country are at stake. Let me say with the greatest emphasis that those of us who know the conditions in the field know that this bill is absolutely essential to the proper carrying on of the war.

"If this house refuses this bill to the Government, it refuses what the Government considers an absolute military necessity. This is not a precedent for universal conscription. It is not the thin edge of the wedge, or the first drop of poison to corrupt our whole system. In truth, this bill is a tribute to voluntarism, for we have raised 6,000,000 volunteers, and now this bill merely brings in those few shirkers who have failed to respond to the volunteer system.

"No future Prime Minister can ever use this bill as a precedent for permanently fixing on the country the taint of Prussian militarism.

"Militarism is an affair of the hear, and it is in the hearts of the German people to have militarism, while it is in the hearts of Englishmen not to have it.

"But for the moment we are dealing with a stern necessity, and our greatest danger is not that traditions will be abandoned, but that we are lulling ourselves with a great illusion of false security."

Premier Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and the other Ministers warmly congratulated Mr. Balfour as he closed his appeal.

WOULD TAKE SOLDIERS' VOTES

Daily Telegraph Intimates Many Leaders Favor an Election.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 7.—The Daily Telegraph, which throughout the crisis has displayed moderation in its views, says that some of the principal members of the Cabinet think the important minority against the Conscription bill should be taken as a signal for an early appeal to the country, and that the difficulty about the votes of the men in the trenches could be overcome by collecting the votes at the front.

The Liberal newspapers are strongly against a general election, apparently because of the general belief that despite the opposition of the Labor Congress, the country would vote by a large majority in favor of conscription, and that in the event of the fall of the ministry the new administration would surely bring in a stiffer compulsion bill than Mr. Asquith's, which would be easily carried into law.

IRELAND'S POOR RECORD.

Only 125,000 of the 717,000 Eligible Males Have Enlisted.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—In connection with the omission of Ireland from the operation of the Compulsion bill it was noted in the lobby tonight that the latest figures of the Irish population show the total males of military age to be 717,000, of whom, it is said, about 125,000 have enlisted.

In pursuance of Premier Asquith's announcement that Lord Derby's group system for attestation would be reopened, an official statement, issued today, serves notice that military recruiting officers will resume attesting recruits next Monday.

The men at whom the military service bill is aimed will thus have five or six weeks in which they may join the colors as volunteers, and optimists are hopeful that the response will be such that in Premier Asquith's words: "The bill may yet prove to be a dead letter as far as a very limited, guarded compulsion contemplated therein is concerned."

RESENT BARALONG PLAN.

Germans Scoff at Sir Edward Grey's Suggestion.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, commenting on the reply of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, to a question in the House of Commons concerning the alleged killing of the crew of a German submarine by the crew of the British patrol boat Baralong, says:

"The proposal to bring the Baralong case, together with three incidents where it is alleged German ships violated international law before a tribunal composed of officers of the United States Navy, is idle comedy, since such a tribunal would have its judgment dictated to it—namely, the acquittal of the British seamen. Sir Edward Grey's evasions have no other purpose than to conceal the fact that England does not want to punish the murderers."

RUSH HUGE ARMY TO HOLD RUSSIANS

Austrians, Hard Pressed on Long Line, Lose Positions Deemed Impregnable.

DRIVEN OUT OF MARSHES

Advance May Have Upset Teuton Plans for Invasion of Egypt and Saloniki.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 7.—The area of Russian successes over the Austro-German forces in the east continues to widen. Although the situation around Czernowitz has not yet been cleared up officially, it appears from advices from Russian sources that the Austrians are hard pressed over a long line of defense and are throwing huge reinforcements into the district. The Russians here are expected to strike at the Kolomea-Stanislau-Halicz line, where powerful detensive works have been in preparation for some time by the Austro-Germans.

Meanwhile the Russian position 250 miles further north on the Middle Styr River nas been greatly strengthened by successful operations in the region of the Great Marshes, where the Russians are beginning to emerge from the marshes with prospects of being able to use the roads leading either northwest, west, or southwest. Their advance here has not been the result of an isolated battle, but of a series of engagements lasting over a considerable period.

The Austro-Germans are making fierce counter attacks in an attempt to regain the positions lost along the Styr, which is regarded as an ideal line for defensive operations. Paris reports that the holding of this line is considered so important by the Central Powers that Field Marshal von Mackensen has left the Balkans to take command of the defense.

In the capitals of the Entente Allies the opinion is expressed that the Russian offensive has completely upset the plans of the Central Powers for an invasion of Saloniki and Egypt.

Austrians Shift Bukowina Base.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 6.—It appears not improbable, according to advices from the front, that the Austro-German forces at the southern extremity of the fighting area will be forced back to the line running through Kolomea, Stanislau and Halicz in the near future as the result of the steady, continuous advance of the Russians between the upper reaches of the River Stripa and the Rumanian frontier. Already the Austrians are reported to have removed their base from Czernowitz toward Kolomea.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Austrians are fighting courageously, the Russians, it is declared, have succeeded in taking by storm fortifications around Czernowitz that were recently described in the German press as impregnable. Having cut the railway line from Zaleszczeyki to Czernowitz the Russians are threatening communication between Czernowitz and Kolomea.

The zone of the Russian offensive is extending northward, bringing into action the left flank of the central front. From Olitza they have pushed out on the railway line twenty-five miles to Kevertzi, and are reported advancing along the roads in the direction of and close to Lutsk, and also between Podcherevitchi and Kostuhova, three miles north of the Kovél-Sarny Railway west of the Styr. These positions are regarded as especially advantageous, being flanked on the right by the Pinsk marshes, precluding a serious menace from that direction.

The following official communication was issued today:

From the Gulf of Riga to the Pripet River at various points there have been infantry firing and artillery duels and reconnoissances. In the Riga region at many places the Germans are using expanding bullets.

Our troops occupied the cemetery at Czartorysk and, driving out the enemy, made further progress.

On the Stripa front and Northeast of Czernowitz our troops have established themselves in the enemy positions they captured. Every attempt to take the offensive in the region of Bojana was repulsed by our fire.

Teutons Deny Russian Success.

BERLIN, Jan. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Denial of news agency dispatches from Petrograd reporting that the Austro-Hungarians had evacuated Czernowitz, and of the Russian official claim to advances near that city, is made by the Official Press Bureau in Vienna, the Overseas News Agency announced today. Its statement says:

"News agency reports from Petrograd state that the Austro-Hungarians evacuated Czernowitz, as the Russians had occupied heights dominating that city. Vienna Press Headquarters states that this report is an invention, as is clearly demonstrated by the Austro-Hungarian Headquarters report of Jan. 5.

"Vienna further states that the Russians have not advanced beyond the positions which they have occupied for months on the frontier east of Czernowitz, so that the Russian Headquarters report of Jan. 3, which tells of a continuous Russian advance, is untrue."

The following bulletin was issued by the War Office today:

On the Riga-Dvinsk front in Russia a German reconnoitring detachment that was advancing in the forest south of Jacobstadt withdrew before the attack of a superior Russian force.

In Volhynia the Germans attacked an advance Russian position and succeeded in dislodging its defenders.

VIENNA, Jan. 6, (via London.)—Concerning the operations in Galicia and on the Bessarabian front the official statement issued by the War Office this evening says:

On the East Galicia and Bessarabian fronts the activity has slackened considerably. The enemy has kept our positions under sporadic artillery fire, but his infantry has nowhere attacked. Along the remaining portions of the northeastern front there have been no important events.

UNIONS OPPOSE ALL COMPULSION

Continued from Page 1.

murings, gradually woke up, and there were loud demonstrations from every part of the hall.

James Henry Thomas, Assistant General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, kindled his hearers to fierce enthusiasm with an out-and-out anti-compulsion speech, appealing to the trade unions "not to sell their heritage of freedom."

A speech by Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education, came as a sedative to the passionate feelings aroused by the earlier speakers. He spoke calmly and logically, defending not merely the resolution before the meeting, but also the compulsion bill itself.

Mr. Henderson sharply attacked those members who had been most bitter in their opposition to the conscription bill and asserted that there were members of the congress who had been interrupting and insulting himself and other speakers who had not themselves raised a finger to help, and were against the war, and "are, I believe, not prepared to say that they would like to see us win this war."

He went on to say that while a crisis has been reached in the history of the nation, a great crisis also has been reached in the history of the trade union movement.

Referring to the recent statement of Earl Kitchener, in which he demanded 30,000 recruits weekly, the speaker said that this was only half the statement. Kitchener wanted 30,000 weekly until Spring, he stated, to bring the present divisions up to their full strength, and thereafter he wanted 50,000 weekly until the end of the year, a total of 1,500,000, so that he might have man for man in reserve.

Ramsay Macdonald, a Labor member of the House of Commons, opposed anything in the nature of support for the compulsory service bill.

In moving the passage of an amendment, recommending that the Labor Members of Parliament oppose the Compulsion bill, President Bellamy of the Railway Men's Union said he believed that what was aimed at was to put a chain around the neck of the working classes of the country which would prevent them from exercising their rights as free men. Putting such a bill on the statute books, he said, would ultimately arouse such passion that even the King's Government might not be able to stand against it.

This amendment was adopted by a vote of 1,715,000 against 934,000.

An amendment to the official resolution to the effect that the congress should support a measure of compulsion by forcing the single men to attest was defeated by the overwhelming majority of 2,121,000 against 541,000.

A report, prepared by the National Committee, was submitted to the congress. It included an analysis of Lord Derby's figures and explained that Premier Asquith's pledge bound the Government, and the Compulsion bill had been introduced to keep faith with the married men.

When the Chairman, reading the report, came to the reference to the Premier's pledge there were loud cries of "It doesn't bind us!"

12,000 BRITISH FELL IN ONE FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

no live Turk was left upon our side of the slope."

Two lesser attacks were made by the Turks the same day. General Hamilton continues:

"By evening the total casualties of General Birdwood's force had reached 12,000, and included a very large proportion of officers. The Thirteenth Division of the new army, under Major Gen. Shaw, had alone lost 6,000 out of a grand total of 10,500. Brig. Gen. Baldwin was gone, and all his staff men and commanding officers, thirteen, had disappeared from the fighting effectives. The Warwicks and Worcesters had lost literally every single officer.

"The old German notion that no unit could stand the loss of more than 25 per cent. has been completely falsified. The Thirteenth Division and the Twenty-ninth Brigade of the Tenth Irish Division had lost more than twice that, and in spirit were game for as much more fighting as might be required."

The British held all they gained except two important salients, one a hill, momentarily carried by the Gurkhas, and the position on Chunnuk Bair, which had been retained forty-eight hours.

"Unfortunately," says General Hamilton, "these two pieces of ground, small and worthless as they seemed, were worth, according to the ethics of war, 10,000 lives, for by their loss or retention they just marked the differences between an important success and a signal victory. The grand coup had not come off; the narrows were out of sight and beyond field-gun range, but this was not the fault of General Birdwood or any of the officers or men under his command."

The first operations in the Anzac zone appeared to have been carried out with comparative success. The Suiva Bay expedition, which has been the subject of the greatest criticism, suffered various misfortunes. Elaborate plans were worked out by the army staff with Vice Admiral de Robeck.

Turks Taken by Surprise.

During the night of the 11th a division consisting of the Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth Brigades was brought from Imbros to Suvla. Three brigades with three batteries were landed in the darkness. The Turks were completely surprised. The division make good its position ashore. Most of the supporting force, consisting of the Irish Tenth Division, were brought from Mytilene. General Hamilton compliments highly the navy for landing the first of them at dawn from a distance of 120 miles at the psychological moment when they were most needed.

But the navy was unwilling to land six battalions where the corps commander considered they could act most effectively. The cause of the navy's action, General Hamilton says, was for some reason not specified. But it resulted in delay. The men were obliged to march a considerable distance under fire and arrived fatigued.

General Hamilton lays stress on the fact that a large proportion of the troops were new men.

"On the morning of the 8th," says the report, "General Stopford, recollecting the vast issues which hung upon his success in forestalling the enemy, urged his divisional commanders to push on, otherwise all the advantages of the surprise landing must be nullified. But the divisional commanders believed themselves to be unable to move."

The weather was hot. The new troops suffered much from want of water. There was disorganization, inevitable after a night landing, followed by fights here and there with an enemy scattered over a country unknown.

"These pleas for delay," says General Hamilton, "were perfectly well founded. But it seems to have been overlooked that the half-defeated Turks in front of us were equally exhausted and disorganized, and that an advance was the simplest and swiftest method of solving the water trouble and every other sort of trouble.

"Be this as it may, the objections overbore the corps commander's resolution. But it was lack of artillery support which finally decided him to acquiesce in the policy of going slow, which, by the time it reached the troops became translated into a period of inaction. The divisional Generals were informed that in view of the inadequate artillery support General Stopford did not wish them to make frontal attacks on intrenched positions, but desired them to try to turn any trenches which were met with. Within the terms of this instruction lies the root of our failure to make use of the priceless daylight hours of the 8th of August."

General Hamilton explains that artillery could not be disembarked before on account of the necessity of disembarking mules for carrying the water supply, and argues that, where normally infantry could not advance, driving power and a certain ruthlessness were required.

The remainder of the story of Suvla consists largely of misfortunes. General Hamilton explains that the senior commanders lacked experience in the new trench warfare, and in the Turkish methods, and appreciation of the paramount importance of time. On the 15th General Stopford was relieved of the command of his division corps and General Delisle succeeded him.

The accounts in the report of the suffering of the soldiers from lack of water are graphic, and enormous quantity was secretly collected at Anzac, where a reservoir holding 30,000 gallons, with distributing pipes, was built. Oil tins, with a capacity of 80,000 gallons, were collected and fitted with handles, but an accident to a steamer delayed part of the supply at the time of landing.

Held Back by Lack of Water.

Describing the operations on Aug. 10, General Hamilton explains why all the reserves were not available.

"At times," he says, "I thought of throwing my reserves into this stubborn central battle, where probably they would have turned the scale. But each time water troubles made me give up the idea, all ranks at Anzac being reduced to a pint a day. True, thirst is a sensation unknown to the dwellers in cool, well-watered England, but at Anzac, where the mules with water bags arrived at the front, the men would rush up to them in swarms just to lick the moisture that exuded through the canvas bags. Until wells had been discovered under freshly won hills, the reinforcing of Anzac by even so much as a brigade was unthinkable."

Concerning the water supply for the troops landed at Suvla on the 7th, he says: "As it turned out, and judging merely by the results, I regret to say that the measures actually taken for distribution proved to be inadequate, and suffering and disorganization ensued."

The distribution of water from the beaches failed to work smoothly. The soldiers cut the hose to fill their water bottles, and lighters grounded so far from the beach that they had to swim to them to fill their bottles.

In the middle of August, General Hamilton estimates, the Turks had 110,000 rifles to the British 95,000. The Turks had plenty of ammunition and reserves, while the British divisions were 45,000 below their nominal strength. General Hamilton wanted 50,000 fresh rifles. He sent a long cablegram asking for reinforcements and munitions, believing that with them furnished at once—he underlines "at once"—the troops could clear a passage for the fleet to Constantinople.

"It may be judged how deep was my disappointment," he says, "when I learned that essential drafts of reinforcements and munitions could not be sent, the reason given being one which prevented me from further insistence."

The report describes fighting, only partially successful and with heavy losses, on the 21st of August, which was designed to consolidate the British positions. Important fighting ceased then.

"Sickness, the legacy of a desperately trying Summer, took a heavy toll of the survivors of so many arduous conflicts," the report continues. "But all ranks were cheerful. All remained confident that so long as they stuck to their guns the country would stick to them and see them victoriously through the last and greatest of crusades."

An important feature of the document is the description of the joint army and navy plans for probably the most difficult and complicated operations ever attempted on so large a scale. It was impossible to concentrate a third of the fresh troops to be launched in an attack on Suvia and Anzac within the confines the British-held ground. Part of the forces were at Imbros, part at Mudros, part at Mytilene, respectively 14 miles, 60 miles and 120 miles from the arena in which they were to appear simultaneously with munitions, stores, animals, vehicles, and, particularly, water.

Called Evacuation Unthinkable.

Concerning his retirement, General Hamilton says:

"On the 11th of October your Lordship cabled asking me for an estimate of the losses which would be involved in the evacuation of the Peninsula. I replied in terms showing that such a step was to me unthinkable. On the 16th of October I received a cable recalling me to London for the reason, as I was informed by your Lordship, on my arrival, that His Majesty's Government desired fresh, unbiased opinion from a responsible commander upon the question of early evacuation."

LONDON PRESS ROUSED.

Cabinet and Generals Censured for Dardanelles Fiasco.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 7.—Both the home Government and the Generals at the front are subjected to severe criticism in the London morning newspapers today as the result of the publication of General Sir Ian Hamilton's report.

The authorities are especially blamed for their failure to meet General Hamilton's repeated demands for reinforcements, the lack of which caused the collapse of the military plans. In contrast to what is termed the inefficiency of the higher commands, the greatest admiration is accorded the heroic conduct of the men under the terrible conditions.

The Times in an editorial considers the report as frank as the circumstances would permit or the nation has any right to expect. The newspaper censures the home authorities for their failure to send reinforcements, and says it can find no warrant for the assumption that the great blow from the Anzac region failed solely because the landing at Suvla went amiss.

"On the contrary," The Times adds, "the chief cause of the failure seems to have been not the inexperience of the troops or lack of water, but the incompetence of some of the corps and divisional commanders, and though condemnation falls chiefly upon General Stopford, General Hamilton himself cannot escape some share of the criticism.

"His own version of what happened is sufficiently extraordinary. It is inexplicable that, though he points out what the corps and divisional commanders ought to have done, he made no successful attempt to compel them to act. History shows no example of a really great commander who would have thus let a golden opportunity slip through his fingers, and the most astonishing thing in the dispatch is General Hamilton's quite candid confession that on the evening of Aug. 8, at Suvla Bay, he knew what ought to be done and did not do it."

The Daily Mail in an editorial says:

"The men were glorious, but their Generals lacked the insight, energy and decision which are the divine parts of a commander in war."

The Morning Post says the policy was blind throughout, and by turns impulsive and vacillating. The conduct of the seamen and soldiers who set out to achieve the impossible was superb, the newspaper declares. Then, referring to General Hamilton's record of the period from the end of August until his departure on Oct. 17, The Morning Post says:

"For months the Government dallied, delayed, talked and intrigued. They would neither reinforce the troops nor remove them. It is a black record."

The liberal newspapers are rather less severe. The Daily News says Suvla was the grave of the Gallipoli campaign, but that it is all too clear that the responsibility for the disaster must be ascribed to the hesitation and indecision of the corps commander.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"It is a story of pride to all our race, and if of a failure, then of a failure gloriously won. The splendor of the first movement in the Suvla plan waned into nervelessnoss and indetermination. Fortune was against us and we lost, but we lost gloriously, at least."

General Stopford's New Post.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 7.—General Stopford, who was recalled home after the withdrawal of the troops from the Suvla Bay region of the Gallipoli Peninsula, is now in the War Office acting as a representative of the New War Pensions Committee, the Chairman of which is the Prince of Wales.

COST ITALY $561,000,000.

Total Expense of War to Jan. 1, Not Counting Preparations.

ROME, Jan. 5, (delayed.)—The sum of $441,500,000, according to statistics just made public, represents the expense sustained by Italy for her army and navy from June 1 to Nov. 30. Adding $120,000,000 spent in May and December, the total cost of the war to Italy is more than $561,000,000, without including the expenses of the military preparations before the opening of hostilities.

These expenses have been covered by war loans and new taxes. Besides, economies have been introduced in all Departments, except that of Instruction, which in the last five months spent $3,600,000 more than in the same period last year.

ARMED LINER HERE, GUNNERS ABOARD

Continued from Page 1.

about the matter," Mr. Truda said, "and he told me that if his ship were hailed by a submarine he would stop immediately and would not fire the guns unless his vessel was actually fired upon. The captain was very emphatic upon that point and said that the instructions given to him by the Admiral in command at Genoa before he sailed were very clear—that he was not to fire the guns until the enemy had fired."

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, was notified by telephone from Quarantine that the Giuseppe Verdi had the guns on board, and after she reached her pier in Jersey City he sent over Inspector F. A. Dowsey of the Neutrality Squad. Captain Zannoni received the inspector and explained how the guns worked. The Captain said they had been placed there solely for protection and not for attack. The general idea gained from the Captain and the officers of the liner was that in the event of submarine attack they would try to escape, but would fight, if necessary, to save the ship.

After measuring the guns, which were eleven feet long, Inspector Dowsey returned to the Custom House and reported to the Collector, who communicated with the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington by telephone and sent a full official report by telegraph.

Just before the Custom House closed last night Collector Malone issued the following statement:

"The steamship Adriatic of the White Star Line arrived at this port on Aug. 29, 1914, having certain guns mounted for defensive purposes. Before granting clearance, a thorough investigation was made and the facts were reported to the Treasury Department. Acting under the instructions from the department, the vessel was permitted to clear on Sept. 3, 1914. On Sept. 19, 1914, the State Department issued instructions regarding the status of armed merchant vessels for the guidance of officers having charge of the maintenance of neutrality and others concerned.

"The Giuseppe Verdi of the Transatlantica Italiana Line arrived today from Genoa, Italy, having two 3-inch Armstrong guns mounted at the stern. The Neutrality Squad has made a thorough investigation and I have reported the facts to Secretary McAdoo at Washington. I will await instructions from him before permitting this vessel to clear."

The White Star liner Adriatic sailed from New York with her 4.7-inch guns mounted on stands bolted to the deck. When she reached Liverpool the guns were removed and have not been seen on her since. Last Spring the Wilson freighter Francisco arrived here from Hull with two 4.7-inch guns mounted on her after deck, and they were still aboard when she left this port. She has not been to New York since.

In view of the fact that these vessels received clearance papers, it was the opinion of shipping men yesterday that the Federal authorities would not interfere with the sailing of the Giuseppe Verdi next week.

MAY DETAIN THE VERDI.

Washington Likely to Take a Stand Against Armed Liners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The arrival of the Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi at New York City with two 3-inch rapid fire guns mounted on her deck again raises the question of the attitude of the United States toward armed merchantment, and in a way that may have an important bearing on the Government's policy with regard to submarine attacks. The P. & O. liner Persia, sunk in the Mediterranean, last week, was armed with a 4.7-inch gun.

In informal but nevertheless authoritative discussions of the possibilities involved in the Persia case, it has been frankly and definitely stated that this Government was not ready to say what would be its future attitude toward submarine attacks on armed merchant liners.

It was also asserted by high officials that no announcement of the decision of this Government with respect to its attitude toward attacks on armed merchant vessels would be announced until the point had been raised in some concrete case. The arrival of the Giuseppe Verdi with guns aboard is regarded as presenting a concrete case on this point.

The Treasury Department has been notified by Collector Dudley Field Malone of the arrival of the Giuseppe Verdi with guns, and the questions of international law and policy involved will be referred promptly to the State Department. While high officials are reticent on the subject tonight, it was understood that a strong stand would be taken against allowing the Giuseppe Verdi to sail unless the guns were removed. This may be accomplished through voluntary action of the Italian Government, just as in the past the British Government has directed British ships not to sail from American ports with mounted guns. But in the event of the failure of the Italian authorities to order these guns dismounted it is highly probable that the United States Government will refuse to issue clearance papers to the Giuseppe Verdi.

May Adopt New Policy.

The action of the United States Government in the Giuseppe Verdi case probably will serve as a forerunner of its attitude toward submarine attacks on armed merchantmen. Refusal to allow the Giuseppe Verdi to sail with guns will be interpreted as meaning that this Government frowns on the arming of merchant ships.

It was pointed out here tonight in a responsible quarter that if the Giuseppe Verdi were allowed to sail with mounted guns and should be torpedoed, with loss of American life, a most embarrassing situation would be precipitated. It is argued that after sanctioning the departure of the Giuseppe Verdi with guns the United States would find it difficult to do anything more than protest against the torpedoing.

For three months the United States Government has been seriously considering whether it should take an advanced stand against merchant vessels being armed. It was learned definitely tonight that at this time this question is being considered by State Department officials from the viewpoint of the possible relation of such action upon future wars in which the United States might be engaged. It is known that these officials have kept in mind the thought that a possible declaration by this Government on the question of armed merchantmen will have an important bearing on the conduct to be followed by this Government in a future war. Naval experts have pointed out that in such a war the submarine might become one of the chief elements used in endeavoring to protect the Atlantic Coast against foreign attack. What officials here are now considering is the effect on the United States in the future if it should be decided that armed merchant ships were immune from submarine attack.

The statement was made by one high official today that for the United States Government to take a stand in favor of armed merchantmen being immune, would be inconsistent with its contention that submarines must exercise the right of visit, that is, give warning and permit passengers and crew to be placed in safety, before attacking merchant ships.

May Be Interned.

According to reports reaching Washington the Verdi's guns were manned by two Italian navy gunners, and the guns were installed by direction of the Italian Government for defensive purposes. Unless these gunners were traveling as passengers another question will be raised—that is whether the presence of the gunners does not put her in the category of a warship subject to internment. If these gunners were still in the service of the Italian Navy the case will be regarded as having a serious aspect.

In October, 1914, the German Government sent this note to the United States:

An official notice appearing in The Westminster Gazette of Sept. 21, 1914, states that the Department of State at Washington has ruled that ships of belligerent nations, when equipped with ammunition and armament, shall be treated, nevertheless, while in American ports, as merchant ships, provided the armament serves for defensive purposes only. This ruling wholly fails to comply with the principles of neutrality. The equipment of British merchant vessels with artillery is for the purpose of making armed resistance against German cruisers. Resistance of this sort is contrary to international law, because in a military sense a merchant vessel is not permitted to defend itself against a war vessel, an act of resistance giving the warship • • • with crew and passengers.

It is a question whether or not ships thus armed should be admitted into ports of a neutral country at all. Such ships, in any event, should not receive any better treatment in neutral ports than a regular warship, and should be subject at least to the rules issued by neutral nations restricting the stay of a warship. If the Government of the United States considers that it fulfills its duty as a neutral nation by confining the admission of armed merchant ships to such ships as are equipped for defensive purposes only, it is pointed out that, so far as determining the warlike character of a ship is concerned, the distinction between the defensive and offensive is irrelevant. The destination of a ship for use of any kind in war is conclusive, and restrictions as to the extent of armament afford no guarantee that ships armed for defensive purposes only will not be used for offensive purposes under certain circumstances.

While the United States Government dissented from this view, and frankly admitted that it then regarded as the right of a merchant vessel to carry defensive armament, in the response to Germany it went on record as disapproving of the practice of arming merchant vessels, and expressed the hope that the German Government "will also prevent their merchant vessels from entering the ports of the United States carrying armaments, even for defensive purposes, though they may possess the right to do so by the rules of international law."

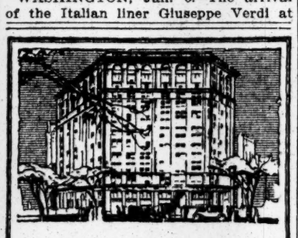
Since Sept. 10, 1914, no British ship has been allowed to leave an American port carrying defensive armament. It is not to be expected that the United States will now assent to the Verdi's leaving port with the two guns that she brought to New York today.

Our Stand with Germany.

The note sent to Germany in November, 1914, contained the following:

This Government considers that in permitting a private vessel having a general cargo, a customary amount of fuel, an average crew, and passengers of both sexes on board, and carrying a small armament and a small amount of ammunition, to enjoy the hospitality of an American port as a merchant vessel, it is in no way violating its duty as a neutral. Nevertheless, it is not unmindful of the fact that the circumstances of a particular case may be such as to cause embarrassment and possible controversy as to the character of an armed private vessel visiting its ports. Recognizing, therefore, the desirability of avoiding a ground of complaint, this Government, as soon as a case arose, while frankly admitting the right of a merchant vessel to carry a defensive armament, expressed its disapprobation of a practice which compelled it to pass upon a vessel's intended use, which opinion, if proved subsequently to be erroneous, might constitute a ground for a charge of unneutral conduct.

As a result of these representations no merchant vessels with armaments have visited the ports of the United States since the 10th of September. In fact, from the beginning of the European war but two armed private vessels have entered or cleared from ports of this country, and as to these vessels their character as merchant vessels was conclusively established.



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YES, it's "economy" to go to a cheap tailor, just as it's "economy" to black your own boots or cut your own hair. It's also "economy" to pick up pins and wear rubber bands for garters.

I tailor to measure genuinely good clothes for men too wise in the world's ways to expect something for nothing.

$20 to $45 for Suits and Overcoats to measure

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17 Years On This Corner

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How to read a bank statement

WHEN a Trust Company or Bank publishes a statement, many items which appear are little understood by the public.

For the more ready understanding of the sound financial condition of the Columbia Trust Company, we explain below each item in our statement of December 31, 1915.

Assets

(Total resources)

Cash on Hand (Gold, other coin and currency locked in our vaults.)	$ 6,764,705.45
Cash in Banks and Exchanges (Including deposits in other banks and checks deposited by our customers in process of collection.)	12,247,976.59
N.Y. State and N.Y. City Bonds (Their market value December 31, 1915.)	1,143,905.88
Other Stocks and Bonds (Quickly saleable high grade securities. Their market value December 31, 1915.)	9,815,908.40
Loans and Bills Purchased (Loans amply secured, and notes of concerns of highest standing and financial rating, quickly convertible into cash.)	47,334,414.81
Short Term Securities (Obligations of railroads and industrial corporations, payable at a near date and readily marketable.)	12,184,314.98
Bonds and Mortgages (Loans of less than ⅔ the value of real estate in New York City, mortgaged to us.)	2,441,352.04
Real Estate (3 banking buildings—lower floors used for our business—upper floors rented to the public.)	5,646,514.26
Customer's Liability on Acceptances (Commercial drafts on this Company, accepted by us, payable at a future date.)	250,000.00
Accrued Interest Receivable (Interest accrued on loans and investments, but not yet due.)	351,323.35
Total	$ 98,180,415.71

Liabilities

(Total amount we owe)

Due our Depositors	
Payable on demand	$ 75,708,746.13
Payable after a specified time	10,636,733.21
Total Deposits	86,345,479.34
Office Checks (Our own checks issued for various payments—but not yet returned to us.)	1,709,182.87
Reserve for Taxes (Proportionate amount owing for above—figured as though due December 31, 1915.)	64,506.18
Acceptances of Drafts (Payable at a future date)	250,000.00
Accrued Interest Payable (Amount set aside to meet interest due on deposits.)	151,562.62
Total	$ 88,520,731.01
Leaving Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits	$ 9,659,684.70

The above shows how we safeguard our depositors—by keeping a large percentage of our assets so employed that they can be converted into cash within a few hours.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway

IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.

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For Women	For Children
Corset Covers 75	Plincess Slips.... .75 .95
French Combinations, 1.95 2.95	Petticoats.... .50 .75 .95
French Chemises, 1.95 2.95	Gowns ....65 .75 .85 .95
Envelope Chemises, .98 1.95 2.95	Knickers, .23 .37 .50 .65 .75
Gowns, .98 1.95 2.95 3.95	Drawers, .37 .50 .65 .75 .85
French Gowns, 1.95 2.95 3.95 5.00	Outing Flannel Night Drawers 75
Petticoats ...98 1.95 5.00	

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

DEPEND ON AUSTRIA FOR PERSIA FACTS

Consul Garrels Cables Survivors' Affidavits Throw No New Light on Sinking.

MAY REMAIN A MYSTERY

No Submarine or Torpedo Seen—Denial by Austria Would Put Case in Hesperian Category.

Persia Missing Total 336; Include 119 Passengers

LONDON, Jan. 6.—An announcement made tonight by The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company says that the number of persons on board the steamer Persia, sunk in the Mediterranean a week ago, who have not been accounted for aggregates 336.

Of these, 119 were passengers, and 217 members of the crew.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Balked at every turn thus far in their efforts to get the full facts of the sinking of the P. and O. liner Persia, President Wilson and Secretary Lansing virtually have been forced to depend upon the Austro-Hungarian Government itself for such facts as may be made a basis for action by this country in this grave international matter. Unless the Vienna Government admits that the Persia was sunk by an Austrian submarine, or unless the facts with respect to the nationality of the submarine presumed to have sunk the liner are obtained from some other source, the prospect is that the Administration will be unable to take any definite action in the case.

The likelihood of the Government being unable to obtain the desired information developed strongly today, when Secretary Lansing received from Arthur Garrels, the American Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, a report that the affidavits he had gathered from survivors of the Persia furnished no more proof that the liner was torpedoed than was contained in his first dispatches. Consul Garrels reported that the affidavits showed that no submarine was seen by any survivor and that none was willing to assert positively that he saw either the torpedo or its track. Second Officer Bromley of the Persia, the only one, so far as known here, who spoke of seeing the track of a torpedo, is understood to have averred not that he saw such a track, but what he thought might have been the track of a torpedo.

Five Sources of Information.

In its effort to obtain the facts the State Department had been depending upon five primary sources of information—Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, the American Consuls at Alexandria, Malta, and Marseilles, and the American Consul General at Cairo. It was thought that the affidavits of the survivors, most of whom were landed at Alexandria, would supply the necessary evidence, hence the message from Consul Garrels today was peculiarly disappointing.

Inasmuch as the statement has been made authoritatively at the State Department daily since Monday that this Government had nothing that could be regarded as evidence that the Persia was sunk by a torpedo, and no evidence regarding the nationality of the submarine supposed to have been responsible, the Garrels message is regarded as highly significant, especially in view of the statement made informally but definitely in a high official quarter today that "We cannot act until we get the facts."

The upshot is that the Government is virtually called upon to depend upon the response to be made by the Austrian Government to the informal inquiry made by Ambassador Penfield at the Vienna Foreign Office under instructions sent by Secretary Lansing. Mr. Penfield cabled to the State Department today acknowledging receipt of the message sent to him last Monday by Secretary Lansing directing the Ambassador to ask the Vienna Government for any information it might have on the destruction of the Persia. Mr. Penfield's cablegram indicated that he informally presented the request to the Vienna Foreign Office on Tuesday, up to which time no information had been received from any submarine commander professing to have had knowledge of the sinking of the Persia. The Ambassador said that up to the time of filing his dispatch he had receved no reply from the Austro-Hungarian Government.

Submarine Reports Slow.

Experience has shown that Austrian submarines have not been able quickly to communicate from their theatre of operations in the Eastern Mediterranean with the Austrian Admiralty, and that some time may elapse before the Austrian Government will be able to ascertain whether one of its submarines admits responsibility for the attack. It is understood that, on the basis of the inquiry made for this Government by Mr. Penfield, the Vienna Government early this week directed the Austrian Admiralty to communicate with all of its submarines operating along Mediterranean steamer routes inquiring whether any of them attacked the Persia, and if so, to send the facts.

Should the Austrian Government deny that any of its submarines attacked the Persia it is probable that responsibility for the attack never will be fixed.

Failure to fix the responsibility for the destruction of the Persia would relegate the case to the category of the Allan liner Hesperian, which was the victim of an explosion on Sept. 4 last while bound from Liverpool for Montreal, and in which case the United States Government never has made any representations because of the large element of doubt involved. The State Department has felt that the testimony in hand is insufficient to show whether the Hesperian was sunk by submarine torpedo attack or through coming into contact with a floating mine.

Probably Before Cabinet Today.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Various aspects of the submarine crisis probably will be discussed by President Wilson and his Cabinet tomorrow. The President is understood to have told Senators who called upon him today that as soon as the necessary information was at hand he would take action which he believed would satisfy the people of the United States.

The matter also is expected to come up before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow, when it will hold its first meeting of the session. The committee discussion may extend to the question of submarine warfare in general. Chairman Stone said tonight he believed the committee would map out a program of procedure with regard to all pending matters, including treaties awaiting ratification and resolutions relating to the sinking of the Persia. There is little disposition here, however, to credit the suggestion that a mine might have sunk the vessel. It is pointed out that the place of disaster was nearly midway between the Island of Crete and garding the European situation.

With regard to the Persia it is considered that there is a remote possibility that some information of value may be secured from seven survivors who have been landed at Malta. State Department officials are most anxious to determine just what has been said by the survivors at Alexandria regarding the place where the Persia received her death blow and the manner in which she sank. Summaries of the affidavits will be cabled immediately. With accurate information of this character and a plan snowing the bulkhead arrangement of the steamship at hand, naval experts might be able to determine with some degree of certainty whether a torpedo or a mine caused the Persia to go down.

the northern coast of Africa. No mine fields are believed to be in that locality. On the other hand, Austrian submarines are known to have been active there. Naval officers think that if a mine had floated to that part of the sea from a distant field of operations, it would have automatically become ineffective while en route.

That any information that may be forthcoming from the Austro-Hungarian Government will lead to serious complications is considered improbable. Government officials would not be greatly surprised should Ambassador Penfield be informed that an Austrian submarine commander was responsible for the sinking of the Persia, but that he exceeded his instructions or failed to receive them, and that the Austro-Hungarian Government regretted the fact and stood ready to make satisfactory amends.

LAST ANCONA NOTE SMOOTHER

State Department Translation Improves Upon Cabled Version.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The official translation in English of the text of Count Burian's reply of Dec. 29, on behalf of the Austro-Hungarian Government, to the second note from the United States Government demanding reparation, repudiation, and punishment for the attack by an Austrian submarine on the Italian liner Ancona was made public late this afternoon by Secretary of State Lansing.

The official translation is not only smoother in language, but much clearer and more satisfactory than the unofficial translation cabled from abroad on Dec. 31. While the previously published text gave a fair idea of the compliance of the Austrian Government with the American demands, it remained for the issuance of the official translation today to furnish an exact and more convincing view of the Vienna Government's reply.

Aside from the fact that Austria grants the American demands, the most important feature of the note is the third paragraph, and the official translation of its wording is regarded as more definite and satisfactory in its assertion of the general Austrian position with respect to guaranties for the future. As made public today, the note shows that the official translation of this paragraph reads:

"Also as concerns the principle expressed in the very esteemed note that hostile private ships, in so far as they do not flee or offer resistance, may not be destroyed without the persons on board having been placed in safety, the Imperial and Royal Government is able substantially to assent to this view of the Washington Cabinet."

As cabled from abroad on Dec. 31 the unofficial translation read:

"The Imperial and Royal Government can also substantially concur in the principle, expressed in the very esteemed note, that private ships in so far as they do not flee or offer resistance, may not be destroyed without the persons aboard being brought to safety."

The official translation makes use of the phrase "hostile private ships," while the unofficial translation did not contain the word "hostile." The official translation makes the definite statement that the Vienna Government "is able substantially to assent to this view of the Washington Cabinet," while the unofficial translation said nothing about "assenting to the view of the Washington Cabinet," but only that the Vienna Government can concur in the principle that private ships that do not flee or offer resistance may not be destroyed, &c.

Regarding the allusion in the American note to the importance of maintaining good relation between the two nations, the official translation says the Austrian Government "reciprocates this assurance most warmly and is now, as ever, as far as lies within its power, zealous to render these relations more cordial." The unofficial translation read: "It reciprocates this assurance most warmly, and is now, as heretofore, concerned to render these relations more hearty, as far as lies in its power."

AMID THE RUINS OF PETER'S PALACE

Teuton Soldier Sightseers in Belgrade Kept from Visiting Aged Monarch's Former Home.

LIBRARY TO GO TO VIENNA

Austrian Professor in Field Uniform Sorting 30,000 Volumes—Throne Room Filled with Debris.

By CYRIL BROWN.
Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELGRADE, Nov. 26. — You really would not have been doing Belgrade up brown without dropping in at the Old Konak, (prouonce "cognac,") the ante-bellum home of the King of Serbia, added piquancy to the visit being lent by the knowledge that this harassed monarch was even then believed to be fleeing for parts unknown. Some more fortunate correspondent, operating on the allied side of the fence, may be able to give the world the dramatic details of King Peter's enforced itinerary; all I can truthfully do is to describe the dramatic intimacies of his Belgrade apartments just as he left them shortly after the commencement of the war.

It was the second time that I had prowled around the palace of a King without a country; but whereas King Albert's palace at Laeken was fully and even handsomely furnished and showed earmarks of continued good housekeeping in the owner's unavoidable absence, King Peter's town establishment had only too obviously fallen on seedy days, and any real estate agent would have told you that it would be no use to put up a "To Let" sign. Even externally, it was not to be taken seriously as a palace. It wasn't even good enough to be used for military or administrative purposes by the conquerors.

The palace grounds, a modest little private park with mostly dwarf evergreens, front on Belgrade's main street. If you hadn't known about it, you would nevertheless have suspected that the family had moved away from the disreputably unkempt appearance of the place. Two ten-foot sections of the royal fence, painted chocolate brown with gilded spikes, had fallen backward into the grounds. The royal gates were wide open, but two Hungarian soldiers stood in red, white and green guard houses to keep unauthorized sightseers out. The following sign was also fastened to both gates:

"Until further notice German soldiers are prohibited to enter either the Old Konak or the New Konak for sightseeing purposes."

"Why this particular "Verbot," I couldn't learn, but that it should be necessary to put up such a warning sign suggested another interesting illustration of the German common soldier's passion for self-improvement. Wherever the wave of war rolls them, to France or Russia or Belgium or far-off Serbia, you see them going about in droves, usually with a noncommissioned officer as guide, spending their spare time in making the most of the educational opportunities offered by their enforced foreign travel. You see them doing the battlefield of Waterloo and the Panorama, and every other historic battlefield, monuments, birthplaces of famous men, churches and cathedrals, and the world's famous art museums—as far as they have come within the German lines—with the intrepidity of Cook's tourists, though with, perhaps, rather more intelligence and appreciation.

We saw several of these field-gray fighting tourists who looked up disappointed at the "Verboten" pineboard signs, and then after us with a touch of whimsical envy as we passed through the, to them, forbidden gate.

The right hand side of the open, green square is bounded by the New Konak, an uncompleted granite edifice, making rather more successful pretense to being a palace, though with a rather nouveau riche air about it—the sort of thing a Western copper king or sheep king would try to put up on Fifth Avenue if his high-priced architects would let him.

The Serbian mobilization had apparently had much the same result as would a general strike. Gracious, the street façade of the New Konak is a rather ambitious, allegorical sculptural group, including a not unreasonably undraped lady (as symbolic statues go) of heroic proportions, with Amazonian biceps and calves, reclining against what looked like the royal Serbian coat of arms. Her left arm is equipped with a shield; her right hand holds aloft a spear. She symbolizes militant Serbia. Looking down into the main street, she can see one of the many sparks where her militant sisters are alleged to have fought and bled and died by the side of the Serbian soldiery in the fierce street fighting about the barricades.

On the dome, crested by a gigantic gilded royal Serbian crown floats the Prussian standard, black eagle on white background, but symbolic Serbia takes no notice of that imperious bird above her—also symbolic. She stares fixedly, southward with marble eyes.

On the other side of the little park fronts the Old Konak, an unimpressive affair of dirtyish yellow limestone. The fourth side of the square, opposite the street front, is taken up by the low, rambling barracks of the Royal Guard. A score of what look like hitching posts before the guardhouse still show traces of the Serbian national colors—white, blue, and red, painted in twisting barber-shop-pole stripes. Through the window of a corner room in the guard house came the noise of Chopin's polonaise, followed by a nocturne, creditably thumped on quite a decent-sounding piano. Perhaps the Austro-Hungarian guard that lives here now had requisitioned King Peter's grand piano, for the German soldiers and their music-loving allies never miss a chance to hold a concert in the enemy's land. Particularly to the Germans is music one of the necessaries of war, ranking immediately after ammunition, tobacco, coffee, and food, in the order named, except when campaigning in Russia, where vermin powder and ointment take precedence over music and song on the list.

To reach the Old Konak we walked across a hundred-foot square patch of ground where the grass seemed to make only a poor bluff at growing. It was the site of the Murder House, as the German soldiers refer to that Older Konak in which Queen Draga and King Alexander were murdered one melodramatic night in 1903, I believe, and which was subsequently razed to the ground, not a trace remaining of it except that square of sorry sod.

An old Landsturm man pointed out to me a clump of scrub pines as the authentic spot where Draga's nightrobed dead body had struck "with a dull, sickening thud" after being tossed out of the window by her murderers; but the honest fellow, in answer to my insistent questions, stoutly denied that he had ever seen Draga's ghost on any of his nocturnal rounds, or anything that by any stretch of the imagination might have been construed as the murdered Queen's ghost haunting the scene of the crime, and not even the bribe of a cigar could induce him to provide me with a good headline.

The front door of the Old Konak, where King Peter still lived in expectation of moving into the New Konak on completion when the eventualities of war made him decide to move to Nish instead, is, curiously enough, at the rear end. You don't have to pause to wipe your feet on the doormat any more, nor ring the bell, nor dive into your pocket for a visiting card; you just walk right in, the butler, in this case, being a bearded Landsturm one. You pass down a long, narrow, vacant hall—not even a coat rack or an umbrella stand left. You brazenly try the first door at the left, and literally stumble into King Peter's throne room, for an unexpected rubbish heap trips you up.

This state chamber may be about 100 feet long; the curtains were evidently taken down by King Peter's servants before they left—at any rate, they're gone; but the throne room's crowning glory still remains—three magnificent crystal chandeliers suspended from the ceiling, hundreds of crystal pendants that must have tinkled musically when that big Austrian 30.5 centimeter shell dropped in.

For the rest, the throne room is furnished with a throne and heaps of rubbish, bricks, plaster, mortar and shredded beams. The throne, between two high windows at one side of the room, consists of a dais, on which stand two bent-wood kitchen chairs. I strongly suspect that some wag of a German soldier, probably a Berliner, set up those kitchen chairs.

The fact that only one shell struck the palace showed that it was quite unintentional, and King Peter has only his predecessors to blame for the damage to his palace, because they built their palace in a direct line with the citadel and future Austrian battery positions. In getting the range of the citadel, the Austrian mortar went long on its first shot.

Useful information was presently imparted to us by the only inmate of the palace, a spectacled Austrian professor, poorly disguised in a field-gray uniform. His particular job was to go over King Peter's library, catalogue it, sort it, separate the useful from the useless literature, and pack and ship the whole business to Vienna, duly marked and labeled. King Peter's library will enjoy safe-keeping in Vienna, I learned, until the treaty of peace determines its future ownership. Meanwhile, the useful literature, which, in this case, to the hard-headed Teuton mind, embraced all works dealing in any way with Serbia and only those, will be carefully studied, and any knowledge gleaned from them applied in the practical work of governing the country in the absence of the Serbians.

The Austrian professor had found the royal library a fascinating study. After weeks of work he had been able to sort it out chronologically, and determine its several layers, and, walking about the two rooms filled with stacks and piles of books that covered the floors and all available tables, he pointed out the various strata of the library. The oldest book was dated 1528, but of such ancient treasures there were precious few. He pointed out the small library that had belonged to old King Milan, the accretions of the library made by the Obrenowitch dynasty, the books that had belonged to the Karageorgevitch family before they came to the throne, and those acquired by Peter since he became King. The royal library comprised about 30,000 volumes.

The professor had not contented himself with sorting and studying, however, but had done a lot of speculative thinking on the side, after the manner that professors do. Thus, he said among other interesting things:

"The library of the Karageorgevitches before they came to the throne contains much science, particularly natural history and natural philosophy. There is also much literature about Darwinism. Many of the books indicate a strain of dilettantism in the Karageorgevitches.

"Very suggestive and striking is the great influence of French booksellers on the royal library in the last two decades. We find an astonishingly large proportion of books printed in Paris. Particularly significant, too, is the amount of anti-German literature. Significant, too, is the very rich literature written about the Balkans by French and English authors some eight or ten years ago, mostly written by travelers, including many titled travelers, and various English lords. These are mostly presentation copies and are further dedicated to King Peter."

The King's own personal working library he characterized as "a very practical library, dealing almost entirely with war, politics, and Pan-Serbia."

But royalty, apparently, also liked to dip into lighter literature, for there was a good-sized pile of yellow paper-covered French novels. Two English books that attracted your random attention were printed in Berlin, belonging to that cheap and excellent Tauchnitz edition of English authors. They were "Donovan," by Edna Lyall, and "The Old, Old Story," by Rosa Nouchette Carey. In the same pile were "En Allemagne—Berlin," by Jules Huret, and "Le Collier de la Reine," by Alexander Dumas.

The professor had also a sly, scholarly sense of humor, and he took almost boyish delight in explaining what I thought was his most interesting discovery, namely, how royalty was fooled by shrewd editors and business managers.

"It was a regular thing for provincial papers and magazines with small circulations, both inside and outside Serbia, to get out special 'royalty' numbers and send them, on with humble, fulsome, flattering dedications. Both Peter and his predecessor, Alexander, were apparently excessively vain, and there is evidence that they were not only tickled by these special numbers dedicated to them, but rewarded the perpetrators liberally."

I saw some of these curious presentation copies of special editions got out for the benefit of Serbian Kings; the editors must have passed on the secret of extracting easy money to one another, for these royal copies all had covers garishly printed in the Serbian national colors, and further ornamented with wide blue ribbons, then done up in tissue paper and packed in pasteboard boxes. Small agricultural papers appeared to have been the special beneficiary of Peter's royal copies all had, perhaps isn't so surprising if there is any truth in the legend that he is descended of an old family of swineherds. Another of the professor's treasures was a presentation manuscript copy of poems by an unheard-of poet—wretched doggerel, he said—duly dedicated and humbly presented to Queen Natalie.

Another particularly profitable way of extracting funds from the vain monarch was by composing and dedicating military marches to him. King Peter, said the professor, had a passion for brass bands, and kept his own guard band working overtime, learning new pieces. Any one who came along with a new march dedicated to him was received with open arms and purse. I saw a lot of this curious dedicated music, King Peter's face and the Serbian flag figuring prominently on the title pages.

Practically the only furniture on the ground floor of the palace was some fifty gilt, fancy brocade-bottomed Louis Quinze chairs, huddled together in the grand ballroom. Real distinction is given to this apartment by its magnificent hand-carved hardwood grand stairway. Twin flights of stairs run from opposite sides of the ballroom, like a pair of horns, and join in a small platform on the second floor. Above this platform a red velvet canopy indicated that here too had been the site of a throne. It was also said that a favorite pastime of King Peter's during State functions was to mount to the top of his hand-carved staircase and, leaning over the platform railing, look down on Belgrade's assembled beauty and fashion.

Like humbler refugees, the royal family had apparently taken their beds and bedding with them on removing to Nish, for in the sleeping apartments there was nothing but the floor to sleep on. The Queen's boudoir, done in cheap rose-colored wallpaper, contained only a small dressing table with the mirror broken off and gone. The King's chambre separé was not to be identified with certainty, but what had probably been his den or workroom seemed indicated by piles of manuscript rubbish that littered the floor—letters and documents.

More easily recognizable was the private royal chapel, also on the second floor, but this, too, was a sorry mess. The sacred plate, silver candlesticks, golden images and other portable objects of value with which Greek churches and chapels are furnished were, of course, gone, but the painted saints and madonnas had been left behind. The reredos, that wooden paneled partition decorated with holy pictures, and through which two narrow swinging doors or gates give admission to the holy of holies within, was still standing. Incongruously, against the reredos, propped right up against the thin legs of one of the saints, leaned a large oil portrait of King Peter, in a heavy gilt frame. In the centre of the chapel floor stood a stuffed swan, with a yellow beak and a coat of dust.

The King, who was painted in the uniform of a Serbian Field Marshal, judging from the amount of tassels, gold braid, and other trimmings, stared majestically out of the gilt picture frame at the stuffed swan, which returned the compliment. That curious bird was so obviously out of place in even this mussed-up, topsy-turvy royal chapel—and so, for that matter, was Peter's portrait nestling at the feet of a saint—that you automatically speculated as to how they had ever got there. And was it by coincidence or design that King and swan stood beak to beak, staring each other out of countenance? Had some wag meant to stage "Serbia's Swan Song"?

A sometime flathunter in Harlem naturally, takes a keen special interest in looking over royalties' bathrooms with critical eyes. Moreover, you can best estimate the relative Kultur of Kings and commoners by their plumbing and sanitary fixtures. After a discouraging fifteen-minute hunt we discovered that the royal Serbian palace boasted of one bathroom, a blue-tiled chamber, now stripped entirely bare.

FRENCH LOAN TO GREECE.

$2,000,000 Out of $8,000,000 Advanced—Saloniki Worries Greeks.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—An Athens dispatch to the Havas Agency says the French Government has informed the Greek Government it has placed 10,000,000 francs at the disposal of Greece.

This sum is an advance on a loan of 40,000,000 now being negotiated.

BRITISH MISSION LOYAL TO GREECE

Admiral Cardale Says Members Regard Service in Hellenic Navy as an Honor.

SEIZED NOTE DISCLAIMED

Germans and Bulgars in Serbia Likely to Act Only on Defensive, Paris Hears.

ATHENS, Jan. 5, (via Paris, Jan. 6.)—It was denied here today that any diplomatic officer of the British Legation wrote the personal letter captured when Colonel H. D. Napier, formerly British Military Attaché at Sofia, was taken off a Greek steamer by German submarines near Messina in December. Parts of the letter have been quoted, but without context or signature, in Vienna dispatches received here.

Admiral Hubert S. Cardale, acting head of the British naval mission and ranking officer in the Greek Navy, who also is Vice President of the Anglo-Hellenic League, publishes a signed statement in toe evening newspapers today, in which he assures the Minister of Marine for himself and the entire British mission "of the honor with which we regard our service under the Greek flag and the deep respect and sense of loyalty which we feel toward the Minister of Marine."

In an interview with The Associated Press Admiral Cardale said:

"Personally we have served with the Greeks over three years, during which time we have taken part in the wars against the Bulgarians and Turks at the risk of infringing our own country's neutrality. The service of the entire mission has always been loyal to the Greeks. My own Philo-Hellenic sentiments are so well known that they do not need explanation."

It is expected that one member of the British Naval Mission will resign.

Officers' Seizure Legal.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 7.—Asked in the House of Commons yesterday whether the seizure of Colonel H. D. Napier, former British military attaché at Sofia, and Captain Arthur Wilson, from a Greek vessel by a German submarine in the Mediterranean was a breach of neutrality, Sir Edward said that such action was not contrary to the generally accepted rules of international law.

To a question regarding the present diplomatic situation in Greece, he replied: "I do not think the Allies have any reason to regard the situation as other than satisfactory."

In the Balkans the Entente powers are reported to have completed the fortification of their positions. No direct information has been received that the Central Powers or their allies are contemplating an immediate offensive there.

A war credit of $100,000,000 was enthusiastically approved by the Bulgarian Parliament, says a dispatch to The Times from Saloniki. All sections of the Opposition voted with the Government.

Teutons Fortifying Border Lines.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—"It seems more and more probable that, for the present at least, the Germans and Bulgarians will undertake no movement against the Allies at Saloniki," telegraphs the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency. "It has been observed that the Germans and Bulgarians are fortifying the line they now hold, apparently with the intention of remaining on the defensive.

"The Germans prefer to direct their efforts toward Albania. They desire to capture Avlona and Durazzo, and fortify themselves there.

"The Bulgarian army is in a lamentable condition from lack of supplies, according to information given by deserters, who have arrived from Gievgeli. The commissary service of the army is totally inadequate to bring up sufficient rations over the rough roads along the limited lines of communication.

GREECE'S PROTEST HERE.

State Department Gets Complaint of Arrests by Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The protest of the Greek Government against the arrests made by the allied armies at Saloniki has been forwarded to the State Department. It declares the action of the Allies to be a flagrant violation of the Constitution and laws of the Kingdom. The German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish Governments have protested vigorously at Athens against the illegal arrests of their Consuls, and have served notice on Greece that they will hold her responsible.

In the communication and protest addressed to France it is charged by the Greek Government that a French Vice Consul inspired a revolt on the island of Castellorizio against Greek authority. It hopes that France will disavow the Consul and his action and order the French commander to refrain from intervening. For the purpose of establishing order a Greek cruiser was sent to the island. In spite of French warnings that mines were scattered about the island, the Greek ship proceeded. Arriving Dec. 28 at Castellorizio, it was discovered that two French men of war were in the harbor and had landed 500 marines. The French commander asserted this was in accordance with orders from his Government. The Greek commander protested and left.

NOT A NORWEGIAN CONSUL.

Official Arrested at Saloniki Is an Austrian Subject.

PARIS, Jan. 5, (Delayed.)—An official note issued tonight says:

Newspapers state that the Norwegian Consul at Saloniki has been arrested. The person in question is an Austrian subject named Seefelder, a prominent merchant at Saloniki, where he is Honorary Norwegian Consul. He is in no way a professional member of the Consular Service, and has no political relations with the Christiania Cabinet.

BERLIN, Jan. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Among the items given out today for publication by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"The Hungarian Prime Minister, Count Tisza, amid the general applause of Parliament, delivered an address relating to the arrest of the Teutonic allies' Consuls at Saloniki, which he declared was a violation of the elementary principles of international honor.

"The Prime Minister added that the Teutonic allies were ready to give efficient help to Greece in order to safeguard her sovereignty."

CONSULATE AN ARSENAL.

Arms and Explosives in Austrian Building at Saloniki.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens, dated Wednesday, says:

"Journalists were invited today to visit the Austrian Consulate (at Saloniki?) with the object of personally seeing a dozen dynamite cartridges, a parcel of some unknown explosive, and fuses for electric detonators which had been found in the trunk of one of the servants of the consulate.

"This find follows the discovery in the same place of 180 Mauser rifles, 150 revolvers, 2,000 Turkish flags, 2,000 arm bands showing a crescent, 50 Turkish uniforms, and 50 filled cartridge cases."

MONTENEGRINS HOLD FIRM.

Report Austrian Attacks Beaten Back on All Sides.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The Montenegrin official report of Jan. 5, as received here today, says:

On the 3d on the eastern front there were lively artillery and infantry combats. All the enemy's attempts were repulsed.

On the 4th on the northern front there was an artillery duel.

On our Sanjak front the Austrians attacked from all directions, but were everywhere repulsed.

On the other fronts there were feeble artillery duels.

VIENNA, Jan. 6, (via London.)—The Austrian War Office today gave out the following report of the operations on the Montenegrin front:

North of Berane (Montenegro) and west of Rozaj the attack of our troops of the army of General von Koevess is proceeding favorably. In the Bocchedicat-Tara sector there has been some artillery activity on both sides during the last few days. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

SENATE MOVES TO AID JEWS.

Adopts Resolution Asking President to Set Aside a Relief Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Senator Martine's resolution asking the President to set aside a day as Jewish relief day for Jewish war sufferers was adopted today after Chairman Stone of the Foreign Relations Committee had said that while he approved such a course in relation to the Poles and Jews, who he said were without a Government of their own, he hoped it would not extend to any of the organized nations.

The great secret of advertising is momentum.

That explains why a concern which foolishly stops advertising does not feel it—for a while.

The momentum of an advertising campaign is a power which drives roughshod over hard times, competitors and temporary internal disorders.

It is a power which nothing can stop.

George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

Apologies To Messrs. Wilson And Whitman

THERE is neither virtue nor value in reduced prices *out of season*, unless a merchant has unbudgingly upheld prices *in season*. If he has, you can buy with full faith.

My *Stein-Bloch Suits* and *Overcoats* are reduced in price only *twice a year*—in January and July.

Neither President Wilson nor Governor Whitman could buy a garment here for one penny less than its full price, except during my *Half-Yearly Sale*, now on.

$25 Suits or O'coats..$18.75
$30 Suits or O'coats..$24.75
$35 Suits or O'coats..$28.75

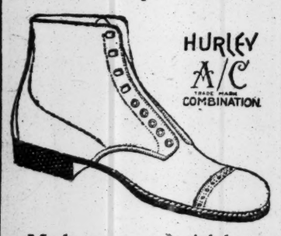
JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

BEST HELP.

Business men seeking intelligent assistants search the Want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

HURLEY SHOES
"NONE SO GOOD"

Wear the A/C Combination Shoe if you desire absolute comfort. Fits perfectly.



Made over a special last—Has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Prevents foot from slipping at heel. Corset fitting at instep. Absolute comfort in forepart. Wide, medium or narrow toes. Cushion inner sole if desired. With or without arch support.

Hurley shoes in all the newest models—all leathers, including the new, rich, dark mahogany shade.

$5 to $8

HURLEY SHOES
1484 Broadway 1357 Broadway
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"A Business Community with Distinction"

Aeolian Hall as a business address carries a distinct prestige. It is the home of many leaders in the commercial and professional fields. And through extensive advertising it is known to the cultured classes around the world.

ELLEN & JEFFERY
Agents for Aeolian Hall
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Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Continuing today and tomorrow
The semi-annual sale of
Saks Suits for Men
Reduced from
$40, $38, $35,
$30 and $28
Now $23

(A small charge will be made for alterations.)

Knowing what we do about Saks Clothes—*for we make them*—knowing what individuality goes into the cut, what skill goes into the tailoring, what artistry goes into the finish, and what value goes into the regular prices—and adding to those considerations the present remarkable recessions from former prices, we frankly believe that these are the greatest values ever offered in a suit of clothes.

Don't wait till 3 P. M. for something which the other fellow may get at noon.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce the progress of

Their Half-Yearly Sale of Manhattan Shirts
(Including Fancy and Dress Shirts)

At the Following Reductions

Fancy Shirts

Percales, Madras, Silk-and-Madras, and Silk

$1.50 Grades	Reduced to $1.15
$2.00 "	" " $1.55
$2.50 and $3 Grades	" " $1.95
$3.75 and $4 "	" " $2.85
$5.00 Silk Shirts	" " $3.85

Included at the latter price is a quantity of our own label silk shirts which formerly sold at $5.45

Dress Shirts

Fine Tucks and Plaits

$2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 Grades	Reduced to $1.15
$3.00 to $4.00 Grades	" " $1.85
$5.00 to $7.50 Silk Shirts	" " $3.45

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a step from Fifth Avenue

Saturday At Reduced Prices

Men's Custom Tailored Suits
Newest Imported Fabrics—33 to 46 Chest

These Suits are made of Imported Fabrics, purchased from the leading English mills, including stripes, tweeds, herringbone combined with stripes and the new Invisible Overplaids, also Blue Serge; workmanship equal to the finest merchant tailoring.

25.00
Heretofore $35.00 to $45.00

Men's Silk Lined Overcoats
Fitted, Semi-fitted, Chesterfield, also Slip-on Models

Hand Tailored, Silk Lined Overcoats, of Oxford or Black Vicuna, velvet collar, Slip-on model of gray, brown or olive Imported Fabrics in Overplaids, Tweeds and Heather Mixtures, including plain Oxford and Homespuns, yoke and sleeves silk lined, self collar. 33 to 46 chest.

25.00
Heretofore $30.00 and $35.00

Men's Fur Lined Overcoats
Natural Muskrat Lining
Hudson Seal or Persian Lamb Collar
SIZES 36 TO 46 CHEST

Hand Tailored shell of black English Coating, lined with Natural Muskrat Fur (including sleeves), Collar of genuine Hudson Seal or Persian Lamb.

45.00
Regular Value $60.00

NO ROOSEVELT BALM AT OLD GUARD FEAST

Barnes, Odell, and Others Make It Clear Colonel Must Fight if He Seeks Nomination.

RANK AND FILE NOT HOSTILE

Depew Waves the Olive Branch by Attacking Wilson—Cheers for Ex-Senator Root.

Leaders of the Republican Party at the testimonial dinner to President James R. Sheffield at the Republican Club last night made it very plain that if there is any effort to make Theodore Roosevelt the nominee of the Republican National Convention it will never win their sanction and will be fought to the end.

There was much private discussion at the dinner about the prospects for the campaign, and what would be the outcome of the situation created by the injection of Colonel Roosevelt into the fight as a real factor, but no one would publicly express his views. To the observer it seemed that many were finding it difficult to know just what to expect or what to do. There was some talk about the likelihood of Supreme Court Justice Hughes being the nominee, but this was not mentioned by the speakers, who shied away from candidates and kept to the more general theme.

The status of the Colonel in any other rôle than as a candidate was left somewhat unsettled, and just how the rank and file of the diners felt about him was even more difficult to judge. Attacks upon his policies and acts did not get very hearty applause, and much more enthusiasm was shown when ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew assailed the Wilson Administration and expressed the belief that none of the men who voted either for Taft or Roosevelt in 1912 would vote to keep Mr. Wilson in the White House.

Mr. Depew said the time had come to put the Republican Party back into power, and his address was looked upon by many as an indication that the talk of a compromise which would permit Progressive Party voters to support the Republican candidate was bearing fruit.

An Old Guard Crowd.

The personnel of the dinner certainly did not indicate Roosevelt sentiment. Ex-Senator Elihu Root presided and those at the speakers' table included William Barnes, Henry L. Stimson, Otto T. Bannard, ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell, who joined in the assault upon Roosevelt leadership; Senator Elon R. Brown, Mr. Sheffield, Mr. Depew, George W. Wickersham, Job E. Hedges, Herbert Parsons, and J. Van Vechten Olcott. There were 300 at the dinner and as one man remarked it was a "pretty good Old Guard crowd."

Mr. Root in his opening remarks said that the most critical test of American patriotism was to come in the next four years in the preservation of our institutions and the country's place in the world.

Our greatest attribute, he said, was not our wealth, our thousands of miles of railroads, or our tall buildings, but our national character, which must be preserved. To successfully face our problems, he said, we must conserve all of our powers. There were so many reasons why the Democratic Party should be turned out of office, he added, that unless we systematize these reasons they would be likely to jostle each other like people in a crowd leaving a theatre and confuse the public.

Senator Depew announced that the first resolution which the Republicans must make, "after we have endured for three years and must endure for another," was to get together to turn the Wilson Administration out. He was satisfied that it could be done, and said:

"Is there any man so plausible, so eloquent that he can present an argument which would make any one who voted for Taft or Roosevelt in 1912 and who believe in much the same ideals aid by their votes in continuing the present Administration for four years more?

"Our foreign policy makes us a laughing stock of the whole world. There is a deficit in the Treasury where there ought to be a surplus. We have a war tax in time of peace and a domestic policy which, except for the war, would make the conditions worse than when McKinley was put into office.

Applause for Root.

"But it is to the glory of the Republican Party that it depends upon no man, no matter how great a leader, to preserve it. And we have the greatest leader now sitting here with us." Mr. Depew pointed to ex-Senator Root and there was applause.

"There were 100,000 Americans in Mexico," he said. "What happened? Huerta was forced out, and then we had Villa, and Carranza and chaos. A friend was telling me about a talk he had with Bryan after Huerta was ejected, for some reason no one knows why. Villa had committed some black deed, and the man said to Mr. Bryan:

"'You'll have to look out for Villa.'

"'No, no,' replied Mr. Bryan, 'Villa is a perfect gentleman; he doesn't drink.'

"The American voter believes the American flag stands for honor, and he is going to vote for the party which stands for the flag."

Barnes's Fling at Roosevelt.

Mr. Barnes talked of statesmanship, and in doing so took his fling at Colonel Roosevelt. In part he said:

"Strangely enough, all of us become divided into two classes, statesmen and revolutionists—those who believe in the order, and those who disbelieve in the order.

"A few years ago the American people were resolved into a kaleidescope cylinder, where it was impossible to determine who were statesmen and who revolutionists. In fact, those who were revolutionists appeared to some observers to be statesmen, while many of those who were statesmen appeared confused by the admixture of revolutionary crystals in the cylinder.

"It was a curious condition. The United States, the one great nation dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, aiming to establish that ill-understood truth, became mentally a victim of European problems. You will all remember that you frequently heard and read the sententious conclusion that this country must take on socialistic ideals, because of the world-wide movement therefor.

"The Republican Party resisted this thought and put a check on the iconoclastic avidity with which American ideals were being cast off by the advocates of European makeshifts.

"The question before the American people is: Shall we preserve our order through statesmanship, or must we go to revolution?

No Place for One Great Man.

"Our name has no significance. Our reality is everything. No Alexander, Caesar, or latter-day hero who creates efficiency for trench uses can be an American statesman. He may, if such person should secure power, become an American revolutionist. On the other hand, some one, through pacificism may lead this nation into servitude and make it tributary to a great military power. In either event, our reality is gone.

"The occasion is approaching, as it does periodically, when the American States will select the chief administrator of the American will, under the American ideal. If a system of complete defense is to be established, the man to be chosen for this great responsibility should not be one whose mind or heart can ever be controlled by the thought or passion for individual greatness, power or conquest, but should be one whose mind is convinced of the logic and rightfulness of the American proposal, and whose heart feels that in the American ideal, which recognizes the right of each to live upon the footstool of God, lies the solution of the real organization of the human society of the future."

Senator Brown talked principally of the finances of State and city.

Senator Brown's Speech.

Senator Brown said in part:

"Financial distress follows on the heels of extravagance. The affairs of this great city have reached a stage where the cumulative waste, extravagance and improvidence of half a century menace its comfort and pride, and threaten to restrict the field of its useful municipal activity. In the last seventeen years its funded debt and its annual budgets have multiplied threefold. It owes today a round billion dollars and its annual appropriations must hereafter exceed $200,000,000.

"The city standard of wages and salaries is from fifty to one hundred per cent. greater than other sections of the State, and this fact is reflected in the State's pay roll.

"Arrived at the constitutional limit of taxation, and approaching the maximum of the burden bearing capacity of real property, every one is wondering how so rich a city became so poor. Straightway they accused one another and all accused the State. Public officials who have generously contributed to every policy in city, State, and nation that exhausted the city's credit and debt-bearing capacity, are foremost in vehement assertion of the State's discrimination against the city. Every cause except the true cause, namely, extravagance, is assigned, and every one responsible for extravagance points to another and hopes by the generous use of the megaphone to distract attention from his own or his party's faults.

New York Needs the Axe.

"The remedy is as simple as the cause. Grown poor by extravagance, the city must regain its former position of financial strength by economy. Economy and retrenchment are not enough. What New York needs is the axe. The policy of doing everything for everybody all the time has broken down. There is not money enough. Better go slower and keep solvent. If the city keeps solvent it will grow faster.

"In local legislation, let us render unto the city the things that belong to the city and unto the State the things that belong to the State. The rule is easy but the application hard. New York's representatives from without the city desire not only that the city attend to its own affairs, but desire to be relieved of the responsibility of looking after them.

Meets the Mayor's Views.

"In laying down this rule of action, to which I unreservedly subscribe and believe public sentiment outside the City of New York subscribes, you see I am meeting the Mayor and this administration more than half way. It is easy to do this because no other sentiment has ever been entertained. If we have a mote in our eye it has developed on the initiative and with the co-operation of the city through its legislative votes and its votes at the polls. It developed when New York was pursuing the policy of the lavish hand and had money for everything and everybody. Public attention in this city shall no longer be diverted from the 94 per cent. of its budget for municipal affairs to the 6 per cent. in its budget for State affairs.

A further attack upon the Wilson Administration was made by ex-Governor Odell, who said that neutrality should never be considered a synonym for fear, and that neither should we accept peace without honor. Turning his guns on Colonel Roosevelt, although he did not mention his name, he said:

"There have been those who have posed as a modern Moses, who put self-above party. One of the most dangerous things with which we have to contend is educated ambition, another the modern demagogue. We should never be led to accept temporary victory at the sacrifice of those things to which we cling as ideals that are safe and conservative.

"The problem of obtaining success can be solved by those who have always remained true to the faith. There should be no degeneracy from this position, no surrender of virility."

There were addresses also by Mr. Stimson, Mr. Hedges, and President Sheffield.

Among those at the dinner were Martin Saxe, Herbert L. Satterlee, Samuel S. Koenig, John A. Sleicher, Herman A. Metz, (who is a Democrat,) Simon Guggenheim, Isaac Guggenheim, Charles D. Hilles, Republican National Chairman; R. A. C. Smith, H. H. Vreeland, George W. Aldridge, Merton E. Lewis, Nelson H. Henry, Samuel W. Fairchild, Henry W. Taft, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Charles H. Serrill, Lafayette B. Gleason, L. N. Littauer, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, (Democrat,) William Hayward, John H. Hanan, William M. Calder, Edward Lauterbach, William R. Willcox, and Charles L. Bernheimer.

FRANCE CONDEMNS A SPY.

Naturalized Argentinian Gave Information to German Agents.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—A court-martial has sentenced to death Maria José dei Pasi, 25 years old, a naturalized Argentinian, who was convicted of sending military information from Marseilles and Paris to German agents.

According to the evidence a letter written by the accused last September, which fell into the hands of the police, gave particulars of the departure and told the destination of the French cruiser Kleber. He also described the construction of a new long-range gun.

PRESIDENT URGES UNITY FOR PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

tended to be the direct and searching lines of truth itself, was a very fortunate language in which to express this community of interest and sympathy.

"Science affords an international language, just as commerce also affords a universal language, because in each instance there is a universal purpose, a universal general plan of action, and it is a pleasing thought to those who have had something to do with scholarship that scholars have had a great deal to do with sowing the speeds of friendship between nation and nation.

"Truth recognizes no national boundaries. Truth permits no racial prejudices; and when men come to know each other and to recognize equal intellectual strength and equal intellectual sincerity and a common intellectual purpose, some of the best foundations of friendship are already laid.

"But, ladies and gentlemen, our thought cannot pause at the artificial boundaries of the fields of science and commerce. All boundaries that divide life into sections and interests are artificial, because life is all of a piece. You cannot treat part of it without by implication and indirection treating all of it, and the field of science is not to be distinguished from the field of life any more than the field of commerce is to be distinguished from the general field of life. No one who reflects upon the progress of science or the spread of the arts of peace or the extension and perfection of any of the pactical arts of life can fail to see that there is only one atmosphere that these things can breathe and that is an atmosphere of mutual confidence and of peace and of ordered political life among the nations. Amidst war and revolution even the voice of science must for the most part be silent, and revolution tears up the very roots of everything that makes life go steadily forward and the light grow from generation to generation. For nothing stirs passion like political disturbance, and passion is the enemy of truth.

"These things were realized with peculiar vividness and said with unusual eloquence in a recent conference held in this city for the purpose of considering the financial relations between the two continents of America, because it was perceived that financiers can do nothing without the co-operation of Governments, and that if merchants would deal with one another, laws must agree with one another; that you cannot make laws vary without making them contradict, and that amid contradictory laws the easy flow of commercial intercourse is impossible, and that, therefore, a financial congress naturally led to all the inferences of politics.

"For politics I conceive to be nothing more than the science of the ordered progress of society along the lines of greatest usefulness and convenience to itself. I have never in my own mind admitted the distinction between the other departments of life and politics. Some people devote themselves so exclusively to politics that they forget there is any other part of life, and so soon as they do they become that thing which is described as a 'mere politician.'

"Statesmanship begins where these connections so unhappily lost are reestablished. The statesman stands in the midst of life to interpret life in political action.

"The conference to which I have referred marked the consciousness of the two Americas that economically they are very dependent upon one another, that they have a great deal that it is very desirable they should exchange and share with one another, that they have kept unnaturally and unfortunately separated and apart when they had a manifest and obvious community of interest, and the object of that conference was to ascertain the practical means by which the commercial and practical intercourse of the continents could be quickened and facilitated. And where events move statesmen, if they be not indifferent, or be not asleep, must think and act.

"For my own part I congratulate myself upon living in a time when these things, always suscept ble of intellectual demonstration, have begun to be very widely and universally appreciated, and when the statesmen of the two American continents have more and more come into candid, trustful, mutual conference, comparing views as to the practical and friendly way of helping one another, and of setting forward every handsome enterprise on this side of the Atlantic.

"But these gentlemen have not conferred without realizing that back of all the material community of interest of which I have spoken their lies and must lie a community of political interest. I have been told a very interesting fact—I hope it is true—that while this Congress has been discussing science it has been, in spite of itself, led into the feeling that behind the science there was some inference with regard to politics, and that if the Americas were to be united in thought they must in some degree sympathetically be united in action. What these statesmen, who have been conferring from month to month in Washington, have come to realize is that back of the community of material interest there is a community of political interest.

"I hope I can make clear to you in what sense I use those words. I do not mean a mere partnership in the things that are expedient. I mean what I was trying to indicate a few moments ago, that you cannot separate politics from these things, that you cannot have real intercourse of any kind amid political jealousies, which is only another way of saying that you cannot commune unless you are friends, and that friendship is based upon your political relations with each other perhaps more than upon any other kind of relationships between nations.

"If nations are politically suspicious of one another, all their intercourse is embarrassed. That is the reason I take it, if it be true, as I hope it is, that your thoughts, even during this congress, though the questions you are called to consider are apparently so foreign to politics, have again and again been drawn back to the political inferences. The object of American statesmanship on the two continents is to see to it that American friendship is founded on a rock.

"The Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed by the United States on her own authority. It has always been maintained and always will be maintained upon her own responsibility. But the Monroe Doctrine demanded merely that European Governments should not attempt to extend their political systems to this side of the Atlantic. It did not disclose the use which the United States intended to make of her power on this side of the Atlantic. It was a hand held up in warning, but there was no promise in it of what America was going to do with the implied and partial protectorate which she apparently was trying to set up on this side of the water, and I believe you will sustain me in the statement that it has been fears and suspicions on this score which have hitherto prevented the greater intimacy and confidence and trust between the Americas.

"The States of America have not been certain what the United States would do with her power. That doubt must be removed. And latterly there has been a very frank interchange of views between the authorities in Washington and those who represented the other States of this hemisphere, an interchange of views charming and hopeful, because based upon an increasingly sure appreciation of the spirit in which they were undertaken. These gentlemen have seen that if America is to come into her own, into her legitimate own, in a world of peace and order, she must establish the foundations of amity so that no one will hereafter doubt them.

"I hope and I believe that this can be accomplished. These conferences have enabled me to foresee how it will be accomplished. It will be accomplished in the first place by the States of America uniting in guaranteeing to each other absolute political independence and territorial integrity. In the second place, and as a necessary corollary to that, guaranteeing the agreement to settle all pending boundary disputes as soon as possible and by amicable process; by agreeing that all disputes among themselves, should they unhappily arise, will be handled by patient, impartial investigation and settled by arbitration; and the agreement necessary to the peace of the Americas, that no State or either continent will permit revolutionary expeditions against another State to be fitted out on its territory, and that hey will prohibit the exportation of the munitions of war for the purpose of supplying revolutionists against neighboring Governments.

"You see what our thought is, gentlemen, not only the international peace of America, but the domestic peace of America. If American States are constantly in ferment, if any of them are constantly in ferment, there will be a standing threat to their relations with one another. It is just as much to our interest to assist each other to the orderly processes within our own borders as it is to orderly processes in our controversies with one another. These are very practical suggestions which have sprung up in the minds of thoughtful men, and I, for my part, believe that they are going to lead the way to something that America has prayed for for many a generation. For they are based, in the first place, as far as the stronger States are concerned, upon the handsome principle of self-restraint and respect for the rights of everybody. They are based upon the principles of absolute political equality among the States, equality of right, not equality of indulgence.

"They are based, in short, upon the solid, eternal foundations of justice and humanity. No man can turn away from these things without turning away from the hope of the world. These are things, ladies and gentlemen, for which the world has hoped and waited with prayerful heart. God grant that it may be granted to America to lift this light on high for the illumination of the world."

Ambassador Suarez of Chile, President of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, introduced the President to the audience. In part he said:

"This congress has been assembled in this general session tonight, outside of its regular program, so that we could have the honor of hearing the ever-enlightening and eloquent word of the eminent Executive of this great republic, and certainly his worth to us on this occasion will impart a new stimulus to our efforts for the successful crowning of the work in which we are engaged.

"It is not the first time that, from the august chair to which he has been elevated by the love and respect of his fellow-citizens, the President of the United States, now in our midst, appeals to the sentiment of the American countries in behalf of the welfare and progress of our Americas. The strengthening of constitutional government throughout all nations in the continent, the vigor and purity of our democracies, the mutual co-operation for defense of our national rights and privileges have been the salient features of his continental policy.

"And when the moment came for showing with deeds the absolute sincerity of his fraternal purposes, as was the case in the unfortunate circumstance which gave rise to the mediation of Niagara Falls, he has without any hesitation whatever placed his authority and his intelligence on the side of peace and love among the sister nations."

The next session of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, which meets in 1921, the centennial of Peru's declaration of independence, will be held in Peru. The choice, made today by the Executive Committee, was on suggestion of the delegation from Chile. There was virtually no opposition.

Delegates generally regarded the selection of Peru and the manner in which it came about as another evidence of the universal desire for closer relations among the American republics, brought sharply to the fore in the two weeks' session of the congress. For many years a disagreement over boundaries has kept Peru and Chile in a relationship more or less strained.

The first session of the congress, and the only one prior to the meeting now in progress here, was held in Santiago, Chile, in 1908. The work of the second congress virtually has been completed. Most of the sections held only short meetings today, many of the delegates and their families joining in an excursion to Mount Vernon.

Sessions of the sections tomorrow will be even briefer than those held today. At the joint meeting on Saturday, the closing day, various resolutions and suggestions evolved in sectional meetings will be taken up.

BELGIAN BABIES NEED MILK.

Supply Sent by Relief Commission Has Been Exhausted.

Chevalier Vande Vyvere, the Belgian Minister of Finance, who is now in New York, received a cablegram from M. Scholiaert, the Belgian Minister of State, saying that the supply of condensed milk in that part of Belgium still ruled by King Albert has been exhausted, and that unless the supply is quickly replenished Belgian babies in that region will be face to face with starvation.

"Six months ago," said Mr. Vande Vyvere, "the Commission for Relief in Belgium provided a large supply of condensed milk for the sufferers in the little strip of territory over which the Belgian flag still flies. In that strip are 100,000 regular residents, and as many more refugees, and all those unfortunates are dependent on charity. Besides we have many invalided soldiers. The hospitals are crowded, and there have been several epidemics.

"The milk donated by the commission was carefully conserved and doled out in minimum quantities, but the end had to come, and now we are face to face with the problem the only solution of which is more condensed milk. I have communicated with the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 71 Broadway, and am hopeful that that great organization will be able, with the assistance of kind friends, to relieve the situation."

Relief on Way to Albania.

BRINDISI, Italy, Jan. 6.—The French Relief Mission sailed for Albania today, taking food and clothing for the Serbian orphans.

DANCE FOR DEBUTANTE.

Miss Audrey Hoffman Entertained at Sherry's—600 Guests.

Mrs. Harold Brown of Newport and Mrs. Norrie Seller entertained last night at Sherry's with a ball for Miss Audrey Hoffman, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Seller by her first husband. The ball was preceded by a number of dinners, including the large one that Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore gave for Miss Hoffman at Sherry's, she being his grandniece. Mrs. Harry W. McVickar was hostess at one of the dinners.

The whole of the second floor, including the small ballroom, reception, smoking rooms, and tapestry suite, were reserved for the ball, and the decorations were the usual ferns, palms, potted plants, and many Spring flowers. There were 600 guests, and the seated supper was served at 1 o'clock in the tapestry suite and hall. Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Norrie Seller, and Miss Hoffman received together near the ballroom entrance.

The guests for Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore's dinner were seated at two large tables in the tapestry suite, and included, besides Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Seller, and Miss Hoffman, Mrs. Howard Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Potter, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bryce Wing, the Misses Pauline Bacon, Mildred Rives, Rosalie Bloodgood, Marion C. Dinsmore, Irene L. Gibson, Elizabeth S. Howard, Renee d'Hauteville, Le Brun Parsons, Harriette Post, Adrienne Iselin, Violet King, Ethel Potter, Louise Kissel, Annette Markoe, Mary Pyne, Rita Norrie, Barbara Rutherfurd Margaret Schroeder, and Marion Tiffany.

Also Beverly Corbin, Robert W. Goelet, William Hoffman, Le Roy King, John Kean, Reginald Lanier, George B. Post, 3d, Francis and Maurice Roche, John Munroe Livingston, Wetmore Schuyler L. Parsons, Jr., Lloyd Warren, George Woolsey, William Taylor, Joseph Stevens, Sidney Dillon Ripley, and Francis W. Simonds, Jr.

Mrs. McVickar's dinner was for the Misses Helen Alexander and Sarah Larkin, and the other guests included the Misses Phyllis McVickar, Harriet McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Captain Theron Strong, Albert Ely, Jr., Paul Chapin, Lionel Bonner, and F. H. Coudert, Jr.

Among the other guests at the dance were Mme. Constantinovitch, Mrs. H. S. Redmond, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Alfred Anson, Mrs. Reginald Rives, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. George Rose, and Dr. J. W. Markoe and Mrs. Markoe, also the Misses Sophie Mott, Eleanor Lawrence, Mary Wiborg, Roberta Willard, Marion Hollins, Mercedes de Acosta, Alice Drexel, Mary Knapp, Louise Iselin, Maud Kahn, Marian V. R. Kennedy, Hope Williams, and Margaret Erhart.

ALLIED ARTILLERY ACTIVE IN THE WEST

Paris Says French Gunfire Caused Havoc Among the Germans.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Official reports from the Continent of operations on the western front are still much belated.

This bulletin was issued by the French War Office tonight:

In Belgium we successfully cannonaded the defensive organizations of the enemy, particularly in the regions of Steenstraete, Heet Sas, and Boesinghe.

In Artois our batteries dropped projectiles on the railway station of Boisleux, on the hill south of Arras, during the passage of a train.

In Champagne, in the course of an intense bombardment by our artillery on the German trenches to the north of the Navarin farm, we destroyed all the material of attack by gases, several reservoirs being blown up.

The statement issued by the French War Office last night speaks of French successes in artillery engagements along the front.

Between Soissons and Rheims our artillery attacked opposing batteries and inflicted heavy damage upon the works of the enemy in the region northwest of Vailly.

In Champagne we directed destructive bombardments against various exposed points on the enemy's front. These bombardments caused havoc in the German trenches and blew up munitions depots.

The official Belgian statement of last night says:

While the Belgian artillery attacked German batteries to the east of Dixmude the enemy bombarded the village of Neuve Chapelle. Fighting with grenades has been violently resumed in the sector of Steenstraete.

An official British communication, issued tonight, says:—

In addition to the raid on the aerodrome at Douai, another raid was carried out yesterday by eleven of our machines against a stores depot at Le Sars.

This morning one of our patrols dispersed a party of Germans just north of the Somme with hand grenades.

The artillery activity on both sides today was principally confined to the areas east of Armentières and southeast and northeast of Ypres.

BERLIN, Jan. 6, (by wireless to Sayville.)—A French hand grenade attack against the German lines, northeast of Le Mesnil, was easily repulsed, German Army Headquarters announced today.

Allied artillery has been uninterruptedly shelling the important town of Lens, northeast of Arras.

It is announced that an Allied aircraft attack upon Douai failed. German aviators shot down two British aeroplanes. One of the machines was brought down by Lieutenant Boelke, this being the seventh aeroplane that he had succeeded in disabling.

There have been artillery duels at several places along the western front.

GERMANS FIGHTING ITALY.

Those Captured with Austrian Forces Pose as Volunteers.

Passengers arriving here yesterday from Italy said that all the German prisoners captured with Austrian troops on the Italian front had certificates signed by Austrian military authorities stating that they are in the Austrian army as volunteers.

As no official declaration of hostilities exists between Italy and Germany, it is said that these certificates are issued to prevent an open break with Italy through the presence of Germans with the Austrian forces.

Ask $105,000 Damages for 3 Deaths

Judge Thomas G. Haight, in the United States District Court at Newark, yesterday heard testimony in two suits against the Atlantic City Railway for a total of $105,000 damages, sought for the deaths of three persons. Mrs. Matthem S. Borden, widow of Dr. M. S. Borden, was suing for $75,000 for her husband's death, and James Dillard of New York, executor of the estates of Mr. and Mrs. James Harvey Woods of New York, was suing on behalf of the estates for their deaths, asking $30,000. They were all killed in an auto accident Sept. 9, 1914.

FRANCE MAY RETIRE OFFICERS EARLIER

Bill Introduced for Rejuvenation of the Higher Commands in the Army.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—A reduction in the age limits of Colonels and Generals is proposed in a bill presented in the Chamber of Deputies today by the Minister of War. The bill would reduce the age of the retirement of Colonels from 60 to 59 years, of Generals of brigades from 62 to 60 years, and of Generals of divisions from 65 to 62 years.

This measure carries out the idea advanced before the war for the rejuvenation of the higher ranks of command in the army. Many officers who reached the old limit did great service in the first period of the war, but the strain told on a considerable number of them, some of whom already have retired.

Many other officers are now thought to be able to render greater service to the army by putting the profit of their experience at the front in the instruction of fresh troops. The selection of individual officers for retirement from among those in the active service is a delicate matter, particularly in the case of those who have rendered conspicuous services, and the proposed law would eliminate any sensitiveness on the part of officers. Under the bill the Minister of War would be left free, on the advice of the General in Chief, to maintain in the active service one year longer than the date of their age retirement Generals or Colonels who are still considered capable of exercising command in the field.

WINGS FOR FORDS

That is putting it mildly. When a Ford engine is fitted with a Bosch Magneto, chronic cases of hiccoughs for starts and the regular hop, skip and jump firing of the cylinders cease to be ailments—they are entirely eliminated.

More than 20,000 Ford owners, before the new year came, had better Fords because they had thrown away their troublesome, puzzlesome ignition and put on the efficient and reliable Bosch Magneto.

Ford owners should not fail to see the modernized Ford engine at

The Bosch Exhibit Spaces C 15, C 16, 3d Floor, Grand Central Palace.

BOSCH, 229, W. 46th St., New York

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201 Broadway, Near Fulton St. — 20 West 34th St., Near Waldorf-Astoria

Announce Their

Semi Annual Sale

Highest Grade

Silk Shirts

Shirts of Pure Silk, also Silk Mixtures. Formerly $3.50 } 2.35

Shirts of crepe de chine in exclusive designs; these are the finest shirts we have ever offered to the public. Formerly $10.00 } 6.75

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Compare the Pathephone

With Every Other Phonograph or Talking Machine!

—After you've heard the ordinary machines, we know you'll buy a PATHEPHONE, just as surely as you prefer reality to imitation, art to crudeness, perfection to makeshift.

$15 to $300

NO NEEDLES TO CHANGE; NO METALS TO DIG INTO AND RUIN YOUR RECORDS; PLAYS ALL DISC RECORDS!

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1000 Men's Winter Overcoats Ulsters and Raglans Reduced to $20 & $25

At $20— were $35, $30, $28, $25 & $22 worsted and serge linings—some silk lined

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About March First we shall remove to our new building, 1457-1463 Broadway, at Forty-second St.

BROKAW BROTHERS

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564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

ARE NOW CONDUCTING:

A Closing-out of all Winter Styles AT ABOUT HALF-PRICE

The most opportune buying event of the season

Biltmore Ice Gardens

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OPEN AIR SKATING

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC FOR THREE SESSIONS—DAILY

Except Tuesday and Thursday Afternoons, Saturday Mornings and Sundays.

GLASS ENCLOSED TEA ROOMS.

Dancing in the Glass Room after 10:30 P. M.

MORNING SESSION 9:30 to 12:30 $1

AFTERNOON SESSION 2:30 to 6:30 $2 Including Afternoon Tea

EVENING SESSION 8:30 to 11 $2 Including Buffet Supper

Exhibition Skating by ALFRED & SIGRID NAESS OF THE HIPPODROME

Natzy's Music — Competent Instructors

The Twice-A-Year Sale of Smart Overcoats and Suits

At Our 49th Street and Our 42d Street Stores

Commences This Morning at 8 o'Clock

It offers you what is unquestionably the very finest tailored and the most stylishly modeled clothing offered anywhere in this broad land, either in mid-season at their former prices, or now at the end of the season at their reduced prices.

With the price of woolens going higher and higher every day, and with the very strong probability that prices next year will reach a higher mark than has ever been known, the wonderful opportunities for saving which this sale presents are absolutely unlimited, and the man who buys enough now to cover next season's needs will save many more dollars than he has any idea of.

$15 & $18 Overcoats & Suits At $13.50

$20, $22 & $25 Overcoats & Suits At $18.50

$30 & $35 Overcoats & Suits At $23.50

$35, $40 & $45 Overcoats & Suits At $27.50

$50, $55 & $60 Overcoats & Ulsters At $37.50

All in all a wonderful opportunity for discriminating buyers. This morning at

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BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET

1456 BROADWAY, AT 42ND STREET

GRAND JURY TOLD AMERICA IS FIRST

Federal Judge Clayton Emphasizes Duty of Naturalized Citizens in His Charge.

'BE LOYAL OR GO BACK'

Divided Allegiance Not to be Tolerated—Jury to Investigate Pro-Teuton Plots.

United States District Judge Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, sitting by designation in the Southern District of New York, in his charge to a new Special Grand Jury sworn in yesterday to continue the Federal investigation into alleged alien activities in this country, impressed upon the jury his idea of true Americanism. Judge Clayton said that he has no sympathy with any naturalized citizen who could not say in his heart "America is first."

The new Grand Jury continues the work of the Special Grand Jury which, after sitting four months, returned indictments against Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois, ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler of the same State, David Lamar, and others who, the Government contends, were concerned in connection with Labor's National Peace Council in a conspiracy to cripple the manufacture of munitions of war in this country and to hamper their shipment to foreign countries.

The Government, it is said, has under subpoena more than a hundred witnesses who will be called before the new Grand Jury to tell what they know of pro-Teutonic conspiracies in this country. The activities of Captain Franz Rintelen of the German Navy, who, it is alleged, was sent to this country to try to tie up munition plants with strikes, and who also is charged with having endeavored to embroil this country with Mexico in an effort to check the flow of munitions to the Allies, will figure in the new investigation. The Mexican part of his mission, which ended in a fiasco and brought about the arrest on the border of General Victoriano Huerta, may be the new phase of the Rintelen case to be looked into.

The New Grand Jury.

The foreman of the new Grand Jury is Boyd Decker of 321 Madison Avenue. The other members are: Raymond H. Kinnear, 225 Fifth Avenue; Charles Cowen, 201 West 118th Street; Alfred J. Campbell, 600 West 133d Street; Granville S. Savage, 11 Desbrosses Street; Maurice La Montagne, 215 West Thirty-ninth Street; William Conley, 202 Franklin Street; Thomas P. Kiley, 79 Fourth Avenue; W. G. Beatty, 55 Broadway; Frank E. Briggs, 154 West Ninety-fifth Street; Irving H. Bower, 424 Fifth Avenue; Samuel H. Fink, 1,533 Second Avenue; W. D. Simonson, 100th Street and the East River; Richard S. Thomas, 70 Fifth Avenue; Percy M. Stewart, 100 Broadway; C. S. Clark, 441 Tremont Avenue; Arthur O. Choate, 55 Wall Street; Burton R. Baldwin, 39 West Fifty-fifth Street; James W. Barker, 244 West 143d Street; Edgar A. Lessels, 259 Pearl Street; Albert Seligman, 55 Wall Street; Frank J. Marks, 9 East Thirty-eighth Street, and James F. Lester, 485 Central Park West.

As soon as the jury was sworn in Judge Clayton delivered his charge. The Judge referred to the man who enjoys the benefits of American citizenship under the naturalization laws and at the same time unfairly criticises the Government under whose protection he lives.

"Such men," he said, "should get off the face of the earth, or at least go back to the country they left, in order perhaps to avoid military service. You gentlemen are entering upon your duties as American citizens. If any of you were born in a foreign country I hope that you can truthfully say now that you love the United States more than the land of your birth. I have no sympathy with any naturalized citizen who is given to carping criticism of this Government or who cannot say that he loves America first, last, and forever.

"Every American citizen ought to be able to measure up to that standard of loyalty which is expressed by the words, 'America first.' If any citizen has come to the United States from another country so as to evade military service, let him not criticise our institutions while here. If he desires to do so let him go back to the country whence he came and fight for that country.

Following Washington's Precept.

"We do not care what foreigners or foreign nations think of our method of government. So far our system has proven to be pre-eminently successful. At present we are doing our best to carry out the precepts of the great Father of our Country, George Washington, by keeping our minds strictly on our own business, by avoiding entangling alliances, and by not meddling in the affairs of other nations."

The Grand Jury will have its first session today. The investigation it is about to make will necessitate several weeks' work, it is expected.

Congressman Buchanan, who, by agreement, came to New York from Washington on Wednesday to plead to the indictment charging him with having conspired to interfere with the trade in munitions, and who pleaded not guilty to the charge, appeared at the Federal Building yesterday and filed a $5,000 bail bond for his appearance to answer the indictment. Mr. Buchanan, it was said by a friend, expected to resume his Congressional duties immediately.

ASKS PROPAGANDA INQUIRY.

Resolution Aimed at Labor Council and Defense Organizations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—An investigation by a select House committee of Labor's National Peace Council and other organizations is demanded in a resolution introduced today by Representative Walter I. Hensley of Missouri, a "small navy" member of the Committee on Naval Affairs. The Council has been in the limelight recently because of indictments returned against certain persons connected with it by the Federal Grand Jury in New York. Representative Buchanan, ex-President of the organization, which seeks an embargo on the shipment of war munitions to Europe, was among those indicted.

The Hensley resolution calls for an inquiry also into the organization, membership, expenditures, and the sources thereof of the Navy League, the National Security League, and the American Defense Society, as well as of "any such organizations as have been active in the propaganda for and against the proposed increases in the army and navy of the United States." If the inquiry is authorized, the investigating committee is also "to ascertain what, if any, commercial interest, as shareholder or otherwise, members of such organizations have in the manufacture or sale of munitions of war."

WILSON COMES OUT IN RACE.

Tumulty Authorizes Filing of Petition in Indiana Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—All doubt about President Wilson's willingness to accept renomination, notwithstanding the one-term plank in the Democratic platform, was removed late this afternoon when authority came direct from the White House to place the President's name on the ballot to be voted at Indiana's first primary election in March.

A petition signed by more than 500 Indiana voters and requesting that Wilson's name go on the Presidential ballot, was filed with the Secretary of State after both Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, and Thomas Pence, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, had called James H. Fry, Deputy Auditor of the State, over the long-distance telephone and authorized him to act as a representative of the President in filing the petition in his behalf. Tomorrow was the last day of grace for filing the petition.

WILL OUST RILEY UNLESS HE QUITS

Continued from Page 1.

to break down the administration and render the new Warden's position intolerable.

I have felt and still feel that in your enfeebled condition of health you may not altogether realize the full effect of your official action on this and on other occasions.

But this order is so clearly a violation of our understanding and of the terms under which Dr. Kirchwey went to Sing Sing, as well as, it seems to me, of your official obligation to the people of this State, that I deem it my duty to ask for your immediate resignation.

Orr May Get the Place.

Should Riley persist in his refusal to resign, the Governor can arraign him on charges, and in the certain belief that Mr. Riley's days were numbered there was much speculation yesterday among politicians and friends of the men concerned as to Governor Whitman's appointment of a successor. The Governor's secretary, William A. Orr, had been mentioned more than once in the past as the man who would succeed Mr. Riley, and it was the general belief yesterday that Mr. Orr would take the post temporarily.

It was generally believed, however, that the Governor had in mind some reformer of the Osborne-Kirchwey type—perhaps Dr. Kirchwey himself, since it is known the post was once offered to him—some man of such standing that the Senate could not fail to confirm his appointment.

Were he not sure of his candidate and the reception he would get at the hands of the Senate, it was argued, Governor Whitman need only have removed Mr. Riley before the assembling of the Legislature and then have appointed a "recess" successor without fear of opposition by the Senate. The Governor refused last night to discuss the case in any way except to make clear the procedure by which Supt. Riley could be removed if he declined to resign.

But he took occasion to say he had no intention of appointing Charles H. Strong, former President of the City Club, who at present is investigating the State charities under a commission from the Governor. This report had become current after a conference between the Governor and Mr. Strong last evening.

Mr. Riley's present difficulty was occasioned by his order that reached Sing Sing Prison on Wednesday morning. It called for the transfer to Dannemora Prison of sixty-six inmates of Sing Sing. Dr. Kirchwey examined the list and then hurried to Albany. He saw Governor Whitman yesterday morning and was with him for two hours. What took place at this interview the Governor declined to say. Dr. Kirchwey came to this city last night, however, and in the rooms of the Century Association, where he held a conference with Mr. Osborne, he replied in answer to a question:

"I told the Governor that I had received orders from Supt. Riley and that to put them into effect would mean to disrupt the internal organization of the prison. I added that I would not carry out the orders under any circumstances, and I supposed that would mean my removal by Supt. Riley. I did not ask the Governor to do anything but simply informed him of the situation and of my determination not to obey orders."

Riley Was Much Surprised.

Supt. Riley, who also reached this city yesterday afternoon after a visit to Sing Sing Prison, seemed to have a somewhat different understanding of the situation. He had expected to meet Dr. Kirchwey at the prison, he said, having informed him of his intention to pay a visit to Ossining some day this week. He was disappointed at not seeing him, but did not know the Warden was in Albany taking the steps that resulted in the demand for his resignation. He did not know he had been asked to resign until newspaper men in Ossining informed him of it. He received the Governor's letter here from the hands of his chief clerk, George Weed, however, and then said:

"I believe the Governor was laboring under a misapprehension, particularly as to the facts relating to the transfer of prisoners from Sing Sing to Dannemora, which is the chief reason that is given for asking my resignation. The assertion is made that most of the prisoners are prominently connected with the Mutual Welfare League of the prison, and that the Warden was not consulted in the matter.

"That is not true. Of course many of the prisoners were members of the league, for nearly all of the Sing Sing prisoners are, but they were not transferred for that reason. In fact, I was particularly anxious not to interfere with the work of the league, and with that end in view specifically instructed my subordinates to omit from the list of men to be transferred any officers of the league.

"I have been as much interested in the Mutual Welfare League as Mr. Osborne as Dr. Kirchwey. It certainly was not my intention to withdraw from the prison any one whose presence was necessary to the good of the league's work. I have never had any differences with Dr. Kirchwey. It was my intention from the start to give him a free rein in all matters of which he was placed in charge. I sent him a list of the prisoners and consulted with him about it, telling him that the names had been drawn before his appointment and that I would assume entire responsibility for the change.

"It was absolutely necessary to transfer some of the prisoners. Under the present conditions there is a lot of doubling up in the cells at Sing Sing, and there is a lot of room at Dannemora. The men were chosen in accordance with the custom of the department—by drafting the prisoners who had the worse records. Fifteen of the men were drafted because they were suffering from tubercular diseases. The rest of the list was made up from card indices of the prison. All of these others were men who had been convicted three or more times.

Says He Will Not Resign.

"When I last saw the Governor, a few days ago, our interview was entirely friendly. He said absolutely nothing which might suggest that he was contemplating asking for my resignation. I believe that his action is the result of a sincere but mistaken viewpoint. That is why I shall not resign. I shall make a thorough explanation of the underlying facts in the case, and that may clear the matter up.

"I am not opposed to prison reform, but on the other hand have always done all in my power to promote it. Sing Sing is not the only prison where the old order has been changed. The transformation has gone on in the other prisons in the State as well. I appointed Thomas Mott Osborne as Warden of Sing Sing because I knew him to be a philanthropist of high ideals, and he was the man I wanted for the position of Warden under the new system. I had great faith in him.

"I never opposed Mr. Osborne's general policies of prison reform. There were some things to which I did object, however, such as prisoners being allowed so much liberty that they frequently walked out and never came back. I did object also to the fact that there were many offenses in the prison which were never reported, assaults, and other cases of bad conduct, which should have been marked against the offenders to prevent their punishment being lightened for 'good conduct.'

"On the question of drafting men for other prisons Mr. Osborne and I never seemed to be able to reach any satisfactory understanding. I could never account for his unwillingness to have prisoners transferred to other institutions, as it was absolutely necessary that they should be. On other matters, such as allowing the prisoners to talk in the yard, giving them the right to write letters whenever they wished and using them for road building, Mr. Osborne and I were in perfect accord.

"There were many of Mr. Osborne's plans which may have seemed to me a little impractical, but it was my wish to give him the fullest opportunity to try them all out. After his indictment by the Westchester County Grand Jury, it seemed only proper that I should suspend him from duty until the charges against him could be investigated. I certainly entertain no malice toward him whatever. I have a very high opinion of Dr. Kirchwey, and it is my wish that he may make a success in his administration of the prison affairs."

Denies Feeble Health.

Superintendent Riley was asked about Governor Whitman's allusion to his "enfeebled condition of health."

"The Governor is evidently under a misapprehension with regard to that also," he said. "I was sick last Spring, it is true, but I am all right now, although I lost considerable weight. I consider myself in pretty good trim at the present time."

Whatever may be Mr. Riley's understanding of the situation, it is certain that the demand for his resignation comes as a result of his feud with Mr. Osborne. That Governor Whitman has long wanted his official head every one, including the Superintendent, has known, but had he avoided the trouble with Mr. Osborne his friends believe the Governor would have been put to it to find excuse for removing him. Mr. Riley had until April 1, 1919, to serve before the expiration of his term.

His differences with Mr. Osborne began soon after the latter's appointment. Last Summer the Superintendent sent his personal messenger, Patrick MacDonald, to Sing Sing to gather evidence looking to an investigation of the prison. Warden Osborne overtook MacDonald at the railroad station after the messenger had paid a visit to the prison in the Warden's absence. The Warden recovered documents which he said MacDonald had taken from his office and there was a scuffle which resulted in the Warden charging MacDonald with assault.

Long Feud with Osborne.

Last Fall, after Warden Osborne had privately decided to resign his post, feeling that his reforms had been well instituted, the Superintendent sent to District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks of Westchester County allegations of assaults in Sing Sing Prison which resulted in a Grand Jury investigation and the recent indictment of Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Osborne has contended since the beginning of this investigation that he was the victim of a conspiracy, and, when asked, after his indictment to name the men concerned, replied that he could not "speak disrespectfully of a superior officer." Friends of Mr. Osborne have not hesitated to name the Superintendent of Prisons as the man who "was gunning for Osborne," and their elation was consequently great at the news of the Governor's action. E. Stagg Whitin and John Noble Hayes were with Mr. Osborne in the Belmont. Mr. Hayes declared:

"This puts a new light on the matter. I am very much pleased."

George Gordon Battle, chief counsel for Mr. Osborne, said he was gratified to learn that the Governor had indorsed the administration of Dr. Kirchwey, since the latter was carrying out Mr. Osborne's work along Mr. Osborne's plans. Huntington W. Merchant, also of counsel, said:

"I think the facts that the Governor brought out in his letter only go to show that the motives which we attributed to Riley and those around him were as we thought them."

Criticism of Mr. Riley by Mr. Osborne's friends became most open last week, when the Superintendent, following the Warden's indictment, announced that he would remove him the following day. There followed the conferences among the Governor, Prof. Kirchwey, and Mr. Riley, which resulted in granting to the Superintendent a leave of absence to Mr. Osborne and the appointment of Dr. Kirchwey to act in his place.

When Mr. Riley handed Dr. Kirchwey his commission last Friday he told the new Warden that the Superintendent expected to be obeyed in the running of the prison. Dr. Kirchwey declared at once that he would act only on his own judgment and at once tendered his resignation. Superintendent Riley smoothed over this incident, only later to make the declaration that Mr. Osborne had practically been removed and that he should never return while Riley was Superintendent. The declaration at once arraigned the Governor against him. Mr. Whitman agreed with Dr. Kirchwey that the latter was only "acting Warden" while Mr. Osborne was still "Warden on leave."

Riley a Clinton Democrat.

Superintendent Riley succeeded Superintendent Scott, who was removed by Governor Sulzer. The latter sent in to the Senate the name of George S. Weed, present Chief Clerk to the Superintendent, and son of Smith M. Weed, a Democratic power up-State, but the Senate, at odds with the Governor, declined to confirm him. Then Mr. Sulzer sent in the name of Herman Ridder, which was confirmed, but Mr. Ridder declined to serve, and Mr. Riley was finally named as a recess appointee. Later on Governor Glynn sent his name to the Senate, and his appointment was confirmed on March 27, 1914.

Before his appointment Mr. Riley was County Judge in Clinton County, and an important cog in Smith M. Weed's political machine.

STATE IN OSBORNE TRIAL.

Prosecutor Weeks Wants a Deputy Attorney General in Court.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The advisability of having the State represented in the prosecution of the indictments growing out of the investigation of Sing Sing Prison was discussed at a conference today between Attorney General Woodbury and District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County. Mr. Weeks called on the Attorney General to talk over the general situation at Sing Sing with a view to determining whether a Deputy Attorney General should be assigned to assist him in the case.

Mr. Weeks said he believed such an appointment would have the effect of offsetting the charges of politics, conspiracy and favoritism which, he said, had been made since the Grand Jury handed down the indictments against Warden Osborne. No decision was reached at the conference.

WILLIAMS WARNS AGAINST GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

Relations, who conferred the other day with President Wilson, said that he knew of no opposition anywhere to the resolution and there should be none. Upon that assurance of Democratic acquiescence, Republicans who had expected to speak, let the resolution come to a vote and Democrats, following Mr. Stone's lead, let the resolution pass without opposition.

It is understood that the President will respond to the resolution with a great mass of information at an early day. Much of this information has already been furnished to Mr. Stone by the Department of State, so that it is supposed the department can compile it for formal transmission to the Senate without delay. This information will include detailed statements of the loss of American lives in Mexico during the present Administration and when Mr. Taft was President, with figures as to American losses on the American side of the line as well as in Mexico. How much of the diplomatic correspondence asked for by the resolution will be made public is unknown.

In supporting his resolution Mr. Fall quoted the President's speech on Mexico before Congress on April 20, 1913, in which he said: "If we are to accept the test of its own constitution, Mexico has no government." As late as Dec. 2 of that year, Mr. Fall said, the President again declared there was no government in Mexico and appealed for surety that an early and free election would be held in Mexico. No such election had been held, Mr. Fall said, and no further information from the President as to conditions in Mexico was given until the President named an Ambassador to that country and asked the Senate's confirmation of the appointment.

"In view of the fact that the Senate is asked to confirm that Ambassador we have a right to be informed as other Presidents have informed Congress in similar cases," Mr. Fall continued. "I want to know if in recognizing Carranza, the President has required that those guilty of inflicting suffering and outrages upon citizens of the United States are to be held to a definite reckoning. I want to know what arrangements were made prior to the recognition with reference to the payment of damages for property and for assaults committed upon American citizens. I want to know, and I believe the Senate wants to know before we confirm an Ambassador, if there are any assurances that these outrages shall at least be paid for.

"We have no information that Carranza is the President of the de facto government of Mexico; in fact, he does not pretend to be. He is merely designated as the First Chief of the de facto government. Yet we read that he is forming a Cabinet, but not to meet in the City of Mexico; rather in a place two or three hundred miles from that city.

"We have heard the President use strong words. We have heard his use of the words 'strict accountability,' in his reference to the Lusitania, but we have yet to hear him employ the same language with regard to Mexico."

Lodge Supports Fall.

"The President's right to recognize some one in Mexico is undoubted," said Mr. Lodge. "He is sending an excellent man there, and it is desirable that we should have an Ambassador in Mexico to take care of such Americans as have not been murdered and to protect the fragments of property remaining to them. But we don't know what Government has been recognized. We learn through the newspapers—an excellent but unofficial source not recognized by the Constitution—that it is the Government of Carranza.

"A normal requirement of a Government seeking recognition is that it should occupy the capital of its own country. Is our Ambassador to go to Mexico City, where Carranza is not, owing to his due regard for his personal safety? Or is he to follow the flitting abode of Carranza from San Luis Potosi to Torreon and Queretaro? These things we should know. The President should inform us upon what information he has given recognition.

"Presidents have done this time out of mind in special messages and annual messages, without thinking it a derogation of the dignity of their office. The newspapers say that assurances of safety for foreigners have been given. Those assurances should be made public. We should know what steps have been taken to settle American claims. What is worse, we are confronted by liability for enormous claims by foreign powers. By our intervention we overthrow a recognized Government and set up another, thereby opening the way to claims against us for damages beyond estimate.

"We also hear that religious guarantees have been given. But in the State of Yucatan, which has always been at peace, General Carranza has overthrown the civil authorities and set up a military Government under General Alvarado. This Governor issues a proclamation denouncing the religious leaders and declaring, according to a translation I have: 'We should always remember that religion is ignorance and that God wanes as the revolution advances.' That at least shows the attitude of Carranza's military Governor."

"The right of Government," said Senator Williams in the course of an extended reply to Mr. Lodge, "carries with it ex necessitate legis the right of self-misgovernment. It is not for us to impose a better Government on them."

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate will meet tomorrow and is expected then to report favorably the resolution of Mr. Smith of Georgia asking information as to the British blockade, with Mr. Lodge's amendment, including references to the German and Austrian submarine war and seeking details of the "hyphenated" plots mentioned by the President in his address convening Congress. If today's action of the Senate can be taken as a guide, the amended resolution will be adopted. Although the President has been extremely reluctant to give his confidence to Congress on foreign affairs, it is believed that with the Senate specifically asking for light he will go a long way toward meeting its wishes.

BERLIN APPEAL TO CONGRESS

American Association Protests Against British Blockade.

BERLIN, via London, Jan. 7.—The American Association of Commerce and Trade, embracing the American business colony, has sent a wireless appeal to the American Secretary of State and leading Congressmen, asking immediate action to save from ruin American business men who have been long established here and are unable to obtain non-contraband American goods, owing to British interference with neutral commerce.

Although the latest market reports show a market drop in cattle prices the Government is taking steps to enlarge the meat supplies. It was announced today that the Imperial Chancellor had consented to the importation of reindeer meat in whole carcasses, waiving the existing requirement that the heads must be attached.

A method of economizing in beef has also been introduced. It consists of mixing chopped beef with dried codfish, the codfish being so treated as to lose its fishy taste.

Cattle and wholesale beef prices showed a big fall in Berlin in the final week of the year of from 4 to 14 marks for 110 pounds, but retail prices are still rising.

VESUVIUS AGAIN ACTIVE.

Three New Craters Opened—Large Stones Hurled Up Half a Mile.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Rome says that Professor Maladra, Government Observer at Mount Vesuvius, announces the volcano has been in active eruption since Monday. Three new craters have been opened and there are constant explosions, large stones being hurled to a height of half a mile.

It is said there is no immediate danger from the eruption.

Frank Curtis Dies at 70.

Frank Curtis, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange, died yesterday at his home, 155 West Fifty-eighth Street, in his seventy-first year. He was born here and was a member of the Exchange for thirty years prior to his retirement, eight years ago, from the firm of W. D. Moore & Co., 74 Broadway. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters.

PAPEN REACHES ROTTERDAM

Hurrying Home to Report—Thinks Explosion Sank the Persia.

ROTTERDAM, Friday, Jan. 7, 2:31 A. M.—Captain Franz von Papen, formerly Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, debarked from the steamer Noordam here today and was greeted by a small party from the German Legation at The Hague. Captain von Papen said he was first going to see the German Minister at The Hague and then would quickly proceed homeward to report to headquarters in Berlin.

Speaking about the sinking of the British steamer Persia in the Mediterranean, Captain von Papen suggested that the disaster might have been due to a boiler explosion, pointing out that no submarine had been seen near the steamer. He declined to discuss other matters and hurriedly drove off in an automobile with his companions toward The Hague.

According to the officers of the Noordam, the vessel had the worst passage she had experienced in ten years. There were a succession of gales and the ship often was swept by huge seas.

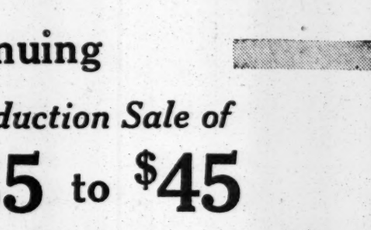
Mr. Gordon has joined the Christmas Club and will use his $100.00 check next Christmas to pay his insurance premium.

Look for the sign Christmas Club in your bank window or phone the Christmas Club, Spring 309, for location of bank operating Christmas Club nearest to your home or office.

14 Banks in Greater New York. 200 in New York State. 100 in New Jersey. 35 in Connecticut.

(18)

Commencing this Morning at 8 o'clock
AT THE BIG BUSY BRILL STORES
The Famous Semi-Annual
CLEARANCE SALE
OF WINTER SUITS AND
OVERCOATS



$13.50; $15 and $18 Values NOW $9.75
$20, $22.50 and $25 Values NOW $13.75
$25, $27.50 and $30 Values NOW $18.75
$32.50 and $35 Values NOW $23.75

This Sale has been famous for years as New York's Greatest Clothing Event
Thousands of Men Wait for It!
Brill Brothers
279 Broadway, near Chambers Street
Union Square, 14th Street, near Broadway
47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street
125th Street, Corner Third Avenue
And Flatbush Avenue at Fulton Street, Brooklyn

R. H. Macy & Co.

If the Forecast of the Weather Bureau Holds True--

today will mark the beginning of a spell of severe weather with many degrees of frost. Anticipating this visitation,

Macy's Is Prepared!

The Store is Ready—Everything needed for Out-of-Door Sport or in-door comfort is here awaiting you.

Everything For Out-of-Door Sports

We are going to have plenty of skating, on ice with the making of which man has nothing to do. Up at Van Courtlandt Park, in Central Park and in Prospect Park the lakes will soon be frozen over. We believe that we have not overlooked any essential in our preliminary campaign of preparedness for ice sports.

5 P. M. JANUARY 6th.
WEATHER FORECAST:
Indications for Friday: increasingly cold; high northwest winds. Minimum temperature Thursday, 41 degrees.

Hockey and club skates are here at prices far below the price charged in specialty shops.

Skating Clothes of all descriptions may be obtained here, from sweaters of all kinds, suits especially designed for the rink, skating shoes, gloves, hats, caps, scarfs—everything which could be of use or adornment to the skater's outfit.

Furs for the skater, scarfs, and muffs, and fur-edged gloves. Quilted under jackets for those who would add warmth beneath the short skating coat.

In fact, Macy's has everything to equip the outdoor sportsman or sportswoman.

Skating has been forecast as the popular fad this Winter, and with the freezing of the lakes comes the answer to the prognostication.

Macy's is a source for almost all supplies, and whatever is required during the cold weather will be found at Macy's. Warm bedding, fleecy blankets, and comfortable bathrobes for men, women and children.

The hurrying commuter may leave orders at the Terminal booths of Grand Central and Pennsylvania Stations.

Shop by 'Phone

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Shop by Mail

See R. H. Macy & Co.'s other Advt. on another page.

GIMBELS
Broadway and 33d Street

Continuing
The Important Reduction Sale of
Men's $35 to $45 Overcoats, Suits and Ulsters, at $25

THE first days of this sale brought perhaps the most enthusiastic response we ever secured. Those who bought were MORE than DELIGHTED.

No Wonder! For the Values Are far the Best of the Season

In every respect it is splendid clothing—the very best qualities that we carry. All are taken right from stock and reduced never less than $10, and (in more than half the quantity) as much as $15 and $20.

The Suits afford almost limitless choice—most of the Overcoats are silk-lined—the Ulsters are the best lot we ever showed. All sizes.

Also—A Special Offer of
Men's $22.50 to $32 Overcoats, Suits & Ulsters Reduced to $16.50

Smart models, excellently tailored in the most popular fabrics of the season. Really exceptional values, especially the fully silk-lined Chesterfield Overcoats. All sizes in stock. GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

GARRISON EXPLAINS NEED OF NEW ARMY

Nation's Integrity Demands Action Now, He Tells House Military Committee.

SOME OPPOSITION SHOWN

Members Express Preference for Militia Increase—Army Officers to Give Their Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Hearings on national defense began before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day when Secretary Garrison appeared in support of the Administration's plan for an increase of the army and the creation of a Continental force to supplement the regular military establishment. In the course of a long statement to the committee Mr. Garrison said:

"The integrity of the nation, and its very existence, may depend upon what is done in this matter at this time." An increased expense of approximately $600,000,000 is involved in the plans of the Administration as outlined to-day.

There was an undercurrent of opposition in the committee today to the Continental army program, although Secretary Garrison explained that it had the indorsement of the President. Representative Littlepage asked if President Wilson approved of this feature of the army program, and Mr. Garrison said he did. Members asked the Secretary if the Continental army would not gradually take the place of the State militias.

"I think it would," said Mr. Garrison, whereupon there were evidences that the committee members were by no means convinced of the wisdom of abandoning the development of the National Guard. There is a growing impression at the Capitol that eventually the Continental army scheme will go into the legislative discard, and that Congress will provide further Federal aid to the State militia.

Secretary Garrison told the committee that various officers of the army, including those connected with the War College, would appear before it in connection with the national defense program.

"Will these officers present their own views or reflect the views of the War Department?" asked Chairman Hay.

"They will be as free as the air and may say what they please," said Secretary Garrison.

In his formal statement Secretary Garrison disapproved of the militia pay bill idea, which is now being advanced by many House members as a substitute for the Continental army.

"With respect to the so-called militia pay bill," said the Secretary, "I only desire to say this: I have always felt that any pay for home training should proceed from the State, and not from the nation. If the Congress prefers the method of direct Federal pay, it is not a matter in which I have an individual judgment upon which I would insist."

Our Military Responsibilities.

Referring to the farspread military responsibilities of the nation, reaching into the insular possessions, China, Alaska, and the Panama Canal Zone, Mr. Garrison added:

"We have determined and announced that the sovereignty of the other republics on this hemisphere shall remain inviolable, and must therefore at all times stand ready to make good our position in this connection."

He then quoted figures to show the full strength of the army on June 30 last—106,883 officers and men of the combatant forces, and their present distribution. To these should be added, he said, 1,183 officers and 17,878 men of the non-combatant arms of the service, bringing the total number of Federal troops up to 106,670. He pointed out that the item of pay alone made up approximately 50 per cent. of the total proposed appropriations.

The United States, including Alaska, said the Secretary, is of greater area than the combined total of Austria-Hungary, Belgium, the British Isles, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russia in Europe, Spain and Turkey in Europe, the total of these areas representing only 97 per cent. of that of the United States.

"It will of necessity," he added, "be conceded by any one who admits that military force is requisite at all that our present military force is totally inadequate to meet our responsibilities. The chaos which a crisis always produces where preparations in advance have not been made makes it certain that several months of necessity would intervene after the outbreak of war before any considerable number of volunteers would be ready to take their training, and months of training must then ensue before they could be ready to be sent into battle."

A similar delay would meet the effort to assemble arms, equipment, and ammunition, Mr. Garrison said, and he insisted that if it accomplished nothing more the plan now proposed would obviate much of this loss of time.

"There is a disposition upon the part of some," he continued, "to assume that we are facing a crisis. The only way to meet any emergency is by adopting emergency measures. The personnel and material needed for military purposes should be immediately mobilized. Every nerve should be strained, and every resource drawn upon, and nothing overlooked necessary to preserve and defend us, regardless of cost and of other considerations.

"In my view the occasion calls for the adoption of a wise, sensible, adequate, military policy, on permanent lines and for definite ends. There is common agreement among those who have studied the subject intelligently that we should have a force in the continental United States of 500,000 men subject to instant call.

Modern Methods of War.

"Modern warfare, while it has demonstrated the increased use of mechanical instruments of war, has also demonstrated the increased use of numbers. In addition, therefore, to those with the colors subject to instant call, there should be at all times in the country large numbers of men available, by reason of previous service, for military purposes. Our immediate problem, therefore, seems to be how shall we meet these requirements.

"The Adjutant General, after a most careful consideration of the whole subject matter and personal attention thereto, reaches the conclusion that he cannot expect, under present conditions, to recruit more than 50,000 men per year for the army. It would therefore seem impracticable in the last degree to consider that the problem can be solved by providing for a standing army of the size necessary for this solution.

"I do not in any way share the fear of those who think that proper military preparations involve any interference whatever with the supremacy of the civil authorities. I do, however, firmly believe that in a democracy the defense of the nation should rest upon the citizens and not upon a professional, paid military force, constantly under arms and devoted solely to military pursuits. I think it is clear that from every standpoint we can dismiss the suggestion that the situation should be properly met by a standing army of 500,000 men constantly under arms."

Turning to the National Guard, Mr. Garrison said:

"At the present time this force consists of approximately 129,000 men and officers, and it would therefore be necessary if it is to be expanded to 400,000 to add 271,000 men and officers.

"If this policy should be attempted to be adopted, Congress would first have to require the States to raise and maintain all of these troops, and the States would have to practically treble their existing equipment. I do not know whether Congress would have any power to impose this burden upon the States. It seems to me that a mere statement of this situation indicates how utterly futile it is to attempt this solution.

"The suggestion that the situation can properly be met by some sort of provision making these troops subject to call of the nation for all purposes, in case of war, instead of only for the three purposes specified in the Constitution, overlooks and disregards the fundamental basic trouble which this remedy does not even touch, much less cure. The National Guard, however, as it exists, is a Federal asset. It is so circumstanced that it can volunteer for service in time of war and be taken in as it exists. I, therefore, propose a large addition to the Federal aid extended to the National Guard, so that the system can be operated to its maximum capacity and be available for the Federal purposes specified, in its most effective condition.

No Control of Schools.

Mr. Garrison took up suggestion that the Swiss or Australian military system be adapted to American needs. Of the former, he said, universal military service and the beginning of the training work in the public schools formed its most prominent elements, while the Australian system likewise required military service from all male citizens. "In this country," he continued, "it is not believed practicable at this time to found a military policy upon either of the two essential bases of the systems just described. The national Government has no jurisdiction over the public school systems of the various States. A constitutional amendment would be required to give it any such jurisdiction. Furthermore, it is not believed that the people of this country have reached the conclusion that compulsory military service is a necessity. However rational such conclusion may be, and however inevitable it may be thought that the people will eventually reach such a conclusion, it is futile to found a policy upon any such requisite at this time, if there is not reasonable hope to expect that it will receive the approval of the people at this time.

The Secretary then outlined the continental army plan which proposes to raise 400,000 men in annual increments of 133,000 each from districts approximating the 400 Congressional districts, each to supply 333 men annually. The men would enlist for three years with the colors and three years on furlough, and would be armed, equipped, and officered. Their training would be done by the officers and men of the regular army organizations and they would be paid during the time of their service on the same basis as the regular army."

Turning to the question of the size of the regular army necessary to train the continentals and carry on the various military activities of the War Department in normal times, Mr. Garrison said it had been demonstrated to him that a mobile force of 50,000 and 20,000 coast artillery troops would serve all needs. Such a force, an increase of nearly 40,000 over the present army, he said, would be comparatively inexpensive, would require no additional quarters, and could be recruited. For these reasons he recommended the addition of ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, fifty-two companies of coast artillery, fifteen companies of engineers, and four aero squadrons to the present force, bringing the enlisted strength in two years up to 134,707 and the number of officers to 7,088.

Subject to Expansion.

"The officers and men of the new organizations are absolutely essential if the War Department plan is to be fairly tried out," he added. "In the plan of the War College Division of the General Staff an army of about 250,000 is so distributed that in continental United States there would be left 121,000 mobile army troops. In the War Department plan these divisions are at peace strength, so that they are capable of expansion. The War College Division plan proposes a two-year enlistment with six years in reserve, and, eventually, at the end of eight years, makes up a line of 500,000 men of the regular army, of whom 121,000 would be with the colors and 379,000 in reserve.

"If anything whatever of value is to be accomplished at this session of the Congress, certain general principles must be recognized as underlying the whole subject. I sincerely believe that an attentive study of the whole subject will lead to the conclusion previously stated, that a small highly trained, highly effective regular army, expansible in character, Federal volunteers, raised, officered and trained in time of peace, and the National Guard for State uses, is the best solution.

"With respect to the coast fortifications and accumulations of reserve material, it does not seem useful to add anything to what is stated in my annual report. These two matters require an aggregate of $46,000,000 a year for a period of four years, and this of necessity must be kept in mind in dealing with any proposed policy."

THESSALONIKI MAY YET BE SALVAGED

Cutter Seneca to Seek Liner, Still High in Water, Though Sea Cocks Are Open.

PASSENGERS SAFE IN PORT

Those Rescued on Ocean Since Nov. 24 Cheer When They See Lights of Shore.

From a Staff Correspondent.

ON BOARD THE COAST GUARD SHIP SENECA, by Wireless via Siasconsett, Mass, Jan. 6.—Captain Levis of the Seneca tonight received from the master of the Anchor liner Perugia a wireless message in confirmation of the dispatch to the New York Navy Yard that he had taken off the crew of the disabled liner Thessaloniki yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock 400 miles southeast of Ambrose Channel Lightship and directly east of Cape Charles, Virginia. Afterward Captain Goulandis of the Greek ship ordered the seacocks opened so the Thessaloniki might sink. Captain Goulandis said the ship ought to sink before midnight, but the master of the Perugia said she was high out of the water when the aiding vessel left, and he did not think she would sink unless the bulkheads gave way.

The Seneca is now about 100 miles from where the Thessaloniki was abandoned, and is proceeding at a maximum speed of twelve knots. She will reach there tomorrow morning. The Perugia says the derelict is heading northeast and with a moderate southwest gale behind, perhaps has drifted fifty miles already. If the rusty bulkheads in the twenty-five-year-old steamer do not give way the vessel ought to be found in a few days. Captain Levis thinks, however, he said, that with the seacocks open she probably will sink in a few hours.

Captain Dunwoody, Commander of the New York division of the Coast Guard Service, ordered the Seneca to scour the sea until the Thessaloniki was found or he was sure she had sunk. The Seneca's lighter sister cutter, the Mohawk, was forced to heave to by a southwest gale and heavy sea last night after leaving port. She is now fifty miles behind. She may turn back and leave the Seneca to continue the search alone. If the Thessaloniki is riding high, Captain Levis will tow her to Halifax instead of to New York to avoid westerly gales. If low he will sink her.

The 300 passengers, who were tossed about for days on the disabled Greek steamer Thessaloniki before they were rescued last Saturday arrived in Quarantine safely on the Greek liner Patris at 9:40 o'clock last night. Many of the Greek immigrants stood on deck in the cold wind and cheered, the pilot said, when they saw the bright lights on the shore. Drifting helplessly in the Thessaloniki and being battered constantly by the heaving waves last Friday the passengers began to be afraid they would never see America or any other land again. They left Piraeus on Nov. 24.

At 7 o'clock this morning the Health Officer of the Port will board the Patris, which has about 600 passengers all told, and after the medical examination is over she will go to the Hamburg-American Line pier, at the foot of Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn.

The Anchor liner Perugia is expected in Quarantine tonight, and will be berthed at the Cunard pier, at the foot of West Twelfth Street, early tomorrow, the agents said. The only message received yesterday from Captain W. Mitchell of the Perugia was sent at 8 A. M. and read:

Perugia rescued crew Thessaloniki, 90 men, and mails. Latitude 37.30, longitude 60.20 west. Captain reports seacocks opened before leaving steamer. Unless Thessaloniki sinks, dangerous to navigation. Warn all ships. Expect to arrive Friday night, weather permitting.

Captain Zagoras of the Patris sent a message yesterday to the agents of the Greek Line saying he would dock early today, and giving some details of the rescue of the passengers from the Thessaloniki. The message follows:

Reached Thessaloniki in answer to S O S calls on Friday night. Heavy seas running and could do nothing but stand by till daylight. Saturday the weather moderated sufficiently to lower boats over, and work of transferring passengers began. Afterward twenty-seven members of the crew, mostly cooks and stewards, were transferred. Patris then attached lines to Thessaloniki, started to tow her to New York. Heavy weather Saturday night; lines snapped, great strain, and stood by till Sunday; managed get lines out again. Towed Thessaloniki slowly till Monday night, when tow rope parted second time in northeasterly gale, and disabled vessel drifted rapidly astern. In the heavy fog and snowstorm Tuesday the Thessaloniki drifted 100 miles away from Patris, and searched thirty-six hours with steamer United States; unable to find her until news came that Perugia had rescued Captain and crew.

The news that the passengers had been safely transferred from the Thessaloniki to the Patris on New Year's Day was received by wireless that night by N. A. Golanos, the agent of the Greek Line, and printed exclusively in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday, Jan. 2. Since then all sorts of conflicting messages have been received, culminating with the one picked up late on Tuesday night that the crew of the Thessaloniki had taken to the boats and were drifting about 380 miles southeast of Sandy Hook, which was denied next day by the agents of the Greek Line, followed by the message that they were all safe on the Perugia.

The following wireless message was received last night by The Associated Press from the commander of the coast guard cutter Mohawk:

Mohawk ordered back. Seneca continues search as precautionary measure. Thessaloniki's master expected vessel would sink by midnight owing to opening of sea valves.

PONTON WILL DIE TODAY.

Kirchwey Will Not Attend Execution, and He Bars Reporters.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Word was received at Sing Sing prison tonight that Governor Whitman would not interfere in the execution of Antonio Ponton, the Porto Rican student, and he will die in the electric chair tomorrow morning. It was while Ponton was a student at the Albany law school that he stabbed to death his sweetheart, Miss Bessie Kromer of Schenectady, who was a school teacher. On the ground of new evidence, which Ponton's lawyers said they discovered, an effort was made today to have the Executive stay the execution so the case could be brought before the Court of Errors and Appeals.

It was also announced today that Warden Kirchwey of Sing Sing had decided to exclude newspaper men from all executions in the prison. He gave as his reason that he was opposed to capital punishment and did not care to have them advertised any more than possible. He said he will not attend the execution of Ponton.

Justice Brady Sinking.

The condition of Supreme Court Justice John J. Brady, who has been seriously ill for several days at his home, 3,395 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx, was said late last night to have grown much worse. Shortly before midnight it was announced that his temperature was 104 degrees, and that his death might be expected at any moment.

FORD PEACE PARTY OFF FOR THE HAGUE

Must Travel in Closed Cars and Numbered Seats—Another Split Reported.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 6.—As the usual preliminary of departure the management of the Ford peace party announced a gift of 10,000 crowns to the Danish Peace Society, after which the expedition left Copenhagen for The Hague, via Goetberg, tonight. A serious split is said to have arisen in the Administration Committee, the moderate attitude of Judge Lindsay being displeasing to the others, some of whom still think about stopping the war.

While they were still in the Danish capital the search of the Fordless pilgrims for peace was threatened with a delay which seemed about to halt them in Copenagen indefinitely. Rexford Holmes, chief stenographer of the business office of the organization, declared his intentions of suing Mme. Rosika Schwimmer and Frederick Lochner, now in command of the party, for slander, alleging that they accused him of obtaining $5,000 which belonged to the expedition on a false expense account.

Holmes had been dismissed at Christiania, but had continued on here at his own expense, and on arrival began to institute a search for a lawyer to advise him on the prospective suit. He was finally dissuaded.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 6, (via London.)—When the Ford peace expedition leaves Copenhagen on a special train bound through Germany for Holland, each member of the party will be known by number, and throughout the trip in Germany each must occupy the seat in the train bearing the number given. Each number will correspond with one placed on each passport by the German Consul at Copenhagen and one in the hands of the authorities of the railroad. If any seat in the train is unoccupied, or the numbered person is missing from it, the manager of the tour has been told that this fact likely will lead to complications.

The German railroad officials have explained that owing to the need of coaches for transporting wounded the accommodations for the Ford delegates must be limited. They, therefore, will be without sleeping or dining cars. At the Benthein frontier in Holland everybody aboard the train will be subjected to a personal search. The Hague will be reached Saturday.

Wireless Amateurs Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation for the National Amateur Wireless Association were signed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Ford. The purpose of the new association is to prepare for war by forming amateur wireless telegraph and telephone operators into a military signal corps. Among the incorporators are Robert F. Miller, West Side Y. M. C. A.; Wheeler N. Soper, 250 West Eighty-fifth Street, and Richard Douglas, 293 Henry Street, Brooklyn. The association contemplates the direction of experimental work and the maintenance of a central bureau of information for the entire United States.

OPPOSE MILITIA INCREASE.

Whitman Committee Objects to Colonel Leydecker's Plans.

A plan for the enlargement of the National Guard as part of a program for national defense met with much opposition yesterday from the members of the State Committee for National Defense, which Governor Whitman appointed. The committee met yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Manhattan to take action on a set of resolutions which had been drawn up by Colonel Charles E. Leydecker.

Elihu Root was one of the members of the committee who expressed his opposition to the enlargement of the National Guard. Such a move, he said, seemed to him impracticable.

"I do not believe," he said, "that an effective national army can be made of forty-eight different armies who look to forty-eight Governors, surrounded by political influences, as their commanders."

William Hayward said that while he believed the National Guard should be encouraged, he was not in favor of legislation by the State to obtain compulsory military service. Ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell was another who doubted the wisdom of compulsory military service.

So many objections were raised against the resolutions as drafted that they were referred to a committee of David Jayne Hill, Charles Buckley Hubbell, and Mr. Hayward to be redrafted. The amended resolutions are to be taken up at another meeting of the committee.

The sections of the resolution relating to the National Guard which stirred up the opposition follow:

Resolved, That we call upon our legislators to act in the light of the necessity that the law recognizes that every male youth, on attaining the age of 18 years, has the dignity and duty of a member of the militia laid upon him, and that he may be called upon for military duty at any time, and that that obligation rests and remains on all male residents of the State until they have attained to the age of 45 years.

That we urge that such action be taken as may, without unnecessarily adding to the costs and burdens of citizenship, compel on the part of all who are liable to military service, a recognition of that obligation, both employers and employed, to the end that the State may not send forth, if called upon, men who are totally ignorant of the elements of military knowledge.

That we urge the maintenance and support of the National Guard of the State, that it may more fully supply the need of a State militia and become a training school for officers, to serve under Federal authority as the necessity therefor may exist under any system of organization which the Congress of the United States may adopt for a Continental or other Federal Army.

KILLED IN AUTO BY TRAIN.

Westwood Contractor Struck at Unguarded Crossing.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 6.—E. M. Bock, a wealthy contractor of Westwood was instantly killed late last night on the Harrington Park railroad crossing, when his auto was struck by a West Shore express train. Bernard Manning, 19, in the employ of Bock, who was also in the auto, escaped with two broken legs and severe cuts and bruises. There is no guard at the crossing.

GAMBLING RAID NEAR 5TH AV.

Three Men Arrested in Apartment Dismissed in Night Court.

An apartment house on West Twenty-seventh Street, just off Fifth Avenue, was the scene of a raid yesterday by detectives in search of an alleged gambling resort. The officers arrested three men in the house and also seized an elaborate equipment for gambling, including a mahogany roulette wheel, about 2,000 poker chips, together with playing cards, racing charts, and a buffet well stocked with wines.

The prisoners gave their names as William G. Delano, a manufacturer, of 108 West 124th Street; Thomas Cloherty, a salesman, of 762 East 156th Street, and Hugh McMahon, an artist, who lived at the Colonial Hotel. Delano was charged with conducting a pool rom and the others with disorderly conduct. In the Men's Night Court last night Magistrate McQuade dismissed the prisoners on the ground that the evidence was insufficient.

$762,731 PAID IN LEGACIES.

Accounting of Cadwalader's $2,568,510 Estate Is Filed.

An accounting filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday of the estate of John L. Cadwalader gave figures identical with those published in THE NEW YORK TIMES some time ago, showing that the attorney left an estate of $2,568,510, which included $129,207 of income that had accrued between March 31, 1914, and Dec. 18, 1915.

The report also showed that legatees had received a total of $589,531 from the principal of the estate and $73,200 from the income. The balance of principal and income on hand was said to be $1,896,329. The difference between the total and the amount on hand was accounted for by administration expense, counsel fees, executors' and [illegible] and other exepaditures in connection with the estate.

SELFISHLY SPEAKING

If we ourselves were Owners, not Contractors, and had a building to put up, we certainly would consult the Thompson-Starrett Company about it, whether we hired that Company or not; on the theory that we had nothing to lose and everything to gain by the expedient.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

WALDORF ASTORIA'S
LAST DAY OF BIG SALE
(also this evening)
ALL IMPORTED
GOWNS, SUITS, MOTOR COATS, and CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
BY Florence Van Alen
Importer
of 25 East 48th St.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
Both stores—SIXTH AVE., 18th TO 19th STREET

A Cold Wave on the Way:
The United States Weather Bureau Forecasts a Severe Cold Wave, Which Is Due To Arrive Today.
There will be a considerable drop in temperature.
We are ready with everything any one can possibly need for zero weather. Are you?

50 2¼ Green Trading Stamps FREE Today, with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY, ONLY
Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) 2¼ Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, Jan. 7th.
These 50 FREE stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. T., 1-7-16. GREENHUT'S. 113

GREENHUT'S
First Great Sale Planned in Our Shoe Department Now Located in its New Quarters on the 2nd Floor
5000 Pairs of Women's $3, $3.50 and $4 SHOES
Today At $1.98

Apart from the fact of the low price, it is requisite that you remember that EVERY PAIR OF THESE SHOES IS PERFECT AND IN THE HEIGHT OF THE PRESENT STYLE.
They were made for a first-class Department Store in New England; delayed deliveries led to cancellation, and we were extremely fortunate in getting this footwear at a great reduction in price.
THE SHOES ARE SOLD TO YOU AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE COST, and there's nothing smarter or more desirable on sale today.
Included will be found:
Patent Leather Button Shoes, with Cloth or Kid Tops
Patent Leather Lace Shoes, with Cloth or Kid Tops
Patent Leather Lace Shoes, with White Cloth Tops
Gun Metal Lace Shoes, with Cloth or Kid Tops
Gun Metal Button Shoes, with Cloth or Kid Tops
Bronze Kid Gypsy Button Shoes
Blue Kid Gypsy Button Shoes
All Patent Leather Gypsy Button Shoes
Dull Kid Gypsy Button Shoes
Havana Brown Gypsy Button Shoes
All these have hand-turned or Goodyear-welted soles; Cuban or Spanish Cuban heels.
Sizes 2½ to 7, B, C, D and E widths in each style.
Thus, you see, no matter what your tastes, here it may be gratified.
Wise people will buy two or three pairs in this sale, for the bargains are undoubted.
Sale today—and a most unusual one—choice at..... $1.98

GREENHUT'S
Sanford's "Room Size" Rugs
It is only because of their removal to new salesrooms that the Phoenix Carpet Co. let us have these excellent rugs at such markedly lowered prices as afford these unexampled bargains. Sale, Today.

Size	Former Price	Sale Price
9x12 ft. Axminster	$32.50	$26.50
9x12 ft. Axminster	$28.50	$22.75
9x12 ft. Axminster	$24.50	$18.50
8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6 Axminster	$29.50	$24.50
8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6 Axminster	$22.50	$16.75
9x12 ft. Velvet	$34.50	$28.50
9x12 ft. Velvet	$28.50	$22.75
8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6 Velvet	$28.50	$20.50
9x12 ft. Tapestry Brussels	$19.50	$15.75
9x12 ft. Tapestry Brussels	$17.50	$13.75
9x12 ft. Tapestry Brussels	$15.75	$12.75
8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6 Tapestry Brussels	$17.50	$14.75
8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6 Tapestry Brussels	$14.50	$12.25

Double 2¼ Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

B. Altman & Co.
EXTRAORDINARY ONE-MONTH SALES
Oriental Rugs
including a selection of Chinese Rugs
Household and Decorative Linens; Blankets, Comfortables and Bedspreads; Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases; and White Fabrics
These Sales are now in progress and will be continued throughout January
Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets New York

Alexander's Shoe Sale
The greatest shoe-buying opportunity in years. Smart new styles ordered before the big rise in leather provide this sale with old qualities at old sale prices. Many are buying three and four pairs.
Men's Shoes.....$2.90 to $5.75
Women's Boots.....$2.60 to $4.85
Women's Slippers.....$1.90 to $4.25
Children's Shoes.....$1.35 to $2.95
SIXTH AVENUE, Corner NINETEENTH STREET

"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS.
The Most Remarkable Sale in Years!!
3,000 of the World Famous
E&W Shirts for Men
In 2 Big Bargain Lots at the Brill Stores Today
Never, so far as we know, has any such Shirt Sale as this been offered to the men and young men of New York or its vicinity. This is no nondescript lot of Shirts made for sale purposes, nor are they the questionable production of some obscure maker, but the far-famed Earl & Wilson Shirts—products of the very finest Shirt-making firm in America.
Shirts Formerly Sold Up to $3.50 AT $1.15 | *Shirts Formerly Sold Up to $6.00* AT $1.85
Silk, Silk-and-Linen, Mercerized, Pure Linen and Madras Shirts for Full Dress, Tuxedo, Day Dress, Semi-Dress and Business Wear
And a Truly Wonderful Sale of
Pure Silk Neckwear
at 65c and at 95c
For $1.00 & $1.50 Values | *For $1.50, $2.00 & $2.50 Values*
About 6,000 of the most beautiful Pure Silk Neckties ever sold at these prices. A magnificent collection of rich, exclusive silks, made into wonderfully attractive, generously shaped open-end four-in-hands. In diversity of design, weave and color, they cannot be surpassed. This season's newest, smartest and most desirable silk and patterns.
Italian Silks, Chauvet Silks, Embroidered Silks, Irish Poplins, Flowered Effects, Polka Dots, Mogadors, Repps, Jacquards, Peau de Crepes, Plaids, Basket Weaves, Satins, Figured Effects, Regimental Stripes, Cluster Stripes, Plain Colors, Barathea Figures
at 50c
The most beautiful and the widest variety of Silk Scarfs to be found anywhere in America at this price—and we realize just exactly how much territoy that embraces. This announcement of neckwear at 50c does not purport to be a sale—and it isn't—they are our regular Extraordinary Brilliant Brill Silk Neckwear at 50c, with which We want to familiarize every man and young man who will not for reasons of his own pay 65c or 95c for a tie, no matter how big the sale. Nothing anywhere at 50c can compare with these.
Brill Brothers
279 BROADWAY, NEAR CHAMBERS STREET
Broadway at 49th Street | 125th Street, at 3d Avenue
UNION SQUARE, 14TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich | Broadway, at 42d Street
FLATBUSH AVENUE, AT FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.
"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS.

Hudson Super-Six

How It Gets Its 80% More Power

Data From an Affidavit Submitted to the United States Patent Office With an Application Which Resulted in Our Obtaining Patent No. 1165861

Save in One Respect the Super-Six Is Not Unlike Other Standard Motors

We use neither aluminum pistons nor other special parts of that nature such as are being featured by some other manufacturers. There is nothing experimental about the HUDSON Super-Six motor. It is in every respect except for our newly discovered system of balancing, on which we have obtained a basic patent, exactly like the standard practice of design and construction.

It has not been necessary for us to resort to abnormally light reciprocating parts, ball bearings, or to complicated valve mechanism.

In motors of every type, the application of our newly discovered and patented invention will obtain a gain in power for them.

Our patent is recognized by the United States Patent Office, therefore it must cover a new idea.

All World's Records Broken

All Records Up to 100 Miles

Made at Sheepshead Bay under supervision of American Automobile Association, with a 7 passenger fully equipped stock-car Super-Six. Breaking all stock-car records for any size, or any price, or any number of cylinders.

100 miles in 80 min., 21.4 sec., averaging 74.67 miles per hour, with driver and passenger.

Previous best stock-car record was made with a multi-cylinder car carrying driver only.

75.69 miles in one hour with driver and passenger.

Two laps made at 76.75 miles per hour.

Standing Start to 50 miles per hour in 16.2 sec.

In these tests the car was driven 1,350 miles, at speed exceeding 70 miles per hour, without discoverable wear to any part.

It is well understood that the ordinary four cylinder internal combustion engine is in balance, but the center of gravity of the four pistons does not remain at the same point during the revolution of the motor. On the contrary, it changes position vertically up to about one-half inch. This change in position of the center of gravity of the pistons of the four cylinder engine produces a vibration which becomes periodically noticeable as the speed increases, there being certain critical speeds at which the vibration is maximum.

In the six cylinder motor, the center of gravity of the pistons is stationary throughout the entire revolution of the crank shaft, and the crank shaft is statically in balance—that is to say, the mass is distributed symmetrically about the axis rotation. Therefore *it has always been believed* that the six cylinder motor should give the least vibration.

It has been found in practice, however, that it is impossible to run a six cylinder motor above a certain critical speed, varying according to the particular motor. At such a speed the vibration becomes so great and the loss of energy due to friction increases to such a degree that the motor will not give increased power in proportion to the increased speed beyond that point.

Designers then resorted to multiple cylinder engines in the hope of overcoming this difficulty. It will be understood, of course, that the ideal automobile engine is one which has maximum flexibility; that is to say, can be operated at the widest range of speeds and which will have the power to accelerate rapidly.

The small bore, high speed, six cylinder engine is particularly flexible. Its limit of speed has ordinarily been about 2,000 revolutions, at which point the vibration, due to the unbalanced centrifugal force in the crank shaft, has been so great as to preclude any increase in speed and power. Various attempts to overcome this difficulty have been made.

The eight cylinder engine with the cylinders set at an angle of 90 degrees has the same objections as found in the ordinary four cylinder engine, except that there is a component of the vibration force in each bloc of four cylinders, which tends to reduce each other. This eliminates the trouble, to a small extent, but introduces additional complication, increased number of parts and expense without adding to the power of the motor or increasing its economy of operation.

The twelve cylinder motor is another attempt to overcome this difficulty, but the same troubles are present in the twelve cylinder engine as in the ordinary six cylinder, only the critical speeds are higher because of the reduced weight of the moving parts and pressures. In the twelve cylinder engine there is less counteracting effect of the vibration force in one bloc of cylinders against the corresponding vibration force in the other bloc of cylinders than there is in the eight cylinder motor.

We have designed, built and tested in our laboratories, for the past two years, eight and twelve cylinder motors in the hope that by so doing we could get away from the excessive vibration of the ordinary six cylinder motor. We were exceedingly disappointed on testing out the twelve to find that we had not accomplished this result.

Because it is impossible to reduce the vibration satisfactorily in the twelve and eight cylinder motors we went back to the six cylinder motor.

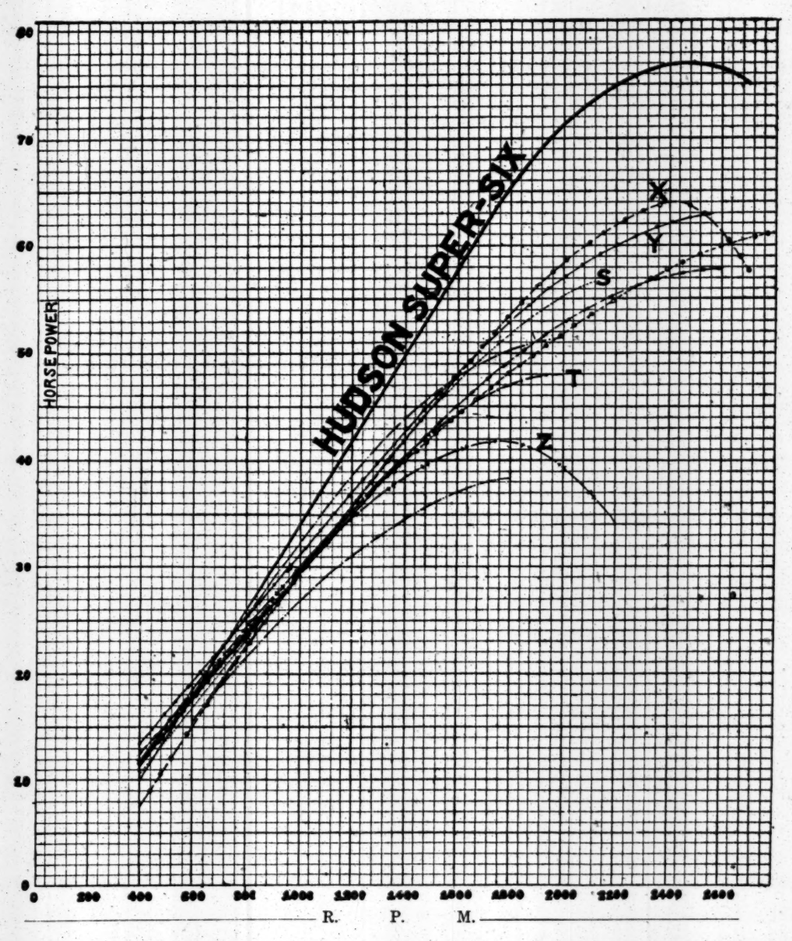
Other attempts have been made to do away with this trouble in six cylinder engines. For instance, attempts have been made to make the crank shaft very light, but this increased the flexibility of the crank shaft and therefore increased the trouble due to vibrations. Crank cases have been made exceedingly heavy in the hope of holding the shaft in place. It has also been attempted to make the crank shaft very large, to approach as nearly as possible perfect rigidity.

The best proof of this is found in the curves showing the power developed by various types of motors at different speeds, this power being determined by the ordinary brake test. For this purpose we have prepared a chart showing the horsepower developed by eight different motors. Of these motors, four are six cylinder engines having the ordinary balanced crank shafts. Two are eight cylinder engines, one of these being the well known X* Eight and the other the Z* Eight, which is a considerably smaller engine.

The twelve cylinder engine is the famous Y* twelve cylinder. In the case of the S* Six the curve is that published by the makers of the engine in the papers of the Society of Automobile Engineers. The curve of the first mentioned twelve was obtained in the same way. The curves for the T* Six, X* Eight, and Z* Eight were obtained in the same way, but in the case of these motors, we tested the motors themselves in the Laboratory of the Hudson Motor Car Company. We adopted the published curves as being the best result for these motors. The curves for the three Hudson models were obtained from our own Laboratory tests.

It will be noted that while the various motors tested had *different* piston displacements the curves are plotted on the basis of a piston displacement of 288.7 cubic inches as unity for the purpose of comparison.

This chart shows that the engine having the *compensated* crank shaft (i. e. The Hudson *Super-Six*) and having a cylinder size and construction otherwise identical with previous models, not only gave a much *greater horsepower at every speed,* but was able to attain a much higher speed. The increased horsepower was particularly noticeable from 1,500 revolutions to 2,000, beyond which the previous model motors could not be forced with increase of power. The increase in power in the *Super-Six* over the best "eight" and "twelve" engine is almost equally noticeable, being about twelve horsepower between 2,000 and 2,200 revolutions.



FOR COMPARISON, ALL MOTORS HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO THE UNIT OF SIZE OF THE HUDSON SUPER-SIX—288.7 CUBIC INCHES.

X—Indicates the power curve of a well-known eight-cylinder motor.
Y—Is that of a famous Twelve.
Z—Is a smaller sized Eight, also well known.
S—Is that of a leading larger sized Six.

*As these are well known makes of cars, we refrain from mentioning them by name.

In making these tests, the increase in vibration of the crank case was carefully observed. In all other sixes the motors were fairly free from vibration up to 1500 R. P. M., at which point the vibration increased to about 1800. From 1800 R. P. M. the vibration increased rapidly and apparently had wide amplitude. It was impossible to run other sixes much beyond 2000 R. P. M. with increasing power without danger of collapse of the bearings.

On another occasion a high grade six of ordinarily balanced construction was spun idle by an electric motor. At 2200 R. P M. one of the bearings burned out. Just prior to this time the vibration had become excessive and the motor had evidently approached a point of self-destruction.

With the Hudson *Super-Six compensated* crank shaft there was almost total absence of vibration and the crank shaft speed was practically unlimited.

Tests have also been made by spinning bare crank shafts in the crank cases and bearings in which they are intended to be employed. These tests also showed in a very marked degree the lessening of vibration due to the compensating system described in our patent application. We have made tests in this manner on various crank shafts, which showed conclusively that the vibration is due to the unbalanced forces in the crank shaft itself.

We also recently saw a test of a six cylinder crank shaft of a well-known car. It was a three-bearing shaft without connecting rods. It was supported in the rear and center bearings, the shell of the front bearing was taken out, so that the front end of the crank shaft rotated freely and was unsupported. The shaft was spun up to 2900 R. P. M. by an electric motor. Upon examination it was found that the crank shaft had taken a permanent set, or bend out of line of about one-eighth inch. This shaft was made of a higher grade material than is ordinarily used. During the test it was noticeable that as this high speed was reached, the front end of the shaft appeared blurred, showing the distortion that was taking place.

Before applying for the *Super-Six* patent we built three *Super-Six* engines with *compensated* crank shafts. These engines were put into cars and tested on the road. The engines were as smooth at 45 to 70 miles per hour as they were at 30 miles per hour, while in previous model Hudson Six 40's the engines which had the usual balanced crank shafts began to lose smoothness at about 35 miles per hour. This roughness increased as the speed increased.

One of the Hudson *Super-Sixes* was driven approximately 7000 miles, from Denver to the west coast and back to Los Vegas, N. M. During this trip the car was given the roughest possible road treatment. This sort of use increases very rapidly the wear on the engine over what would be apparent for ordinary use. When the car got back to Detroit, the engine was tested in the Laboratory and there was no discoverable reduction in horsepower.

The engine was also taken down for the purpose of examining and taking up the bearings. The previous Hudson model Six-40's ordinarily required having the bearings taken up from 2 to 2½ thousandths of an inch after 7000 miles use. In the new *Super-Six* motor there was no perceptible wear on the bearings. and it was not necessary to take them up at all.

We regard this as the strongest possible proof that the chief strain on the bearings is due, not to the motor load, but to the vibration of the ordinarily balanced crank shaft, and that the system of compensating described in our application completely overcomes this difficulty.

Hudson Motor Car Co.

Highest Powered Stock Motor Per Cubic Inch Displacement The World Has Known

Are You Overworked?

Are you trying to

Build Up?

Get the genuine. Insist on having

Dewey's PORT WINE

Combined with

OLIVE OIL

Helps digestion, aids assimilation, tones nervous system, corrects cause of constipation, makes rich, red blood, builds you up. Ask your doctor. No taste of oil.

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Every up-to-date dresser in New York will want one of these hats. We invite comparison with hats costing a great deal more.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

See R. H. Macy & Co.'s other Advts. on another page.

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With Cuticura Soap Is Most Comforting. Trial Free.

Especially if preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff and itching on the scalp skin. These fragrant super-creamy emollients meet every skin want as well as every toilet and nursery want.

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H. A. Lozier Company

is showing its new

H. A. L. Twelve Cylinder Car

at Space C-14, third floor, the

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The price is

$2,100

Dealers are cordially invited.

H. A. LOZIER, President.

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WET CELLARS MADE DRY

FROM INSIDE WITH **SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7**

Write for catalogue SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

Shaving Comfort

for easily irritated skins in that soothing, healing, antiseptic

Resinol Shaving Stick

At all druggists'. Sample free. Resinol Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

LOOKS FOR A LULL IN GRIP EPIDEMIC

Dr. Park Believes a Few Days of Clear Weather Will Stop Its Spread.

OTHER CITIES IMPROVE

Report Many Cases, but the Crisis Passed—Five of Six Cases Tested Here Show the Grip Germ.

While the Health Department reported yesterday that there was no change in the grip situation, Dr. William H. Park of the Research Laboratory offered the cheering prediction that a few days of clear weather would probably check the spread of the disease and, perhaps, cause a big reduction in the death rate.

Physicians and hospitals reported many cases of grip and pneumonia and some institutions began a series of experiments to determine whether the true grip germ was responsible for the present unusual visitation. One of the most interesting tests was made by Dr. Park.

"We took six cases," he said, "where persons complained of the usual symptoms accompanying the grip. The sputum was examined and analyzed. In five cases the true grip, or influenza germ was found in abundance, while in the other case the grip germs were not found, although there were plenty of pneumonia germs, and the usual germs found in a patient suffering from what is known as a cold.

"The climatic conditions have caused the trouble and people should take every precaution possible. If we have clear weather for a few days, however, I feel confident that the situation will change for the better. The damp, changeable weather has been responsible for most of the suffering."

At the Rockefeller Institute Hospital it was said that tests were being made but that no report was ready.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Between 300,000 and 400,000 of Chicago's 2,500,000 people have been stricken by the grip epidemic in the last month, according to Health Department officials. No accurate figures can be obtained, because cases are not reported to the health authorities.

The climax was reached the last week in December, and the situation is improved this week. Some bacteriological tests are being made in the usual manner. These show a preponderance of pneumonia germs over grip germs.

Chicago surgeons and specialists today issued a warning against nose and throat operations pending subsidence of the grip epidemic.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 6.—There are approximately 100,000 cases of grip in Detroit, according to Health Officer Price. The percentage of deaths has been small, in comparison to other cities. Out of 1,088 cases reported for last week, twenty-four deaths are given as due to grip. The disease appears to be diminishing with the arrival of clear cold weather.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 6.—Denver's death rate increased almost 1 per cent. during 1915, according to figures compiled by the Health Department. A feature of December was the unusually large number of deaths from grip and pneumonia. Ten deaths were directly the result of grip and ninety died from pneumonia in that month.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Pneumonia, grip, measles, and whooping cough are keeping Boston physicians and nurses fully employed and the Board of Health officials busy with preventive measures. The death rate, so far as pneumonia is concerned, has dropped back to normal, authorities say. Yesterday there were five deaths and today five, and comparatively few cases are listed. On Monday there were ten deaths and on Tuesday more than a dozen.

Forty-two new cases of the strange juvenile malady, described by many doctors as influenza and known to the public under the general term of acidosis, were reported today.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—The grip epidemic in St. Louis has never reached the proportions reported in other large cities of the country, according to Dr. Max C. Starkloff, Health Commissioner. He believes the present cold snap will completely stamp out the disease. There have been no deaths.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 6.—Eight deaths from grip have been reported to the Health Department since Jan. 1. The malady claimed eleven victims in Baltimore last January. Forty-four cases of grip have been reported among the members of the Police Department, and there is also one case of pneumonia.

Dr. J. J. Valentini, surgeon of the Fire Department, said today that he agreed with the statement from the Health Department that grip was not generally prevalent in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—While grip is prevalent in Washington there does not seem to be anything like an epidemic. Dr. Woodward, chief Health Officer of the District of Columbia, said tonight that compared with other cities Washington seemed to be fairly free from the disease. There was one death attributed to grip week before last and five last week within the city limits of Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 6.—An unusually mild Winter has presented anything like an epidemic of grip here. Several weeks ago there were a number of sporadic cases, but the situation called for no official action.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 6.—There has been no grip epidemic in Los Angeles. Very few cases have been reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—City Health Officer Hasler says there is no grip epidemic in San Francisco, and the number of cases is not above normal for this season of the year.

ENROLL FOR AMERICA FIRST.

Defense Society to Put the Foreign Born on Record.

The American Defense Society and the Daughters of the American Revolution are to cooperate in an "America first" campaign. Citizens of foreign birth will be asked to register, by means of printed slips, their loyalty to America. The campaign opened yesterday.

"I pledge myself," each slip reads, "to stand for America first, to give her my undivided allegiance in all times of stress as well as in peace. I do this out of gratitude to the land of my adoption, because it has given me protection and opportunity.

"I pledge myself to defend it by every means in my power whenever called upon through the necessity of invasion or foreign war, and promise to teach my children and friends to revere, respect, and serve the United States of America to the best of their ability."

The cooperation of the American Defense Society in the movement followed an appeal sent to the regents of chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. William Cumming Story, President-General of the society, asking them to work together for adequate national defense.

The pledge slips will be distributed by the regents of the various chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In a letter to Mrs. Story, Cushing Stetson, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the American Defense Society, pledged that organization's fullest help in the enrollment of foreign born citizens.

"CYCLONE" DAVIS SPEAKS.

Denounces Preparedness Program and Assails the Money Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Representative "Cyclone" Davis, picturesque Texan and former Populist stump speaker, made his maiden speech in the House today by attacking the preparedness program. Waving his long arms and occasionally stroking his luxuriant squarecut whiskers, Mr. Davis inveighed against war, national defense, the Republican Party, greed, the money trust, munitions makers, and various other things. His speech was punctuated by self-uttered "Amens" and "Hallelujahs," and at one period Mr. Davis regaled the House with so-called homemade poetry, a stanza of which ran:

Shall gun thunders never cease,
And dying millions moan,
While we feed the dogs of war
On human flesh and bone?

After denouncing all war and preparation for it, Mr. Davis said:

"It is said that when the war in Europe shall have ended, most of the world's free wealth will be in this country. Do not be deceived; that little squad who constitute less than a millionth part of the country's population, but control a tenth of its wealth, when the crucial hour strikes, will again touch knees around that famous table of Judge Gary's and lay out the plans and specifications for making sure that not much of that wealth will reach the common mah."

DAY DERIDES PRESIDENT.

Theodore Has Made a Booby of Him, He Writes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—"Theodore has made a booby of Wilson," says Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University in a letter to General Isaac R. Sherwood of Ohio, congratulating him on his speech in the House on Tuesday in opposition to preparedness. Chancellor Day wrote, in part:

"I am sure that the American people are not in sympathy with this cowardly war cry that pretty nearly disgraces us. Theodore has made a booby of Wilson. If Wilson had maintained in a dignified way the position he had taken that there was no call for war, and that we are sufficient for any emergency that shall present itself when the time comes, he would have been behind a political fortress that could not have been shaken. Now he is like a reed in the wind."

Dinner Here to Pan-Americans.

A dinner is to be held next Wednesday evening at the Waldorf by the Pan-American Society of the United States and the General Reception Committee for the State of New York, appointed by Secretary of State Robert Lansing, in honor of the delegates of the Latin-American republics to the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress. The speakers will include Mayor Mitchel, Henry White, President of the Pan-American Society of the United States; John Barrett, Director-General, Pan-American Union; Dr. Ernesto Quesada, Chairman of the Argentine delegation; Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cenpedes, Chairman of the Cuban delegation; Collector Malone, and Counselor Frank L. Polk of the State Department.

MRS. TRACY HELD UP IN SUIT FOR DOWER

Mrs. Froment Presents Petition Asking for Specific Information.

CARNEGIE SITE INVOLVED

Mrs. Henry Phipps Interested—First Action Begun in Answer to Many Suits.

Lydia B. Froment of 50 East Seventy-fourth Street, whose property is one of the parcels made subject to a lis pendens in the suit of Mrs. Hortense Pine Tracy for dower rights, presented a petition to the Supreme Court yesterday, asking that the plaintiff be required to file with the court certain specific information. Among other information Mrs. Tracy is asked for are all the facts on which she seeks to establish her claim against the property, and just how much of the property mentioned in her action was bought by her husband, Edward Tracy, in his own name, and how much of it was bought in the name of the firm of Tracy & Russell.

This is the first action begun in answer to Mrs. Tracy's many suits. If it is successful in disclosing that Mrs. Tracy has not sufficient ground on which to sustain her action, the whole fabric of her case may fall. Among the many parcels Mrs. Tracy lays claim to, in whole or in part, are the sites of the homes of Andrew Carnegie, at Ninety-first Street and Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Annie C. Phipps, wife of Henry Phipps, Eighty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue; the Century Theatre, Sixty-first Street and Central Park West; the Society of Ethical Culture, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West, and the homes of David Lydig, Theodore M. Leonard, Francis Draz, Sarah C. Mills, and Augusta M. de Peyster. The total value of all the property is upwarti of $10,000,000.

Mrs. Tracy asserts that she was married to Edward Tracy in 1872; that the marriage was kept secret at her husband's request, and that her husband made no provision for her in his will. In the first suit for her dower rights that was tried in Troy, and which affected the site of the brewery of S. Bolton Sons, valued at $5,000, Mrs. Tracy got a verdict for $716.65, or about fourteen per cent. of the value.

The present action sets forth that Mrs. Tracy had married a man in Idaho, and that no claim was made by her for any dower rights until 1915 or nearly eighteen years after Mr. Tracy's death.

Any property acquired by Mr. Tracy previous to the dissolution of the firm of Tracy & Russell is said to be free under the law of any claim for dower, and it is held that the plaintiff must show that the property in which she claims a share was bought independent of any partnership entanglements. The petition to the court says that unless the information sought is furnished the necessity may arise for a close investigation into Mrs. Tracy's life. Argument on the petition will be heard on Tuesday. The defendants in the suits are especially annoyed because their property is tied up, and they have not succeeded in getting leave to free it by filing bonds.

REDFIELD URGES FAIR PLAY.

Secretary of Commerce Tells of Employers' Obligation to Workers.

The story of how the United States was almost reduced to the necessity of going abroad in order to get material for the flag was told last evening by Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield at the Society for Ethical Culture, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West. The Secretary was announced to speak upon "The Attitude of Employers Toward Progressive Legislation and Ideals," but he took for his subject rather the obligation that rests upon employers.

"Could a bunting be made that would stand the test was one of the problems we had to consider," he said. "The problem was worked out by a bunting, all cotton, that was tested and found it was better than the wool bunting, and at less price. The Navy Department now uses the material, and so we did not have to go abroad, which would not have been patriotic.

It was pointed out by Mr. Redfield how some machines were so delicate that they were worked under glass to keep them free from dust. He drew the parallel of how dust injures human machines and how that damage was overlooked in the scheme of things.

"There is a point," he added earnestly, "beyond which productiveness cannot be pushed without injury to employers and employes. We must apply the same scientific research to humans that we give to machines. When we do we will have learned much. You and I as employers hold one of the fine positions of life if we have but the vision and the imagination to see it.

"The finest things in this country are the me and women. They are the greatest asset we have, far beyond machines and material."

Secretary Redfield was the guest of honor yesterday at a luncheon given by W. L. Saunders at India House to the officers and directors of the American International Corportation. Mr. Redfield's address had to do with business conditions generally, with particular reference to those industries which are in a fair way of being captured by this country from Europe.

THREE NEW MEN ON BENCH.

M. J. Scanlan to Municipal Court, Groehl and Evins Magistrates.

Mayor Mitchel announced yesterday the appointment of two City Magistrates and a Municipal Court Justice.

Michael J. Scanlan was appointed Justice of the Municipal Court of the Bronx, to succeed John M. Tierney, who was elected Supreme Court Justice last November. Mr. Scanlan lives at 861 Crotona Park North, and has been a resident of the Bronx for many years. He was born in New York City and was educated in the public schools, and at New York University, where he studied law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1877. He was a member of the State Board of Charities from 1901 to 1907, succeeding Justice Eugene A. Philbin. For some years he has been President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the City of New York.

Frederick J. Groehl was appointed City Magistrate to fill out the unexpired term of Justice Herrman, now of Special Sessions. He was Assistant District Attorney for three years and a half under District Attorneys Whitman and Perkins, and had charge of the preparation of many important cases, including the Becker case and the Police Inspectors' and wire tapping cases. On Dec. 1 last he was appointed by Governor Whitman as Commissioner under the Moreland Act to investigate the State Banking Department.

Samuel Holcombe Evins was appointed City Magistrate in Richmond Borough, to succeed Nathaniel Marsh. Mr. Evins was born in Anderson, S. C., in 1871, and is a Harvard graduate. He has practiced law in this city since 1895, first in the office of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden. He was an Assistant Corporation Counsel from 1898 to 1902, and was District Attorney of Richmond County from 1908 to 1911. He lives at St. George, S. I.

Within a few days the Mayor will appoint a City Magistrate and a Justice of Special Sessions in Queens.

A Dance for Miss Caroline Knapp.

Mrs. Harry Kearsarge Knapp of 34 East Thirty-fifth Street gave a large dance last night in the New Colony Club for her young daughter, Miss Caroline B. Knapp, who will make her début next year. The ballroom suite was taken, and there were between 300 and 400 guests, including girls not out, débutantes, and a few married people. There was a seated supper for Mrs. Knapp and the older guests and a buffet supper for the younger ones. Minstrels played and sang during supper.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
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Special Security for Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates

Each mortgage deposited with the Trustee to secure these certificates has an amortization clause providing for serial reductions of principal. The certificate holder thus obtains the benefit of increased margin of security without the annoyance of receiving partial payments on account of his investment.

In addition, the principal and interest are guaranteed to net 5%.

Write for Booklet, **"The Ideal Investment."**

New York Mortgage & Security Company

(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,500,000

135 Broadway, New York — Phones: 6880 Cortlandt.

203 Montague St., Brooklyn — Phones 7100 Main.

Extra Fitters to see that the Suits and Overcoats conform to your measurements, and extra tailors to make the alterations. No extra charge for this.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Big broad selection despite intensive selling. Better get yours while the picking is good. Come in the morning and avoid the crowd.

"Talk About Clothing Sales!"

Why, the town is full of them! The man who needs a suit or overcoat is bewildered by the marshalling of superlatives. They greet him on every page of his favorite newspaper. If he accepts one grouping of adjectives as statements of facts, he finds that grouping shaded to a frazzle in the next sale announcement.

Just a Word of Warning

Look them all over carefully. Go to the stores and study the merchandise. Then with your mind made up as to what you want, and what you feel you should pay, come to Macy's.

This is the time of times for comparisons. In a multiplicity of clothing sales Macy's finds its chance to drive home the truth that its regular prices are generally lower than "clearance" prices elsewhere, and that its sales prices are from 20 to 30 per cent. under its regular prices.

"You Want to Go to Macy's!"

Because in our January Clothing Sale we are not showing a "special purchase" made for the purpose of a "sale," but our regular stock of high grade hand-tailored suits and overcoats, the pick of the season's smart productions, marked down to effect the savings indicated below:

Suits and Overcoats	Suits and Overcoats	Suits and Overcoats	Suits and Overcoats	Suits and Overcoats
That were $16.75 and $18.50, now	That were $24.75 and $29.75, now	That were $19.75 and $22.50, now	That were $29.75 and $32.50, now	That were $24.75 and $27.50, now
$12.75	**$21.50**	**$15.75**	**$23.50**	**$18.75**

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

January Clearance Sale of Automobile Apparel

THE price reductions quoted below represent savings of great moment. In some of the articles the "cut" is fully 20 per cent.

Fur Lined Coats

Northern Muskrat, lined Persian lamb collar, black broadcloth. $60.75

Natural Muskrat, lined Persian lamb, beaver or Hudson Seal collar. Grey or black shell. $48.75

Natural Rat Lining, Persian lamb or bleached rat collar. Black or grey shell.

Natural Rat Lining, Persian lamb or blended muskrat collar. Grey or black shell. $27.75

Dog Lined Coats, blended muskrat, rat, neutria or raccoon collar. Grey or black shells. $22.50

Natural Rat Lined, Persian lamb collar and facings all way down in front. Black shell. $79.7

Natural Muskrat Lined, Persian lamb collar. Black shell. $107.00

Suits for the Chauffeur

Entire stocks reduced. The materials are whipcords, coverts and serges. Norfolk models and plain coats.

Suits that were $29.75 reduced to $24.75
Suits that were $24.75 reduced to $19.75
Suits that were $19.75 reduced to $14.75

Extra trousers or breeches to match suit reduced in the same proportion.

Imported and Domestic Ulsters to slip on for motoring and general wear. Many of the famous Burberrys reduced 15 to 20 per cent.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th Street.

See R. H. Macy & Co.'s other Advt. on another page.

Aeolian-Vocalion

THIS model of the Aeolian-Vocalion, and the new style D at $35, both possess the distinctive *tone* for which this wonderful new phonograph has already become famous.

In richness, depth and beauty of tone, in fullness and volume, in carrying power for dancing, in ability to reproduce the subtle qualities that distinguish different instruments and voices, and in freedom from phonograph stridency, these new models of the Aeolian-Vocalion establish an entirely new standard for phonographs of moderate price.

AEOLIAN-VOCALIONS COST FROM $35 TO $2000

Moderate Monthly Payments

Conventional models, without the Graduola, from $35 to $75; with the Graduola, $100 to $350. Art Styles from $375 upwards.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL, 29-33 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET

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IN NEWARK: GRIFFITH PIANO CO. 605 BROAD STREET

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SAXON

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$785 "Six" — $395 "Four"

Saxon Roadster takes you more miles for less money than any other motor car on the market

At the Show

Main Floor—First Aisle to Right

DANIELS CALLS NAVY PLAN 'COMPROMISE'

Says We Need Warships, but Must Leave Private Yards for Merchant Marine.

AUTO MAKERS CHEER HIM

Gen. Wood Expresses Hope That an Army Consulting Board Will Also Be Established.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels last night called upon 550 automobile engineers and manufacturers to aid this country in preparing for war. Mr. Daniels and Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Commander of the Department of the East, spoke at the annual dinner of the Society of Automobile Engineers at the Plaza, and both declared that industrial organization in preparation for war must accompany actual military and naval preparedness, if the United States was really to be prepared for any sustained conflict.

The engineers indorsed the two preparedness pleas by acclamation, and many of them offered their personal assistance, and invited Army and Navy officers to visit their factories for extended studies in motor making.

General Wood spoke only briefly, but in his talk he said the army especially was confronted with important problems in planning for more adequate preparedness, and that the mechanical problems which the engineers could help in solving were the greatest of all.

He urged the manufacturers present to adopt standard parts of their trucks and motors, so that in case of war the Government could requisition motors and quickly interchange parts in emergencies. General Wood said he hoped an army consulting board, similar to the recently created Naval Consulting Board, would be created in the near future as one of the first steps toward scientific preparation.

Daniels Indorses Plan.

Secretary Daniels announced that the army and navy both would gladly accept an invitation made recently by members of the society, to provide technical instruction for officers at the automobile factories. It is understood that arrangements are being made to send squads of officers and engineers to various factories, beginning next April, to make a close study of motor construction.

"You can help us solve one problem that is causing great annoyance—aeroplane motors," Secretary Daniels said. "Assuming we had a perfect motor, we come upon the question of its life. As it is now, motors are not only unsatisfactory when they go, but they are practically worn out after 440 hours of flight. We must have two, sometimes three, motors for a single aeroplane in one year, and if, in your efforts to help us obtain a motor to meet the requirements, you will give us also a machine of greater endurance, the navy and the country will be your debtors."

Secretary Daniels defended the naval program which the President had presented to Congress.

"In the present situation we can neither afford to stand still nor enter upon an extravagant program," he said. "In naval increase, as in most other things, American people favor a golden mean. The Administration program of construction will tax the capacity of private shipbuilding yards and navy yards; or even overtax their abilities in view of the unprecedented activity in shipbuilding. We have so long neglected our merchant marine that ship yards have gone into innocuous desuetude. Unwise policies have relegated our navy yards into little more than repair shops.

Developing the Navy Yards.

"Until the Sixty-third Congress adopted a new policy, only two of our eight navy yards could construct naval craft. New York could build one dreadnought at a time and Mare Island had like cramped facilities for smaller craft. The Sixty-third Congress began to convert navy yards into shipbuilding, as well as repair yards, and Boston, Portsmouth, N. H.; Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, and Puget Sound Navy Yards soon will be constructing ships for the navy.

"Recently contracts were given for dreadnoughts to the Mare Island and New York Navy Yards, and the Sixty-fourth Congress will be asked to continue their good work by fitting the navy yards at Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Puget Sound for the construction of the largest naval fighting ships.

"If Congress should order a larger program it could not be carried out in any reasonable time unless conditions were so critical as to cause private shipbuilding yards to quit work on merchant ships and concentrate on fighting ships. There seems no reason now why commerce, already impaired for the lack of water transportation, should be further hampered by commandeering privately owned shipbuilding yards for exclusive construction of naval vessels.

"Private yards are crowded with work for merchant ships, some of very large tonnage. With the adoption by Congress of the program recommended, every resource of shipbuilding establishments will be taxed to the fullest for their construction in a reasonable time."

Urges Big Merchant Marine.

Secretary Daniels called attention to the inadequate American shipping facilities of the present time, and quoted the late Admiral Mahan to emphasize the necessity of building up a powerful merchant marine with the navy. This he used as an argument in favor of the Merchant Marine bill now pending.

"When I plead for a stronger and steadily increasing navy I must by the same token appeal for a strong merchant marine," he said. "When one languishes, the other has invariably felt the decrease. The Merchant Marine bill now pending in Congress is a navy increase bill, and is to be administered for the strengthenig of our sea power as well as for the expansion of our ocean commerce.

"After the European war, what? That is the question on every tongue, and the air is filled with increasing jeremiads and plaints of pessimism for America. One prophet of evil tells us gravely that as soon as the European war ends the countries at war will destroy American prosperity by dumping down upon us such an avalanche of imports as to destroy American factories and impoverish all our working men.

"These pessimists, by the way, have never been known before to be particularly interested in the condition of men who work, except a few days previous to the elections, to burden them after election with unjust laws.

"I would be ashamed to believe, with a large portion of the workers killed in battle and more maimed and crippled, that the American able-bodied men trembled for fear they would be ruined by such competition when war ends. And I would be more ashamed if I did not believe that the American Government could be depended upon, in any such remote emergency, to preserve American commerce from any unfair practices of other nations, following the war, without the necessity of returning to a tariff system enacted for the benefit of the fat fryers and by the imposition of such taxation as 'takes from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned.'

Wilson Like Washington.

"From the day the Euorpean war began the Government's courageous and wise Executive has demonstrated that in all things he has been actuated by the spirit of Washington. To those who have demanded that America enter into the European struggle President Wilson's policy has recalled the admonitions of Washington to avoid entangling alliances.

"With firmness and without bluster, in the spirit of the Americanism of Washington, Woodrow Wilson has by his acts adopted the principle of Washington inscribed on the Washington Arch in Washington Square: 'Let us here erect a standard to which all the wise and honest may repair.' Such a standard has been set up at Washington.

"'America has no friends in Europe,' we are gravely told by those who voice the feeling of those Europeans who may not be expected to have a clear perspective in the midst of the terrors which beset them. But those who would persuade us that all the world hates America have not looked beneath the expressions of passion and temporary resentment. There are millions in Europe—many in every country in Europe—who, even in these days that unsettle the views of the sanest, have a clear appreciation of the just attitude of this country.

"And when the war is over and men return to reason unclouded by the distemper of war, we shall hear from every country in Europe the grateful appreciation of rulers and people to Americans. They will thank us that when all the world was aflame we poured no oil on the flames, that we did not lose our sense of duty to the nations at war, we upheld the true principles of international law, we preserved the freedom of the seas, and in rough waters our pilot kept the rudder true.

The Automobile in War.

Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and now in charge of the Automobile Show in progress at the Grand Central Palace, gave the automobile man's view of what could be done in this country with automobiles in time of war. He agreed with the other speakers in their statements that the automobile industry should take a large part in the country's preparedness program, and told the assembled manufacturers and engineers that they should prepare themselves to show their loyalty by opening their factories to American army, navy, and aerial officers.

"There is need for industrial preparedness as well as for military and naval preparedness. Our Government officials appreciate the great aid that automobiles will be in nombilizing armies. A torn-up railroad may delay the movement of troops for days, but, properly handled, the 240,000 automobiles in the State of New York alone can move a million men over the road at an average speed of thirty miles an hour, while in the handling of the wounded reports from the other side indicate that the great American motor cars there have performed remarkable yeoman service in carrying wounded men from the firing lines to the base hospitals at speeds which have saved thousands of lives."

The day's sessions of the annual meeting of the engineers were taken up with the presentation of papers by members of the society and discussions based on the papers.

Among the prominent guests at last night's dinner were: William McClellan, Vice-President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; C. C. Hanch, Director of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce; William L. Saunders, President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; Dr. J. S. Jacobus, President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Howard E. Coffin and A. L. Riker, both of the Naval Consulting Board and members of the Society of Automobile Engineers; W. H. Vandervoort, President of the Society, and A. J. Hemphill, President of the Automobile Club of America.

35,000 SEE MOTORS; SHOW'S BIGGEST DAY

Manufacturers Exhibit New Models Made with Collapsible Bodies.

MILITARY MEN AS GUESTS

Limousine Broughams Are Built on New Lines—Car Painted In Black and White Stripes.

The Sixteenth National Automobile Show is breaking attendance records with such regularity that if the number of admissions today or tomorrow should fail to exceed the number on every previous day it would be news. Yesterday 35,000 persons had entered Grand Central Palace by 8:30 o'clock, which overtopped the record of the previous day. It is estimated that at the present rate the attendance for the week will be in excess of 300,000.

There were times during the day, and again at night, when the crowd was so thick on the first floor that one had to seek an isle of safety between a limousine and a roadster at frequent intervals to come up for air. What the show really needs is a set of rules of the road, with traffic guards, to keep the motor enthusiasts moving in the same direction. It was a case of the higher the fewer as one climbed upstairs, for, while most of the crowd eventually saw all the show, the congestion was greatest down below.

It was Military Day at the show, being so designated out of deference to members of numerous organizations recently formed to spread the gospel of preparedness. Representatives of these organizations attended the exhibit before going to the mass meeting held at night in the ballroom of the Biltmore.

Democracy Rules the Show.

It is the democracy of the motor show that makes it a magnet of all classes. A newsie may look at a limousine, and so, whether one rolls up in a closed car or alights from a Lexington Avenue trolley a block away, once within the doors one may be a prospective buyer or an innocent bystander, and not even those faultlessly attired individuals, the motor salesmen, have any means of definitely distinguishing.

Even for the man who has never come any nearer owning a car than paying fare in a maverick taxi there is enough to be seen to interest him for several hours. It takes that much time to scan the exhibition hastily, while to do it thoroughly would require as many days. The aesthetic soul whose sensibilities were jarred by the sight of the ugly bodies of the majority of cars a few years ago will take keen delight in the graceful lines of the bodies of today. Having perfected the mechanism of the automobile the makers have turned their attention to its appearance.

A stunning Fiat illustrates this point. It has a collapsible Brewster body so that it may be used as an open car or landaulet. To carry out the straight line idea the hood of the Fiat has been made higher till on this car the top of the radiator comes almost to the chin of a six-foot person. The car is priced at $7,400. The 55 4-cylinder and 56 6-cylinder are the only types of Fiat cars on the local market, as the war has cut off the shipment of smaller cars from Italy.

New Limousine Broughams.

Two smart town cars bearing the S. G. V. mark are shown. Both are limousine broughams, one finished in dark colors, the other in French gray. The latter is particularly striking. The S. G. V. has adopted a hood similar to that of the Fiat, a design unusually effective with the small, trim bodies of these cars.

One of the most striking cars in the show is a Paige touring car, finished in black and white. The body and wire wheels are white, as is the lining of the Victoria top that covers the rear seat. Carrying the idea still further, the seats are upholstered in black and white striped velour.

A front cantilever spring is a feature of a three-passenger Lexington called the Clubster. It is claimed for the innovation that the spring helps the car keep the road. There is a seat beside the driver and one centred behind these two with carrying spaces on either side. The whole car is designed with the idea of maximum convenience for the tourist. An extra wheel is set in behind and beneath this is a space for two suit cases.

The McFarlan boasts the longest cantilever spring in use on passenger cars. It is sixty-four inches long, and is composed of fourteen leaves. The flexibility of the McFarlan engine is another point proclaimed, the assertion being made that a speed of three miles may be increased to one of fifty-two miles within the length of a city block.

22 Coats of Paint on Car.

An interesting demonstration of the process used in painting KisselKar bodies is furnished by a car on which the twenty-two coats of paint applied to a body before it is ready for the buyer are shown in successive layers.

Trimming of cane applique is a novelty of a Moon roadster called the Riverside. This finish, which is used in some of the higher priced cars, is applied to the backs of the seats. It has already met with great favor as a touch that is different.

There were the usual number of dinners for motor men given as sideshows in the hotels. One of the largest was for 300 Eastern Hupmobile dealers at the Biltmore. The Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company gave a luncheon in the same hotel to dealers from forty-two cities. The Thomas B. Jeffrey Company gave a dinner in the ballroom of the Claridge.

Today will be Civic Day at the show, and Mayor Mitchel and other city officials are expected to attend.

CUSTOM-MADE BODIES.

Convertible Landaulet Is Seen at the Motor Salon.

Large crowds visited the Motor Salon in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor yesterday to see the exhibition of higher priced cars, which dim even the splendor of the room's gold interior with the brilliancy of their shining bodies.

One of the most interesting displays in this aristocratic exhibit is that of Locomobiles with custom-made bodies. The growing number of buyers who desire to have bodies for their cars built along individual lines has caused the Locomobile company to create a custom body department. Examples of special bodies are shown, and one of the smartest of these is a convertible landaulet. The top is so constructed that by a simple process it can be taken down and the car that was a closed town car becomes a runabout. The idea is so cleverly executed that there is no suggestion of a combination car, but rather that of two distinct cars.

MRS. SANGER TO BE TRIED.

Back from Abroad to Face Indictments for Misuse of Mails.

Mrs. Margaret H. Sanger, at one time editor of a magazine "dedicated to the advancement of womankind" which was called The Rebel Woman, and against whom in 1914 three federal indictments were brought on a charge of misuse of the mails, made her first public statement last night before an invited audience at 77 West Twelfth Street.

Following the indictment and imprisonment of her husband, William Sanger, an artist, who was prosecuted by Anthony Comstock for the possession of a book of Mrs. Sanger's called "Family Limitation," Mrs. Sanger disappeared from the sight of the American public. She explained last night that she had made use of a year's holiday in Holland and England to get the backing of "advanced and progressive" minds in those two countries. Armed, she said, with statements from famous persons abroad, she was prepared to attack "the bias of the American court" which is to try her case on Jan. 18.

Mrs. Sanger said a petition, dated September, 1915, was sent to President Wilson in her behalf, as a result of which, she said, an investigation of her case was ordered from Washington. The petition, signed by H. G. Wells, William Archer, Arnold Bennett, Edward Carpenter, and Gilbert Murray begs to draw the attention of the President of the United States to the fact "that such work as that of Mrs. Sanger receives appreciation and circulation in every civilized country except the United States of America, where it is still counted as a criminal offense. Hence, not only for the benefit of Mrs. Sanger but of humanity, we respectfully beg you to exert your powerful influence in the interests of free speech and the betterment of the race."

It was announced last night that a mass meeting is to be arranged at Cooper Union.

Green River Rye

For those who prefer Rye Whiskey

E. La Montagne's Sons
15 South William St.
NEW YORK CITY
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS
HOLLAND SYSTEM, INC.
BOSTON, MASS.
Distributors of the Famous Fenway Products

SWANN MAY RETURN $500.

Prosecutor Hears Alleged Swindler Aided in His Election.

Frank T. Thompson, whom the police accuse of being the cleverest faro swindler in the country, will be taken before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions today on a motion to have his bail reduced from $50,000. Owing to the charge made by the District Attorney's office that Thompson's operations have resulted in larcenies amounting to more than $100,000 Judge Mulqueen is reluctant to reduce bail.

To represent him in his fight for reduction of bail Thompson obtained the services of J. M. Battle, Jr., of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, and ex-Senator John M. Quinn. Mr. Quinn and Mr. Battle had a conference with Thompson in his cell yesterday and Thompson denies having contributed $6,000 to District Attorney Swann's campaign fund or having made any such boast to Detective Gegan of Police Headquarters when arrested.

District Attorney Swann has ordered a thorough investigation of his campaign contributions. One Frank T. Thompson appears to have contributed $500. If this man proves to be the Thompson now under arrest, District Attorney Swann said yesterday he would return the contribution at once.

The three other men alleged to be Thompson's partners in his faro schemes are in the Tombs awaiting arraignment. They are Louis Wise of 506 Sixth Avenue, "Beefy" Morris, and Joseph C. Feldman. George Pohlman, another member of the alleged gang of swindlers arrested in St. Louis, may be brought to New York today. The complainants against Thompson, Henry Gallant, a wealthy St. Louis broker, and Arthur Lowy of Chicago, are also expected to arrive today.

COLD WAVE IS DUE TODAY.

Temperature of 10 Above Zero Is Official Forecast.

New York will be in the grip of a brief cold wave by this morning, if the prediction of the Weather Bureau is borne out. Late last night it was reported that the temperature would fall to 10 above zero before morning, and that this would continue for two or three days. After the high temperature of yesterday, this sudden drop will be severely felt. The promise is that there will be no precipitation, and that the weather during the cold spell will be fair and bright.

The cold wave will be general over the New England and Middle Atlantic States, but a drop of forty or more degrees in temperature is not expected anywhere except in this city.

Auto Show

Closes Saturday Night

Grand Central PALACE

Admission 50c. 10 A.M. to 10.30 P.M.

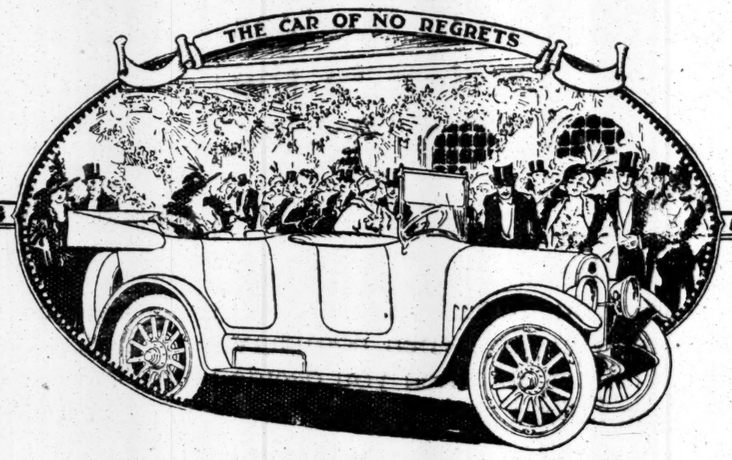
The Sensational Feature of the Show

THE OWEN MAGNETIC

The Car of a Thousand Speeds

SPACES C 17 and 18

Third Floor Auto Show



KING EIGHT CYLINDER

Seven Passenger 120 inch Wheel-Base $1350

This new eight-cylinder King, now shown for the first time, embodies every refinement and comfort that the most exacting motorist could ask in any car, regardless of price.

It seats seven passengers with comfort—has a body space of 101 inches, equalling that of the largest cars—develops 60 horsepower, with 8 cylinders of 3-inch bore, 5-inch stroke—34x4-inch tires (nonskid rear), double tire irons, floating rear axle.

All the experience which the thousands of King Eights now in successful operation has afforded us has been centred in this new model, and with confidence we invite you to examine it at Booth A-8, Auto Show.

There will also be on show our five passenger, eight cylinder model, at $1150.

Salesrooms Open Until 9:30 P. M. During Show

The A. Elliott Ranney Company
Broadway at 52d St., New York.

KING MOTOR CAR CO.
Detroit, Mich.

CELESTINS VICHY

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

Natural Alkaline Water

For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN

Bottled at the Springs

McGRAW TIRES

Important Announcement

In the Automobile Section of next Sunday's issue of The New York Times a statement of vital interest to everybody will appear

THE McGRAW TIRE AND RUBBER CO.

EAST PALESTINE, OHIO

POPULAR PEASE PIANOS

The fact that there are over 88,000 users of

Popular Pease Pianos

is submitted as evidence of their place in public confidence. It has been the purpose of the Pease Piano Co. for over 70 years to make QUALITY the special reason for your patronage.

PEASE PIANO CO.

128 W. 42d St.,nr. B'way,N.Y.
34 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
57 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

SGV

Quality Cars

EXHIBITED AT THE

Auto Show

THIRD FLOOR

Space C 6.

THE STERLING NEW YORK

A New Roadster of Highest Quality at a Price Every One Can Afford

$595 - Entirely Equipped

Booth C-10 At the Show

Sterling Automobile Manufacturing Co. of New York — 1790 Broadway

OLD CROW RYE

"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."

GUARANTEED TO BE

PURE RYE WHISKEY

UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

ROOSEVELT'S ISSUE IS PREPAREDNESS

Politics Relegated to the Background for the Time, the Colonel Insists.

THINKS COUNTRY WITH HIM

Spends Another Day in Town, but the Chicago Conventions Are Far from His Mind, He Says.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt spent another day in town yesterday, apparently much pleased with his success in stirring things up in behalf of preparedness. The Colonel, it is said, is satisfied that the country is beginning to "see the light" and to realize that his views are right.

The Colonel had few visitors yesterday, and, while he talked things over with George W. Perkins, he said there had been no political powwows. Last evening he attended a dinner of the Boone and Crockett Club at the Metropolitan Club. It was a private dinner, and the Colonel felt that no political significance could be attached to his presence there. He attends the dinner every year.

Politics was one of the subjects the Colonel did not care to discuss except as politics might be affected by his preparedness campaign. He has not had time to think much about the situation which has been created. He acted to get his name off the primary ballot in Michigan because he was not seeking delegates to either the Republican or Progressive National Conventions and was not making any fight to obtain a nomination.

The Colonel was asked if he did not think the plan to hold the Progressive Convention at Chicago when the Republicans were assembled there to name their candidate for President would create an interesting situaton. He simply smiled.

Colonel Roosevelt said he had not considered the question of attending the Progressive National Convention.

No formal announcement has come from the Colonel yet as to his attitude should Supreme Court Justice Hughes be named by the Republicans for President. But one thing can be said positively, neither Justice Hughes nor any other man will obtain the Colonel's indorsement unless he comes out publicly for a strong preparedness program.

All reports that the Republicans might be forced to nominate him as their candidate were put aside by Colonel Roosevelt with a smile and the statement that he had been too busy with his plea for preparedness and other matters to give the subject a thought. He was asked if he would comment on the sinking of the Persia, and shook his head.

"I have said about everything I could say," he replied.

Men close to Colonel Roosevelt said yesterday that things were shaping up so that the Republicans would have to name either Roosevelt or Hughes at their National Convention if they hoped to have any chance of success in defeating President Wilson. The sinking of the Persia had come, they said, as another proof to the people that Colonel Roosevelt was right in his arguments for preparedness, and his position was daily becoming stronger.

To Pick G. O. P. Chairman Jan. 24.

Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the Republican National Committee announced yesterday that the Committee on Arrangements will meet in Chicago on Monday Jan. 24, when the selection of a temporary Chairman for the national convention will be discussed. The members of the committee are Fred W. Estabrook, New Hampshire; James P. Goodrich, Indiana; Ralph Williams, Oregon; Franklin Murphy, New Jersey; Alvah H. Martin, Virginia; Thomas K. Niedringhaus, Missouri; Charles B. Warren, Michigan; John T. Adams, Iowa; F. C. Duncan, North Carolina; George R. Sheldon, New York, and Mr. Hilles.

Autoist Held for Death of Boy.

Charged with running over and killing a boy while in his automobile at Eastern Parkway and Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, John R. Bene, a manufacturing chemist, living at 209 Underhill Avenue, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail for a hearing next Tuesday by Magistrate Folwell in the Gates Avenue Court. The victim of the accident was Herbert Saxe, the 5-year-old son of Moses W. Saxe, a lawyer, of 856 Eastern Parkway.

Want Asphalt on Broadway.

About sixty Broadway business men held a conference yesterday in the office of Borough President Marks and discussed the proposal to repave Broadway between Vesey and Twenty-third Streets. The majority favored asphalt. Some favored granite blocks like those on Lafayette Street.

TO APPEAL FOR WIDOWS.

Justice Levy Will Take Pension Question to Legislature.

Municipal Court Justice Aaron J. Levy last night presided over an indignation meeting of those interested in the Widows' Pension Fund, including many widows and their little children, held at the home of the Sons and Daughters of Israel, 230 East Tenth Street. He told the widows that he would head a committee that would go to Albany on Monday to ask the Legislature to pass a mandatory law to force the city to provide properly for the widows in accordance with the recent Widows' Pension act.

"While the Charities Board is making provision for jobs under the act," he said, "it is noticeable that small provision is being made for the widows. The totally inadequate sum of $100,000 was set aside, after the board heard that we intended going to Albany, and in the meantime many widows and their children are in actual want because the city does not make proper provision for them."

It was announced that the committee would meet on Sunday night at the home of Mrs. William Einstein, a member of the Widows' Pension Board, at 121 East Fifty-seventh Street, to arrange details of the appeal to the Legislature.

BLAMES WAGNER FOR WAR.

His Music and Strauss's Infused a Martial Spirit, Ansermet Says.

Ernest Ansermet, the conductor for the Diaghilieff Russian ballet, who arrived from Geneva yesterday on the French liner Touraine, said that Wagner and Richard Strauss were responsible for the war by their music. The introductions of Wagner with their tumult and blare of trumpets infused a warlike spirit into the German nation and fostered it for generations. Strauss followed Wagner and brought this flamboyant martial spirit to a breaking point.

"After this war is over," Mr. Ansermet continued, "the older German school will survive, including Bach, Handel, Mozart, and possibly Beethoven. International music will disappear after the war and be replaced by national music in the respective countries."

Mr. Ansermet said that he had brought twenty-one ballet scores with him for use at the Century Theatre.

$50,000,000 NEWARK MERGER

Utilities Commission Sanctions Public Service Combination.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 6.—The annual report of the State Public Utilities Commission, submitted to Governor Fielder today, says the Erie Railroad Company has been ordered to abolish its grade crossings in Paterson at an estimated cost of $3,000,000, and the Central Railroad Company has been ordered to abolish the crossing at Union Avenue, Cranford. The board is conducting proceedings on its own initiative concerning alterations of Central Railroad grade crossings in Elizabeth, to cost, approximately, $6,000,000.

Last year additional protection was provided or conditions improved at 707 grade crossings.

More than $63,000,000 is spent in one year for service afforded by public utilities in New Jersey.

The commission today allowed a merger of the Public Service Railway Company with the Public Service Newark Terminal Company. The capital stock of the merged companies amounts to $50,000,000.

SWIM RECORDS EXCELLED.

McGillivray and McDermott Make New Marks in Illinois Pool.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Two world's swimming records were excelled at the invitation meet of the Illinois Athletic Club tonight. Perry McGillivray, holder of the world's 120, 150, and 300 yard free style records and the 200-yard outdoor record, set a new mark of 0:18 3-5 for the 40-yard sprint.

Mike McDermott, champion at the 100 and 200 yard breast stroke, lowered his record for the 100 yards from 1:13 2-5 to 1:11 4-5.

Offered Mrs. Dunphy's Former Job.

Commissioner John A. Kingsbury of the Charities Department yesterday offered Dr. George Wallace, Superintendent of the State Institution for the Feeble-minded at Wrenthem, Mass., the superintendency of the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island. This position has been held by William Buck since the dismissal of former Superintendent Mary Dunphy and the salary is $5,500 a year and maintenance.

RAILROADS OPPOSE AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Employes' Demand Said to Mean 40 Per Cent. Rise and Bankruptcy to Some.

NEW HAVEN MEN VOTING

Movement Involves Question of National Efficiency, Representative of Roads Asserts.

The problem of an eight-hour day, which threatens to take 400,000 locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen in the United States and parts of Canada out on strike, was considered yesterday at a meeting at 70 East Forty-fifth Street of representatives of all the Eastern railroads.

At its close a high official of the conference stated that the demand of the men, if granted, would mean huge financial loss and possible bankruptcy to some of the railroads, and that, unless radical amendments were enforced, it would therefore be refused when presented.

The movement for an eight-hour day, on which thousands of railroad employes in the United States already have commenced to vote, originated in a conference of the general officers of the unions in Chicago on Dec. 15. It was announced at that time that the railroad operatives of the entire nation, and portions of the Dominion of Canada, were a unit in the fight, and that a ballot would be taken of all union members for action.

News dispatches from New Haven yesterday asserted that balloting among the trainmen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad had already begun. It is expected similar action will be taken in New York and vicinity on Monday or Tuesday. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen are all affected.

Under the regulations of the organizations, no formal demand for changes in pay or hours, or action looking to a strike, can be taken unless indorsed by a majority of the members of the unions, and it is to ratify the step of the general officers at the Chicago conference that the present roll call is being taken.

"This movement for an eight-hour day for all the railroads of the United States is of great concern to the public," a representative of one of the railways said. "The eight-hour day, as suggested will impose an additional burden upon the railroad systems, and reduce national efficiency just at a time when the welfare of the whole people needs the enthusiastic work of every loyal man to the maximum of his physical and mental capacity.

"What the movement for an eight-hour day really means is a 40 per cent. increase in pay for all the men employed by the railroads. No person, even if he is not a railroad operator, can fail to see the significance of that. The question is, Can the railroads, no matter how well disposed they may be toward their employes, afford it?

"The emphatic opinion of the representatives of the railroads is that they cannot, and that there is absolutely no chance that such an enormous revision of operating cost will be tolerated.

"The general eight-hour day, if it went into effect, would force a complete readjustment of all railroad schedules. It would not mean that the men would really work fewer hours than now, because provision is made for time and a half for overtime. The real object of the proposal, therefore, is not hours, but money, and a great deal more than they are now receiving.

"It is said that between 350,000 and 400,000 men are involved in this movement. If they work ten hours a day, that makes 3,500,000 hours of work daily, or 1,092,000,000 hours a year, not counting Sundays.

"If they work eight hours, it means a loss of 218,400,000 hours of work to the railroads, in the carrying on of their work. This would mean the employment of 87,331 additional men, and taking that large number away from other productive work that should be done in the United States.

"It would not alone mean an addition of great size to the pay rolls of the railroads, but result, of course, in crippling their facilities for making improvements and keeping pace with the growth of the country. It is absolutely impossible, for financial reasons, that the demand be granted."

The situation in New York City is complicated by local conditions. Thus in the freight yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, an eight-hour schedule already is in force, and many of the men interviewed yesterday seemed satisfied with it.

CABLE SERVICE RESTRICTED.

Deferred Messages and Letters Are Suspended Temporarily.

Owing to press of business and temporary shortage of facilities, the various cable companies announced yesterday that both the deferred service and cable letter service to Europe would be suspended for a short time. At the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company, 195 Broadway, and those of the Commercial Cable Company, 253 Broadway, it was said only regular full-paid messages would be accepted. At other offices the same restrictions were in force, but it was said everywhere that this would only last for a short time.

Apart from a sudden increase in the commercial business the cable companies are receiving a large amount of Government messages which have the right of way over all others. On a number of occasions messages from the Government have run well over two and three hundred thousand words and all commercial and personal messages have to wait until these are sent. Since the beginning of the war the messages of the various Governments, at both ends of the cables, have taken precedence over all others and this has led to a temporary stoppage of other business more than once.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—The 500 employes of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company's plant, at Bay and Washington Streets, returned to work yesterday. The men say their union will be recognized.

NEWARK.—Judge Peter F. Daly, in the Quarter Sessions Court in Newark, yesterday sentenced Harry Ellensweig of 760 East 155th Street, New York, to one year in the Essex County Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $500 for receiving stolen goods.

MONTCLAIR.—On condition that money be raised to cancel a mortgage of $10,000 on the church property, a member of the Christian Union Congregational Church here whose name has not been mentioned has offered to give a dollar for dollar toward the purchase of a pipe organ for the church.

BORDENTOWN.—Fire of incendiary origin yesterday destroyed a large building on the farm of Sarah E. Woodward at Cream Ridge, together with crops and machinery. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

LINDEN.—Frank Krisnyak and his family had a narrow escape from suffocation yesterday, when a fire caused by the explosion of a kitchen stove destroyed their home in Lumber Street. The flames burned the stairway before the family had become aroused, and they had to escape through windows in their night clothing.

TRENTON.—The Court of Errors yesterday received an application for a writ to review the conviction in Union County of Camillo Crivelli, alias Thomas Rossi, for murdering his wife by poison in Linden last year. He was sentenced to be put to death in the last week of December last, but Governor Fielder granted a reprieve today. The court took the matter into conference.

TRENTON.—The Board of Public Utility Commissioners yesterday upheld the Men's Club of Grantwood, Bergen County, in its protest against the practice of the Public Service Company in charging a fare of 10 cents from Cliffside and other points in the neighborhood to the ferry at Edgewater. The board issued an order compelling the Public Service Railway Company to allow a fare of 5 cents.

TRENTON.—According to a bulletin by the State Department of Health for November, issued yesterday, there was a decrease in deaths among children under 5 years of age, while an increase appears in deaths of persons more than 60 years old. There were 5,129 deaths.

L. C. THAW HAS COURT GIVE HIM A GUARDIAN

Youth Never Sees Father, a Half-Brother of Stanford White's Slayer.

17, HAS $31,000 A YEAR

Tells Surrogate Fowler That Second Husband Is Going to Contest His Mother's Will.

An order of Surrogate Fowler yesterday appointed Frank G. Turner of Hillsboro, N. J., guardian of Lawrence Copley Thaw of 471 Park Avenue. Young Thaw, who is 17 years old, said Frederick E. Young of Oatman, Ariz., his stepfather, is going to contest the will of his mother, Mrs. Freda Marsh Young. She did not mention her second husband in her will.

Mrs. Young's first husband, the boy's father, was Edward T. Thaw, a half brother of Harry Kendall Thaw. Mrs. Young obtained a divorce in 1905 and then was married to Young.

The will bequeaths one-half of the estate to friends and relatives, and the remaining half to young Thaw. The papers on file show that his income is about $31,000 yearly. Of this sum $21,000 yearly was given to him by his father under a trust agreement; $5,000 yearly comes to him from the estate of his grandfather, John Edward Mars, and $5,000 more comes yearly from the estate of his mother.

In his petition for the appointment of Turner young Thaw says that his father, Edward T. Thaw, is living in Munich, Bavaria. He says his father has never taken advantage of the provisions of the divorce decree by which, although Mrs. Thaw—later Mrs. Young—was to have his custody, the father had the right to visit his son and to have the boy spend half of his vacations with him, after he became 14 years old.

Turner was named in Mrs. Young's will as the boy's testamentary guardian, and as it is necessary for some one to have charge of his estate he applied for the appointment of Turner as his general guardian.

WANT THE TIMES IN CHINA.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Yen Are New Oriental Subscribers.

A new subscriber to THE NEW YORK TIMES, living in China, has asked that the following mailing address be put on his paper:

文昌宮廠

The inscription, in addition to the names, Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Yen, shows that the paper is destined for the town of Wen-Chang-Kung-Shi, outside of Westgate, Tientsin, China.

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$100 FOR A HOME RECIPE

All Who Cook at Home May Participate in This Unusual Offer

It Is Made to Secure the Best Possible Home Recipes for Publication in the New RYZON Baking Book.

What is the thing you bake best—the recipe you are particularly proud of, the one you use when company comes for dinner, or when you decide to give the folks a special treat?

You probably have at least one such baking recipe—one that's particularly your own—maybe you have discovered it yourself, or perhaps it has been in your family for years. In any event, it is not common knowledge and it hasn't been published in cookbooks.

Your recipe may be quite unusual. It does not have to be biscuits, cake, muffins or waffles, but may be any food prepared with baking powder.

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$100 for the best baking powder recipe submitted; it will also be published on the page of honor of the RYZON Baking Book under your name.

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$5.00 for every recipe that a competent board of cooking experts select for a place in the RYZON Baking Book.

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To every participant there will be sent free, postpaid, the RYZON Baking Book, as soon as published. This book is priced at $1.00 and will be the authoritative book on baking.

Please comply with the following conditions:

1. Each recipe submitted must be for something that requires baking powder.

2. It must be original—that is, it must not have appeared in any cookbook.

3. It must be for baking something that will appeal to the housewife of average income and average tastes; nothing extremely fancy or expensive will be considered.

The judges of the contest will be

Christine Terhune Herrick

Marion Harris Neil

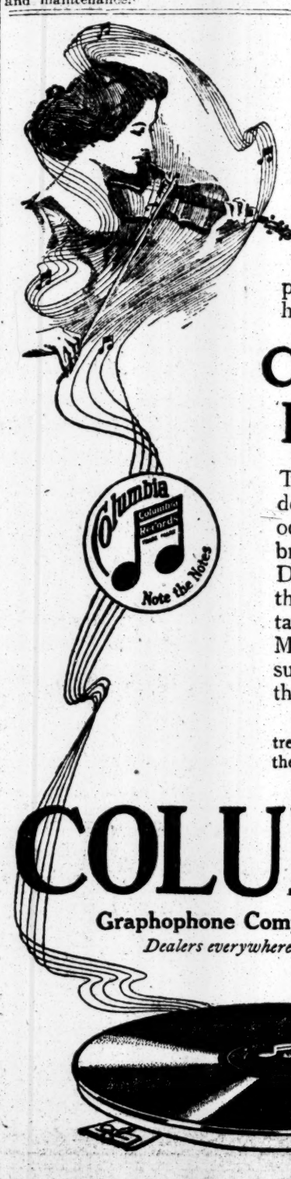
Mrs. Julian Heath.

All are cooking experts of wide renown and their decision will be final.

Send in your recipe promptly, for this offer closes January 31st. If your recipe complies with the conditions, you are as likely as not to win $100 or one of the other money prizes. In any event, you are assured of the new RYZON Baking Book priced at $1.00.

To participate in this offer you are not required to use RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder; but, judging from the experience of thousands of other good cooks, RYZON will better even your best recipe.

Address RYZON Recipe Department, Fifth Floor, 25 Broad street, New York.



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Order a dozen or a box today. Serve this healthful fruit at every meal.

All first-class dealers now have a plentiful supply. Save Sunkist tissue wrappers for beautiful silverware.

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'SCHISM' IS NOT SIN TO UNITY WORKERS

Conference Amends Platform Wording So as to Call It Merely "a Fact."

WORLD PLANS PERFECTED

After Appointing Committee to Arrange the Gathering, the Meeting Adjourns.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Jan. 6.—Seeing before them the vision of a Christendom no longer torn by schisms, the eighty delegates who for three days have been laboring here in the cause of church unity parted this evening with many a hearty handclasp over the adoption of three correlated plans for their future work.

They came to this cathedral town as representatives of fifteen denominations, they went away as brethren who hope soon to be of one great household of faith. In the session which came before the farewells the venerable Bishop, John W. Hamilton, resident in Boston, and one of the leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church, thrilled the assemblage. He was among the last to enter the present movement, and he spoke in a voice trembling with emotion of the light he had seen.

"Brethren," came the voice of the Bishop, "I am profoundly moved. This is an ecumenical hour. For the first time since the founder of Methodism went out practically, but never theoretically, from the Church of England two such extremes have met. We are led by the spirit of God. I go back to a large community to speak of the part of both these extremes in their efforts to build a platform of Faith and Order. The Methodist Church will no longer listen as to whether or not a Greek Bishop gave ordination to John Wesley. Today we make not only for the union of the church of Christ, but for the peace of the world."

The convocation which has just closed was the North American Preparatory Conference, to arrange for a World Conference on Faith and Order. Its object was to open the road to unity of Christian churches.

In the closing hours, ritualists of the Anglican communion, United Presbyterians, who for years had kept organs out of their houses of worship; Moravians from Pennsylvania, and Baptists from the West called each other "Brother," and they parted after singing in unison, "Blessed Be the Tie that Binds."

At the closing session this afternoon, the Business Committee, under the direction of Dr. William H. Roberts, a Presbyterian, of Philadelphia, submitted in final form the threefold plan of arrangements for the proposed world conference.

The first of the three departments of the work, as agreed on by the conference, was the ecumenical plan, drafted by George Gray Zabriskie, an Episcopalian, as has already been told in THE TIMES, that provided for administrative work through a council of commissions.

The second phase of the work will be in the hands of a so-called Preparation Committee, composed of theologians, canonists, and others, whose duty will be to gather data showing wherein the various denominations agree and wherein they differ.

The third phase of the work is complete. It was the adoption of a platform on which, it was thought, the various Churches could co-operate in the movement for unity. The opening paragraph read:

> The basis of the proposed world conference is the faith of the whole Church as itself created by Christ, resting on the incarnation and continued from age to age by His indwelling life until He comes.

The section of the platform dealing with the method of conference stirred some discussion. The section read:

> It is for each communion to think and act in terms of the whole. The method is positive, for, in and through our relations to the whole Church, we may rightly and finally determine our relations to one another. It is negative only in so far as it protests against the sin of continued schism.

"I wish right here," interposed the Rev. Dr. Roberts, "to object to any such expression as the sin of schism. We Presbyterians have no apology to offer for the Reformation."

The expression was modified to read the "fact of continued schism."

As defined in the platform the larger questions to be discussed in the world conference and the fundamental problems of unity related to these subjects, are as follows:

1. The Church, its nature and functions.
2. The Catholic Creeds as the safeguard of the Faith of the Church.
3. Grace and the Sacrements in general.
4. The ministry, its nature and functions.

Subsequent to these primary subjects for conference, the chief practical questions to be considered in church unity may be summarized in these three particulars:

1. A clergy so authenticated that, without violations of the principles of any, their standing may be regarded as regular by them all.
2. Complete intercommunion of believers upon some agreed principle and orderly method.
3. Sufficient administrative co-ordination to enable churches, without loss of desirable home rule, to act as a whole.

A resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Francis J. Hall of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, authorized the Council of Commissions to make arrangements for the World Conference and to conduct the conference, which probably will be held in New York City.

SIX MONTHS' SUBWAY GRACE

Brooklyn Must Finance Livingston St. Line or Accept Third Tracks.

Those opposed to third tracking the Fulton Street, Brooklyn, elevated line in the heart of the borough must arrange to finance the subway they want to substitute for it within six months or accept defeat, under a resolution adopted yesterday by the Public Service Commission.

This resolution authorized the B. R. T. to contract at once for the steel for the elevated third tracks, but the company agrees to use this steel in a subway in Livingston Street if notified within six months.

In a long opinion filed yesterday the Commission showed that it was uncertain what should be done, but decided to permit the B. R. T. to contract immediately for the steel so as to save $150,000 in a rapidly rising market.

In its opinion the Commission said that no large dissatisfaction against the Fulton Street third tracks had been expressed until after the Dual System contract had been signed, and that under that contract the B. R. T. had the legal right to construct those tracks. Four alternative plans had been presented, and the Commission was inclined, the opinion said, to the Livingston Street subway if the money can be found, but it pointed out that it is not sure that the law permitting the assessment of property for transportation purposes is legal, and that if the B. R. T. relinquishes the Fulton Street elevated, against which it has issued bonds, it has the right to demand the same perpetual rights in the new subway.

The Commission admits repugnance to a perpetual subway franchise in the place of a perpetual franchise for an elevated railway, which is growing obsolete.

TAFT FOR SUPREME COURT.

Newlands Indorses Lane with the Ex-President as Second Choice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—While suggestions had come from many quarters that ex-President Taft should be appointed to the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Lamar, the first official indorsement came today from Senator Newlands of Nevada, a Democrat, who called at the White House to present the name of Mr. Lane, Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Newlands said that if for any reason Mr. Lane could not be appointed, he hoped Mr. Taft would be selected.

Mr. Lane is a Californian, and Mr. Newlands thinks the Pacific Coast should be represented on the Supreme Court. Mr. Newlands believes there is a particular reason for the selection of Mr. Lane because of his unusual experience in transportation problems as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission before he entered the Cabinet of President Wilson. Mr. Newlands said Mr. Lane was a statesman, jurist, and administrator.

"If he should not be taken from his present position, however, I hope the President will name Mr. Taft," said Mr. Newlands. His pre-eminent fitness is conceded and his political independence and tolerance in the appointment of a Southern Democrat to the Chief Justiceship and of two other Democrats as Associate Justices should be emulated. The South should give unanimous support to such a movement on his behalf and should not permit itself to be drawn into a contest for local candidates. The feeling of affection and respect for Mr. Taft is growing every day, and I do not believe the President could do anything more acceptable to the country than to appoint him."

PLAN SHAKESPEAREAN FETE.

Schools to Observe Tercentenary of His Death with Plays.

The city-wide observance of the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death is fully underway, and the schools, park organization and recreation centres are alreay beginning it. The evening recreation centres are arranging debates on Shakespearean questions. The boys' and girls' athletic leagues are taking up Elizabethan dancing, especially Morris dancing, of which there will be an exhibition in the Spring in Central Park.

A number of the schools are to give Shakespeare's plays, and the Washington Irving High School has already given "A Winter's Tale." The English Teachers' Association of the High Schools is also to give one of the plays. Many of the private schools have combined for the purpose of giving a large Elizabethan pageant in one of the armories. The park playgrounds are to give an outdoor pageant or festival in the Spring. They have already presented "The Fairies' Pica," a little play of Shakespeare's time.

The Parks and Playgrounds Association plans a Shakespearean festival in Central Park. The New York branch of the English Folk Dance Society is to have a country dance hall on Feb. 17, at which the old English dances will be given. Since last October there have been bi-weekly rehearsals, and classes at the Teachers' College have also been practicing.

200 GIRLS SEND PROPOSALS.

Flushing Lawyer Is Alarmed Over His Leap Year Joke.

Clinton B. Smith, Jr., a young lawyer and son of ex-Judge Smith of Flushing, L. I., who for a joke, as he now explains, sent out postals to several young women friends announcing, at New Year's, that this was leap year and he was still a bachelor with an array of fine antique furniture, has received more than 200 replies so far and they are still coming in.

Girls have called him up on the telephone. They have telegraphed to him. They have sent him messages through the columns of a local newspaper, but as yet not one, according to Mr. Smith, has come forward and proposed in orthodox manner. And Mr. Smith is a little relieved at this.

It was all a joke, he insists, and he didn't think anyone would take it seriously. Now he's worried, for he doesn't know but what some one of his various correspondents may be lacking in humor and it would be difficult to decline the proposal of a pretty girl if she really meant it.

NAVY YARD CRIPPLED BY SHALLOW WATER

Secretary Daniels Warns Congress of Serious Conditions Which Prevail at Brooklyn.

BIG SHIPS MAKE TROUBLE

Unsafe at Times for Them to Attempt to Enter the Channels at the Yard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Asking the immediate attention of Congress to the "serious conditions" at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Secretary Josephus Daniels today wrote to the Speaker and Vice President advising them that the shallow water about the Brooklyn yard "might cause grave complications." Because of water conditions, Mr. Daniels says, it is impossible for the yard to handle more than one battleship a day.

In the House the letter of the Secretary was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, which resumed today its hearing on the Naval Appropriation bill. Rear Admiral H. H. Stanford continued his testimony relating to improvements needed at various navy yards and docks.

In his letter Secretary Daniels said:

"I invite your attention to the serious condition existing at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., in so far as pertains to the depth of water in ship channels leading thereto. There is not sufficient water in these channels to insure the entering or leaving of a first-class battleship at all times.

"At present only one battleship can be handled per day, and then only provided the water conditions are normal. If the winds are such as to blow the water out of New York Bay, then the depth of water in the approach channel is not sufficient safely to navigate a large ship.

"The condition is a serious one, and might cause grave complications. I understand there are two propositions before Congress, one providing a channel of 35-foot depth and 1,000 feet wide in Buttermilk Channel, and the other north of Governors Island up the East River through Hell Gate. The second would provide for ships passing from the yard to lower New York Bay or to the Sound, a condition highly desirable from a strategic point of view. Either project will provide for access to the navy yard.

"The increase in the size of ships has not reached its limit. Through injuries received in battle a ship could readily be drawing more water than normally at a time when it was most necessary to dock her. It is therefore most urgent that an approach channel to the New York Navy Yard be maintained of not less than 35 feet depth at mean low water, and 1,000 feet wide, and I cannot too strongly urge serious attention of Congress to this matter."

Admiral Stanford called the attention of the House Naval Committee to Secretary Daniels's letter, and also explained the difficulties incident to the construction of the two new battleships which are to be built at the New York and Mare Island yards. Admiral Stanford said there was only one building slip at the New York yard, and work on the new vessel could not get under way until the California was completed.

"It will probably be a year before the keel of the new ship can be laid at the New York yard," said Admiral Stanford.

The Admiral said that improved shipbuilding facilities were needed both at New York and Mare Island. At the latter yard, he said, there were practically no facilities for building the ship which the Navy Department had ordered to be constructed at that place. He estimated that at least $150,000 must be spent for cranes and other equipment before work could start on the new battleship. Even if the appropriation were granted at once, Admiral Stanford said, the keel of the battleship to be turned out at Mare Island could not be laid before 1917.

The Naval Affairs Committee was in session for a comparatively short time today, and Admiral Stanford will take the stand again tomorrow. The slow progress made during the first two days of the naval hearings indicates that it will be several months before the naval budget gets through the House.

A Prominent Merchant

confessed to us the other day that, for purely sentimental reasons, he had appointed as his executors two members of his immediate family, and that it was unnecessary to argue the wisdom of making the Astor Trust Company his executor, because he knew it. *Such is this man's business acumen, however, that we do not believe that he will continue to run counter to his better judgment.*

Meanwhile we would like to discuss your will with you.

Astor Trust Company

Trustee for Personal Trusts

FIFTH AVE. & 36TH STREET

U. S. COMMISSIONER ARRESTED IN FRAUD

Clarence S. Houghton Charged with Misstating Borrower's Financial Ability.

SPURIOUS CLAIMS ALLEGED

Lender Says Houghton Vouched for Excellent Condition of Borrower's Business Affairs.

United States Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton surrendered to the Sheriff yesterday in obedience to an order of arrest issued by Judge Lynch of the City Court. The plaintiff in the action was Morris Florea, a collector and real estate agent, who accused the Commissioner of having induced him to lend to George W. Chadwick, an oil dealer, at 212 Pearl Street, $1,725 on a false statement as to Chadwick's financial condition. Bail was fixed at the same amount as the claim and was furnished by a surety company.

According to the complaint Commissioner Houghton assured the plaintiff that Chadwick could be safely trusted and that he was worth $5,000 over all debts and liabilities. Two notes for $300 each were made and indorsed by the Commissioner, payable on July 23 last. The notes were extended to Oct. 21, and the plaintiff increased the amount due by lending another $725 on statements similar to those that induced the first loan.

To cover the $1,725, the plaintiff said, two alleged claims held by Chadwick for $1,908 were assigned to him. When the note makers again failed to pay he sought to collect on the assigned claims, and, he said, learned that the claims were spurious.

Florea, in his complaint, said Houghton told him he had examined Chadwick's books and business affairs and had found them in excellent shape, and that the defendant also assured him that as he was a United States Commissioner he could ill-afford to make such representations if they were not true. All of these statements made by the defendant, the plaintiff asserted, concerning any investigation into Chadwick's business concerns were false.

Commissioner Houghton declined to discuss the matter. Mr. Florea said last night that he first became acquainted with the Commissioner about seven years ago, when Houghton used to get some receiverships from the United States Courts, and would sometimes employ him as the custodian of the goods under his care.

$3 ROUND TRIP TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE

The Last Special Excursion of the Season

SUNDAY January 9th

VIA THE ROYAL BLUE LINE

New Jersey Central, Reading & Baltimore & Ohio Railroads

THIS EXCURSION ALLOWS about nine hours in Washington or eleven hours in Baltimore. Washington was never more interesting.

Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M.; Liberty St., 12:01, midnight, Saturday night. Tickets on sale week in advance at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 7 Cortlandt St., 245, 379, 1276, 1440 B'way, New York; 4 & 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

Money for All In Baltimore Maryland

PROSPERITY makes for progress in Baltimore. She is building new hotels, new homes, new stores, new mills and factories. She is developing new industries—attracting new capital. She is promoting in every way great civic improvement. She is making new roads for the motorist. She is spending more money on her streets than any other city in the world. From every point of the compass smooth, hard, perfectly kept highways lead into Baltimore.

A Mighty Market of Motor Enthusiasts

In Baltimore automobiles are considered a necessity. Sales for 1915 broke all previous records. With prosperity at its height, and to stay, think of the mighty array of cars that will be purchased during 1916.

Thousands of Maryland's citizens are thinking cars and talking cars. They are in a very receptive attitude. Go after them. Tell them about *your* car, they're ready to hear you. The direct route to their interest is through the columns of Baltimore's leading newspaper, the

Baltimore Sun

recognized as a dominating force for advertisers because for years it has been *the family paper* of Baltimore's most prosperous people. The Sun (Daily and Sunday) carries a greater volume of advertising than the combined issues of any other Baltimore paper. Only Baltimore paper (all issues) showing gain over both 1913 and 1914. Net paid circulation for 1915, 153,053, centered entirely in Baltimore's strongest trading zone—thus avoiding the minimum of waste for the advertiser.

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Don't let the crowd keep you away.

Be sure to see it

The Studebaker GOLD CHASSIS

AT THE

Grand Central Palace

Chauffeurs' Outfits

Special AT $43.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, neat, perfect fitting, and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-breasted Overcoat. A Smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

Made of fine quality worsted whipcord in two shades of gray and in tan—the outfit complete $43.50, or, as follows:

Overcoat . $25.00
Suit . . $16.50
Cap . . $2.00

Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$23.50

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $57.50, $75.00 and $125.00
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$20 and $22
Motor Apparel Catalogue Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

Victrola IV, $15
Oak

The Victrola brings the world's best music into the home for every one to enjoy.

It enables you to hear the greatest singers and musicians whenever and as often as you wish.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $400—at all Victor dealers.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.

Victrola XVI, $200
Victrola XVI, electric, $250
Mahogany or oak

Two Records

Last Sunday The New York Times printed a greater volume of advertising than any other New York newspaper—414 columns—more than ever before published in a single issue of The New York Times.

Last Sunday The New York Times printed the greatest volume of Automobile Advertising ever carried by a New York newspaper; 130 columns.

The New York Times

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Paterson.....18 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....50 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
BOSTON.....7 Water Street, Room 316
ST. LOUIS.....400 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

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Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.		
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Canada, Sunday only	5.50	.45
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Daily and Sunday	24.00	1.00
Daily, without Sunday	15.60	1.30
Sunday only	8.40	.70

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.) $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) three months, $1.25; six months, $2.50; one year, $5. Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Bound volumes, ten numbers, Cloth, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, three months, 75c; six months, $1.50; one year, $3. Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six monthly issues, Cloth, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1916.

JUDGE GARY'S FORECAST.

Looking to the possibility of "overproduction," the Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation makes an earnest, almost a despairing, appeal for legislation that would tend to shut us out of foreign markets. That seems incredible, but it is exactly what he proposes. We believe that the danger he fears is exaggerated, and that the defense he would raise against it would not only be of no avail, should the danger come, but would substantially aggravate whatever ills might be involved.

The volume of production is undoubtedly increasing. In iron and steel the increase is rapid and great. Judge GARY gives figures which we group in an impressive little table:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Pig iron, tons—	38,000,000	19,000,000	33,300,000
Steel ingots, tons—	41,000,000	16,000,000	*35,000,000
Total	79,000,000	35,000,000	68,300,000

*1912.

Here is certainly a marked advance. Our iron and steel output is much more than double that of a year ago and is more than one-sixth greater than in the years of highest previous production. So far as it is due to the war its continuance is uncertain, and the business world might well prepare to discount the cessation of the war demand. But Judge GARY reports that, as nearly as can be computed, 75 per cent. of current output goes into home consumption. That is to say that home consumption at present is only about 14 per cent. less than home and foreign demand in the years when the output was greatest. That is not only an encouraging fact, but an extremely wholesome one. It does not make the cessation of war demand negligible, but it robs it of most of its terrors. It shows a distinct and concrete advance in the industrial vitality of the nation, in its ability to assimilate the product resulting from the development of our vast resources. It is a sign of virility, of growing strength that can be trusted, of vigorous independence, and of remarkable security in our dealings with the world.

The production of iron and steel is a fair index of the situation in general production, for they are almost wholly the materials of other industries, and probably the industries to which they contribute serve in even larger proportion a home demand rather than an export demand. On his own showing we should say that the danger of general overproduction, to which Judge GARY attaches serious importance, is one that can be met with practical effectiveness, especially when we recall the radical reforms in our currency and banking system and the solid safeguards we have provided against such violent reactions as we have suffered from in the past.

But if it turn out that he is justified in his forecast we are convinced that he is in error, wholly and amazingly in error, as to the policy by which he proposes to meet the peril. This is nothing other than the old, futile, mischievous policy of protective tariff taxes upon foreign imports. We have said that this is a proposal to cure the evils of possible overproduction by shutting us out of foreign markets. That would be inevitable. We cannot sell where we refuse to buy. Not only this, but we shall be, at the close of the war, under very great need to take all the foreign goods we can use. We shall have sold billions in goods abroad. We shall have taken promises to pay from our customers which they hope to redeem in goods, which they must redeem in that way, since they cannot all be paid in gold at maturity. If now we impose high import duties we reduce by so much the chance of our making a profit or even getting pay. The loan to England and France, astonishing as it was in comparison with our former ventures, is but a beginning, a small beginning, in a plan of world finance and world commerce upon which we have entered. The essential basis of that plan is the utmost practicable freedom of exchange. Why in the name of common sense should we proceed to hamper and undermine it by needless, arbitrary, pernicious interference with free exchange?

Turning from the outstanding features of the general situation which an increase in protective tariff duties would ruinously confuse, look for a moment at the specific object of Judge GARY'S apprehension. It is the rivalry in our markets of the products of European nations. He expects the war to end before very long, and to end by the common exhaustion of the combatants. The waste of life, of human labor, in the meantime will be unimaginably terrible. The burden of debt and taxation for at least a generation will be enormous. It is the product of these enfeebled and stricken peoples, staggering under this enormous burden, that will, he fears, be "dumped" on our markets to our incalculable harm. Judge GARY is a man of large experience and great ability; he has shown sound judgment and breadth of view in dealing with big and complex problems. But in this matter his mental force, his moral courage, seem to have failed him. He appears to be bewildered by the vastness of the perspective that opens before the leaders of American business. He is hardly able to comprehend the clear significance of the facts he himself presents. He tends to think in terms of the nervous, timid, groping, dependent spirit of the last generation. He sees in the home market—that is, in the field of industry tilled by a hundred millions of active, restless, ingenious, and courageous people—only something to be fenced in and "protected" from foreign sellers and buyers. The mighty enterprise of which he is the head he would still have us regard as an "infant" whose weak nerves and undeveloped sinews must be sheltered from the strain and shock of open competition on equal terms with all comers. It was bad enough when this spirit interfered with the development of our home resources; it would be infinitely worse if it should prevail now and hamstring the United States in that race for world prizes on which we may enter if we will.

SENATOR O'GORMAN'S POSITION.

Some of the Senators who gladdened the hearts of the hyphenates by their utterances in the Senate debate upon issues raised by the war are affected by sympathy with the German cause. Others are, innocently or intentionally, playing Mr. BRYAN'S game of embarrassing the President and seeking to defeat his policies and plans of legislation. Senator GORE of Oklahoma, for instance, introduced bills withdrawing from American citizens rights they have always freely exercised. It is reported in Washington dispatches to The Sun that the Senator introduced these bills "after he had conferred with WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

Still other Senators may be so ignorant that they do not perceive that to put an embargo on the export of munitions at this stage of the war would be a flagrantly unneutral act; and that for us to abandon our rights upon the sea or for our Government to withhold protection from its citizens who in the exercise of those rights are endangered by German submarines would be a cowardly betrayal of the interests of neutral nations, of whom, in a way, we have made ourselves the champion.

Upon none of these grounds can we explain or excuse Senator O'GORMAN. The New York Senator has never given any proof of his love for Germany, but his hatred of England is notorious. He opposed the repeal of the Panama Canal tolls law. The repeal was an act of justice to England. Our good faith and our respect for our obligations demanded it. It was enough for Senator O'GORMAN to know that England wanted it. As he has been a Judge, it is hardly improper to assume that Mr. O'GORMAN knows some law. He successfully dissembled that knowledge in his colloquy with Senator LODGE on the question of forbidding the export of munitions. He joins forces with those who would betray the neutrality of the country, would betray its interests and the desires and purposes of its people. The State of New York is represented by a Fenian Senator.

MR. RILEY'S REMOVAL.

Governor WHITMAN has acted with extraordinary promptness in demanding the resignation of JOHN B. RILEY as Superintendent of State Prisons, but his reason for the act is perfectly comprehensible. In transferring from Sing Sing to Dannemora without consulting either the Governor or the new Warden, Mr. KIRCHWEY, sixty-six convicts, most of whom have belonged to the Mutual Welfare League organized by Warden OSBORNE, and, as the Governor says, were "regarded as "trustworthy and necessary, under "the present conditions, for the proper "administration of the welfare of the "prison," the Superintendent has shown a disposition to take the management of the prison situation in his own hands, to restore the old bad order of things at Sing Sing, and make it difficult, if not impossible, for Mr. KIRCHWEY to continue the reforms instituted by his predecessor. Mr. OSBORNE'S ideas of prison reform may be Quixotic, but he left the prison in a much better condition than it was in when he took charge of it, and Warden KIRCHWEY has the will and the knowledge required to continue the work of reform.

Perhaps, as the Governor intimates, Mr. RILEY'S ill-health may have lately interfered with his judgment. His dismissal indicates that the Governor has no idea of discouraging the work of prison reform, and, sick or well, Mr. RILEY'S conduct clearly justifies the charge of neglecting his official obligation to the people of the State.

MR. LODGE.

Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE has a wide cultivation, a profound knowledge of history and international law, long experience in public affairs. Among so many Senators who are turning or seeking to turn the Senate into another House he is one of the few remembrancers of the great intellectual distinction and dignity of the Senate. The fault which has sometimes marred his service has been an excessive, a rather intolerant Republicanism, such a partisanship as another illustrious Massachusetts Senator, GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, too often displayed. Mr. LODGE has always been firm in the defense of American rights. His bitterness against Great Britain has been conspicuous at times.

When American rights upon the seas have been repeatedly and brutally violated, when Bryanized or alienized Senators are eager to curtail them and meekly accept the wrong, when some American Senators forget America, when the President of the United States, maintaining its neutrality, maintaining undiminished the right of Americans and of humanity, is assailed by men of his own party for doing his duty in a difficult time, Mr. LODGE forgets that he is a Republican. He is an American whose politics cease "at the water's edge." He is not a partisan, but a patriot.

Nothing in his honorable and great career has been greater or more honorable than Mr. LODGE'S course in the Senate on Wednesday.

MR. GARRISON'S TESTIMONY.

Secretary GARRISON placed squarely before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday the situation that must be met by Congress in considering the expansion of our land defenses, and with no undue assumption of wisdom or authority. The question of national defense is now in the hands of Congress. For whatever is done to strengthen our military resources Congress will get the credit or the discredit, as the case may be. What Mr. GARRISON chiefly urged upon the committee was an attentive study of the whole subject. In regard to the proposed payment of militia he expressed his own opinion that whatever pay State soldiers receive should be given by the States, but he indicated clearly his belief that the matter should be decided by Congress. He pointed out that if instead of raising a national force of citizen soldiery it was desired to expand the National Guard every State would be called upon to triple its military equipment, and he expressed his doubt that Congress possesses the power to impose that burden on the States. In its present form, however, he said, the Guard was a Federal asset and urged an increase of the Federal aid extended to it.

The program of military improvement he set before the committee differed in no essentials from that advanced in his annual report. He made his position in regard to the proposed Continental Army perfectly clear and showed that he had ample faith in the utility of that plan. The time is not ripe, he thinks, for any approach to universal training or compulsory service, and most of his fellow-citizens agree with him. But if Congress thinks differently a short provision in the act creating the citizen army would suffice to change the manner of enrollment. That provision, also, would cause a rumpus, and might delay the execution of the plan. The Secretary repeated his warning against the present consideration of any plans which would entail an amendment to the Federal Constitution. That would include any proposal to begin training for military service in the schools. The committee has before it the suggestions of the War Department and those of the General Staff that were embodied in the recent report of the Army War College. It has an abundance of evidence besides these documents touching our present unprepared condition. It can call what witnesses to military conditions it pleases or as many as it pleases. It can consume all the time it pleases, or it can come to conclusions quickly. The country is looking for prompt action.

CONSCRIPTION AT LAST.

After dallying with conscription for months, keeping it as a threat to stimulate volunteering, Mr. ASQUITH has at length brought in a bill for compulsory service, directed against the unmarried men who have escaped Lord DERBY'S net. Even now Mr. ASQUITH hopes, or pretends to hope, that the measure, which he calls "a national necessity," will not be necessary, that before it goes into effect the shirking celibates will have enlisted. And the national necessity which may not be necessary comes into Parliament as a result of a pledge to the married men. A bungling almost ludicrous, a certain ineptitude characterizes the proceeding.

The exemption of Ireland is undoubtedly a national necessity. A great many Irishmen are fighting for England with all the gallantry of their race; but that island of genius, hereditary hatreds, and contradictions might fight against the Sassenach if the attempt were made to make it fight for him. Mr. JOHN REDMOND, whose steady service to Great Britain in this war cannot be praised too highly, knows the temper of his countrymen. After all, if Ireland is entitled to special legislation, why is she not entitled to special exemption? The blather of the notorious troublemaker and rebel, Sir EDWARD CARSON, who usually talks and acts like a fanatical Belfast rioter out of HANNAY'S "Red Hand of Ulster," is amusing. He sees in the bill "an insult and humiliation to the loyal and patriotic population," which is to be found, we believe, only in Antrim and Down. So recent a rebel should shut up about loyalty.

Sir JOHN SIMON, late Home Secretary, is nearly as absurd with "Prussian militarism." The conscription is only for the present war. It resembles "militarism" of any kind as much as conscription, North and South, did in our civil war.

Lord DERBY'S report shows that he raised more than 2,600,000 men, of whom some 1,400,000 were either employed in vital industries or physically unfit. The unmarried unenlisted are estimated at 650,000; rather a small force, perhaps, to justify the official confession that Ireland is disloyal, a confession that will be remembered by the trade unions, which have threatened "revolution" more than once. In spite of many obstacles and incompetences for which he is not responsible, Lord DERBY has done exceeding well as a recruiter. Great Britain has done exceeding well. She is supposed to have had something like 3,500,000 volunteers last Fall. Lord DERBY has raised 2,600,000 more, of whom a million or so are eligible. She seems to have men enough. What she needs, as Mr. LOWELL said, in our civil war, is "more man," a great General, competent Generals.

CHARLES W. KNAPP.

CHARLES WELBOURNE KNAPP, who joined the staff of THE TIMES with the beginning of the new year, died at his post in this office yesterday. The end came with shocking suddenness. He had been in conference with associates but a few moments before his death; apparently there was no premonition of the attack that brought his life to a close.

Although Mr. KNAPP had been for so very short a time associated with this newspaper, he had been long known to members of its staff, and the esteem and admiration they have felt for him had been increased even in this brief association in the daily tasks. He was a newspaper man of long experience and most thorough training. For nearly half a century he was in active service with The St. Louis Republic, in the editorial department, as publisher, as general manager and President of the Republic Company. In its words of appreciation and eulogy at his leave-taking The Republic spoke of his "national reputation as an expert in the problems of newspaper making," and that opinion was shared by those who have been familiar with his service to The Associated Press as a member of its Board of Directors and of its Executive Committee, and to the members of the American Newspapers Publishers' Association, of which he was for a time President.

The charming personal qualities that so endeared Mr. KNAPP to his friends seem to be brought more vividly to mind by the tragic suddenness of his death. They will live in memory with the enduring impression his fine, manly, and noble character made upon all who knew him.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

State Troops and National Service.

In Massachusetts a commission appointed to look into the affairs of the National Guard has come to the conclusion that the State ought to have no militia at all, and that the Guard should be transferred to the control of the Federal Government. We do not know that a similar report has ever been made in any State. It is exceedingly doubtful if the conclusion will be accepted in that State, or that any large number of militiamen in any other would be willing to abide by it. The militia idea is older than the nation. Washington's Continental Army was so called to distinguish it from the State troops. But, nevertheless, the idea has been slowly growing since the passage of the Dick bill in 1903 first placed the militia partly under Federal control. That bill really dealt only with methods and details. It did not change the traditional character of the militia as a part of the national defensive forces. It simply aimed to make them a more serviceable part. Its failure has lately been acknowledged after many years of hopefulness. "The militia, with its Federal training," said an army officer the other day, "has improved 200 per cent., but it would be simply murder to put militiamen in the first line in case of war." The National Guard will improve still further under the enlarged scheme of national training proposed by the War Department, but it is no longer thought of as a possible part of the first line.

The Massachusetts report may have no present result. But the existence of the National Guard in the form of forty small armies, which is likened by The Boston Herald to a navy made up of a "few hundred armed tugboats," will continue to cause more and more speculation as the years go on. The States need police, not soldiers, and with the greatest respect for the admirable organization of the National Guard in our own State, the soldier-like qualities of so many of its men and the military attainments and efficiency of its officers, it is safe to predict that while the public interest in preparedness lasts, and we trust it will last long enough to make preparedness a fact, there will be a great deal of talk about the actual relation of State-controlled troops to national service.

Spoiling a Beauty Spot.

What would Manhattan say if plans were filed for building a skyscraper on the water side of Riverside Drive? Would the builder be indicted, or lynched, or committed for inquiry into his sanity? Would it not instantly be recognized that his benefit would be a public detriment, and that a single row of skyscrapers on the river bank would exclude that entire neighborhood from all enjoyment of the river and the Palisades? Yet that result is being gradually attained on the heights above the East River in Brooklyn, amid the indifference of most of its inhabitants and the mistaken gratulations of others that they are attaining a Manhattan standard of construction. It is announced that a tall flat-building will be built on the river side of Columbia Heights. It is the first of its kind on the river side, and is nearly opposite another tall structure on the opposite side of the street.

It is clear that a single row of tall buildings on the river side will exclude from access to the river all but residents in them. But that is not the worst. Behind the buildings on the river side of the street, at the very water's edge, they are erecting tall buildings for trade purposes which are ruining that section for purposes of high-class residences. One owner has been so destitute of public spirit that he has built an unsightly structure at angles to the river, blocking the view up and down stream. These things are done while city planners are looking elsewhere.

It is difficult to execute any plan requiring affirmative action, but there ought to be some way of preventing something like a crime against a section of the city which ought to be among the most beautiful. An assessment which should clear away all the single row of not very costly residences on the river side, and which should open their sites as a breathing spot for the dwellers in the flats and hotels of that crowded neighborhood, could be made to recoup its cost, or even to return dividends in enlarged values throughout a section now languishing. Its doom impends if construction on the river side of the heights destroys values on the opposite side of the street, and if in turn trade is allowed to prejudice the residential values on the river side. Here is something for the city planners to do by way of prevention, which is easier and better than cure.

The Massachusetts Income Tax.

Income taxes are all the fashion nowadays, and it is worth while to study the styles. This week the proposed income tax has been published in Massachusetts, and one clause of particular interest here provides "a 6 per cent. income tax upon income from bonds, notes, money, or interest and other debts due the taxpayer." Our present tax is a tax not on the income, but on the principal, and at the same rate as the tax on all other taxable property. Thus the widow or orphan who clips a $40 coupon from a 4 per cent. bond pays 50 per cent., or thereabout, to the State. The Massachusetts tax would be 24 cents, instead of $20. The Massachusetts tax is bad enough, but the New York tax on personal property is robbery of all but those who know how to escape it and are justified in their evasion by public opinion. The impending New York income tax, to which Mr. MILLS aspires to lend his name, and bracket it with Representative HULL'S, will find no hearty welcome, but at least it will not proceed in the manner of the present personal property tax. It makes little difference to the taxpayer what is the relative size of the multiplier or the multiplicand. The total in the bill is what counts, and the results in the Massachusetts and New York proposals will not be very different.

Dr. Dernburg on Certain "English Colonists"

Dr. BERNHARD DERNBURG has been giving a Berlin women's club some of his wealth of information about this country. He communicated the interesting discovery that "Americans still regard themselves as a colony of England, temporarily fallen away." Also that "the prepossession against Germany has been promoted by the Puritan strain, a sentimental attitude." The sentimentality of the Puritans is nearly as good as the lingering English colonial feeling of Americans. As a psychologist, Dr. DERNBURG must make Professor MUENSTERBERG doubtful of his laurels.

It is singular that no German seems able to comprehend that whatever "prepossession" against Germany exists in the United States is due to German words and acts during the war and to the words and acts of some Germans and some German-Americans here.

Dr. DERNBURG'S subject was "The Difficult Position of the German-American." There is nothing difficult about that position unless he talks and behaves as an American-German.

London and New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As to the comparative population of London and New York, is it fair to take the one municipality of New York with its single Mayor and City Government and compare it with, not London proper, but the "Greater London" with its twenty-nine cities and towns, each governed by its own Mayor and City Government?

Most certainly New York is the largest city in the world governed by a single City Government. So long as London's supremacy was not threatened, she was satisfied to publish her population as being approximately identical with that of the County of London, or "Administration London," and those figures the world had generally accepted.

In 1911, New York led London proper by considerably over one quarter of a million souls, and if London proper showed a decrease of 15,000 in a decade of peace she must have lost many thousands more in seventeen months of war. Probably New York has, today, one million more inhabitants than London.

F. G. BRILL.
De Land, Fla., Jan. 2, 1916.

DEATH IS WEARY.

"I am weary," said Death, "I am weary,
For never since time began,
Have I labored with toil so unceasing
In the harvest fields of man,
Till my sickle's brightness is dim and dull
In all its length and span.

"I am weary," said Death, "I am weary,
And my heart is filled with ruth
That I cut not the golden grain of Age,
But the greening grain of Youth,
And the heavy sheaves are all drenched with blood—
With blood and with tears forsooth.

"I am weary," said Death, "I am weary,
Oh! when shall there be surcease
From the toil of this terrible harvest?
When, when shall the world have peace,
And War the relentless taskmaster
From my labor give release?"

MARY McMULLEN.

CANADA'S DUTY AND OURS.

The Two Countries Under an Equal Moral Obligation in This War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your leader of Dec. 29 it is stated by way of illustration that "the United States has seen in Canada a trade proposal of neutral benefit decided upon British prejudices." The reference is of course to the proposal of a reciprocity treaty between this country and yours. I think it is almost universally agreed that the defeat of that proposal by Canada was due to the fears of our protected interests. It was regarded as the entering edge of the wedge which might eventually destroy the system of protection. The party which defeated that treaty and is now in power is almost as strongly in favor of protection against British commercial interests as it is in favor of protection against the United States. It was a very clever and very obvious device to appeal to the loyalty of the Canadian people as if British interests were at stake, as they really were not, and as if the proposed reciprocity arrangement was a move in the direction of annexation to the United States. But the fact is that the only time there ever was any annexation sentiment in this country was the period immediately before and the period immediately after the reciprocity treaty of 1854. The annexation movement immediately before that treaty was of formidable dimensions, the petition in favor of annexation having been signed, among others, by Mr. Abbott, afterward Sir John Abbott, a Premier of Canada.

Upon the negotiation of the treaty the annexation movement immediately died a natural death. Upon the abrogation of the treaty there was a recrudescence of the annexation movement in the Province of Nova Scotia, where it was mingled with the resentment of the province being forced into confederation by its Legislature without any appeal to the popular vote. Of course, all these feelings have since died away, and no province in the union is more loyal to the Canadian Government or to the British Crown than the Province of Nova Scotia.

There is, indeed, a strong British feeling throughout Canada, which displayed itself even in the case of the South African war, upon the merits of which our people were more or less divided, as were the people of England as well. But in respect to the present struggle there is no division whatever and the causes of our enthusiastic enlistment are very largely the same as those which should have led the United States to take a similar course. Canada is practically a self-governing dominion. It is under no legal or constitutional obligation to suffer and bleed in this war and under no greater moral obligation than the United States. It joins the rest of the empire because it understands the issue and realizes that Prussian domination in Europe would leave this continent, in its present unprepared condition, open to all the miseries that have befallen Belgium and Poland, and that seem about to befall Greece.

A CONSTANT READER.
Halifax, N. S., Jan. 1, 1916.

JEWISH WAR TRADITIONS.

Recent History Bears Out the Ancient Records.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Jewish people are usually better acquainted with their own history and traditions than most people are with theirs. This is the more remarkable since the traditions of the Jews are both generally longer and much less compact. For this reason the people of this virile and romantic race must sometimes regard with amused contempt the astonishingly ill-informed comments that creep into the hurried journalism of the day. There has been quite a well-intentioned eulogy of the fine rôle Jews are playing in this war and of the gallant personal exploits of individual Jewish soldiers. Undoubtedly the English Jewish community rejoices in the stern devotion and high heroism of its members, but they find no reason for astonishment therein.

All ancient races have necessarily more or less a fighting ancestry, and not least have the Jews the blood of warriors in their veins. Not only are their records rich in the traditions of arms valiantly borne and not often in any ignoble causes, but their people have more purely preserved their ancient glory, and living modern Athens has little enough in common with the old Athenians. But the Jews are by blood and custom the same indomitable people of whom Josephus wrote. They have loyally identified themselves in every case, sometimes under grave discouragement, with their adopted countries, and they have in England every reason to be proud of the patriotic devotion their sturdy sons are showing in the great fight for freedom and humanity. But we of another descent and faith, who admire their steadfastness and courage in the common field abroad, do well to remember that courage and tenacity are no new virtues in their history, and that a people who have suffered so heroically from oppression in the past are likely to fight heroically for freedom now.

JOSEPH LEONARD.
New York, Jan. 3, 1916.

War Material from the Air.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article from a correspondent who has been studying conditions in Germany, we find the following statement:

His greatest achievement (Dr. Rathenau's) as far as is known, was taking from the air saltpetre (nitrate of potash), absolutely necessary in the manufacture of gunpowder, and all of which Germany had to import. By what chemical process this marvel is brought about, the great "Wizard of the Kaiser Reich" will not tell. When one talks with him about these matters—if he consents to talk at all—he modestly remarks that he is not the inventor or sole inventor of the process.

I would like to point out the following: Unless the Lord radically changes the composition of the atmosphere, no chemist, whether a wizard or otherwise, will ever succeed in extracting nitrate of potash from it. Secondly, Germany never has imported one cent's worth of any potash salt but is, as is well known, the greatest exporter of potash salt in the world, practically all the world's supply being obtained from this source.

Of course what the correspondent meant to refer to was the process of obtaining nitric acid from the air which renders Germany independent of the nitrate from Chile. But why wrap it up in such mystery? This was done in Norway long before the war started and, according to the press, is being done on a small scale in this country at the present time.

J. M. ".
Staten Island, Jan. 4, 1916.

Public School Entertainments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fully agree with the writer who, in a recent letter to your paper, objected to the use of the auditoriums in our public school buildings for money-making purposes. Certainly, if the city spends millions of dollars for the purpose of giving free education, there is no reason why these enterprises should be allowed to charge even a small fee. Let our public schools be free in the full sense of the word.

M. ROBERTS.
New York, Jan. 3, 1916.

GUNS ON MERCHANT SHIPS.

"Changed Conditions" as Applied to the Use of Submarines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Excessive "caution"—not to use a stronger word—sometimes leads to inconsistency.

We are having a controversy with Great Britain as to blockade and as to methods of search for contraband on seagoing vessels. She contends that conditions have changed since the Napoleonic wars and since our own war, 1861-1865. That efficient blockade no longer requires incessant watch at a harbor's mouth; that large ocean steamers can no longer be properly searched for suspected contraband on the open oceans, but that they must first be brought to some convenient wharf or anchorage. With her we have a treaty which insures the decision of these questions, neither of which involves "national honor," by a tribunal of arbitration before either side may seek some sterner arbitrament. Moreover, all losses sustained meanwhile are solvable in dollars and susceptible of more accurate liquidation than are losses of human lives.

Our latest note to England states that we find her argument of "changed conditions" unpersuasive; that we insist that all vessels, even the largest steamers, shall be searched, if at all, at sea without delay; that we consider her blockade inefficient and will not respect it.

Under international law a merchant vessel does not lose her status as such because she carries a small gun mounted astern. The Hague conferences have accepted this proposition. So have we, and we have laid down in great detail the sort of guns, the ammunition, and the circumstances which shall be taken as the test of such status. Germany has perfected and put in commission a new type of armed cruiser, one possessing enormous power of destruction, but highly vulnerable under certain circumstances. Indeed, if one may believe newspaper accounts, a man with the sporting weapon known popularly as an "elephant gun" may, if he makes a lucky hit with an explosive bullet, put one of this new type of cruiser out of commission. Therefore Germany contends that under these "changed conditions" a merchant vessel must lose her status as such if she has mounted any gun at all.

With Germany we have no such treaty as we have with England, requiring both parties to the controversy to submit it to an arbitral tribunal. Possibly that is one reason why it is stated in your columns that our Government contemplates a change of position. The suggestion is that, departing from the principles of international law, and abandoning the declarations of The Hague conferences, we shall recognize changed conditions, and shall now abrogate our former regulations prescribing what a merchant vessel may carry and preserve her status, and shall accommodate our application of those principles and declarations so that they may not in future interfere with or embarrass the use of this new type of vulnerable armed cruiser.

Anything for a quiet life.

E. H. L.
New York, Jan. 5, 1916.

THE NEW STATE LOAN.

Saving That Might Be Made Under the Serial Method.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Today's NEW YORK TIMES advertises a new loan by the State of New York in two classes, amounting to $25,000,000. Class 1 is for $22,000,000 for fifty years at 4 per cent.; Class 2 is for $3,000,000 for thirty years at 4 per cent. Both classes are issued under the archaic sinking-fund method, which the recent Constitutional Convention of New York renounced in favor of the serial method, condemning sinking funds as "proved uncertain, complicated, expensive, and dangerous."

Omitting Class 2, for $3,000,000, if Class 1, for $22,000,000, could be issued under the serial method, (one-fiftieth of the principal payable each year,) the difference in the interest account between that method and the sinking-fund method would be $21,560,000 in favor of the serial method; while the difference in actual cost to the taxpayers, crediting the sinking fund with earning 4 per cent., would be $6,487,800 if the annual sinking-fund contributions occur at the beginning of each year, or $7,102,700 if those payments occur at the end of each year.

Either of those differences in actual cost in favor of the serial method would repay to the State many times over the cost of the recent Constitutional Convention.

The principal of the present State debt of New York is put at $186,440,660. The accruing interest thereon from Jan. 1, 1916, to the respective maturities of the outstanding bonds is computed to be $341,716,300. Deducting existing sinking funds, the net State debt, principal and interest, Jan. 1, 1916, appears to have been $489,808,189. The interest is as much a part of the debt as the principal, and, in the case of long-time sinking fund bonds, forms the major part of the taxes from year to year. Ordinarily sinking funds pay no part of the interest.

Add to the above total of $489,808,189 the forthcoming loan of $25,000,000, with its interest, and New York State's debt much exceeds the $500,000,000 loan made last year to the Allies. As for New York City's sinking fund debt and accruing interest, it already runs into the billions!

ALFRED D. CHANDLER.
Boston, Jan. 3, 1916.

Children of Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Jan. 2 Heiseward Carrington makes the assertion that "we now know that every injury, no matter how slight, leaves its trace upon the nervous system, and doubtless, by heredity, upon the child also."

The latter part of that sentence is a fallacy. If Mr. Carrington were familiar with modern biology he would not ignore the epoch-making work of the late August Weismann upon the continuity of the germplasm, and the non-heredity of acquired characters. Although the animal and vegetable kingdoms have been literally ransacked, no one has yet discovered any characteristic acquired during lifetime which can be said positively to have been passed on to the next generation. Every instance which has been unearthed up to now has been found susceptible of another and usually a more probable explanation.

LAWRENCE IRWELL.
Buffalo, Jan. 3, 1916.

Diplomatic Victory Doubted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After carefully reading the second United States note and the latest reply from Austria I would call the latter evasive and unsatisfactory. Does Austria mention the name or the number of the submarine? Does she give the name of her commander? Does she state when the commander was punished and what the punishment consisted of? Does the Austro-Hungarian Government make a positive statement that it has given the necessary instructions to the submarine commanders to prevent a repetition of such a murderous act?

S.
New York, Jan. 3, 1916.

AN EAST AND WEST COUNCIL.

Dr. Iyenaga Favors a Conference of Nations Around the Pacific.

New York, Jan. 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nothing gives more encouragement to one who has at heart the cementing of a closer bond between the East and the West, especially between America and Japan, than to see the expression of such views as those of Professor George Malcolm Stratton which you printed in THE TIMES of yesterday. The professor of psychology in the University of California draws from the terrible conflict raging in Europe a valuable lesson of "conference and joint action" to rule among nations, "for we know that had this method been accepted by Germany when England proposed it the world disaster might have been averted." Tons of literature have been issued by each of the belligerent Governments to convince the neutral world of what it considers the causes of the war, invariably laying the blame on its foe. But would not an impartial history rather pronounce that the main root of evil lay in the criminal lack of effort on the part of the warring nations to arrive at mutual understanding in times of peace? Wise statesmanship and sane opinion of America are thus slowly but surely crystallizing in the belief that an enduring peace between nations can only be secured by correct understanding of one another. It becomes, therefore, a matter of supreme importance for them to open up an avenue of gaining the viewpoint of one another. The idea of establishing such a channel of communication between nations—a conference, council, congress, or whatever name may apply to it—seems to be already in the air. It has been broached by not a few far-seeing Americans.

The suggestion of Professor Stratton that "Orient and Occident should meet in frequent council" was voiced just a month ago by Mr. Oswald G. Villard of The Evening Post, when he suggested at a dinner given in this city in honor of Baron Shibusawa that "the money appropriated for two battleships a year, $30,000,000, be spent by this Government in an effort to bring about peaceable settlement of international problems, with the immediate end in view of organizing a Pan-Pacific congress to meet on some island in the ocean between Japan and the United States for the discussion of questions affecting the East and the West." (TIMES, Dec. 4, 1915.) Mr. Villard's remark unfortunately took on the appearance of the advocacy of a pacifist, so that it naturally raised a discordant chorus. But the value of the suggestion made by Mr. Villard and Professor Stratton to hold a conference among the chief nations bordering on the Pacific should not be underestimated.

The idea strikes us at first as Utopian. Is it not, however, worth an effort of constructive statesmen to put it into effect? That there are many difficulties in the way of realizing it should be taken for granted. And great results cannot, of course, be expected from the start. Your Pan-American Congress, already held so many times, is a good example. "Whether one or another topic should be discussed," Professor Stratton well observes, "would often be of less moment than the mere fact that the nations were ready to confer." The greatest benefit that would accrue from such a conference lies, to my mind, in the fact that the nations participating in it have come to the consciousness of making a united effort to know, to educate one another; of undertaking this campaign of education on a national scale instead of confiding it to individual, solitary action.

So far as the relations between America and Japan are concerned, there are no problems confronting them, I confidently believe, that cannot be solved most satisfactorily, if they only gather their heads and come to know each other fully and completely. If this is accomplished even to a certain extent, there is not the least doubt in my mind that such a question as the California-Japanese question would immediately solve itself. The present deadlock is owing chiefly to the incapacity or unwillingness on the part of both parties to appreciate and understand fully one another's standpoint. In saying this I am not alluding to the Washington and Tokio Governments, but to the peoples of both countries. At the present day no constitutional government will initiate a move until it feels some assurance of the people's backing; this is especially the case in the democracy of America.

Other questions affecting the interests of Americans which, they imagine, are menaced by Japan, as, for instance, that she harbors a sinister design on the Philippines, are mostly founded on pure suspicion which is begotten of ignorance. Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, well says: "How little is known here in America of Japan! If America had half as much knowledge of Japan as Japan has of America I am sure there would be an entirely different attitude. It is because of lack of information that yellow stories are circulated in this country, and it is these that are also responsible for an anti-Japanese sentiment in certain sections of this country." (TIMES, Dec. 3, 1915.) We Japanese are taught, from common school to university, about the history, institutions, and people of the United States. On the contrary, how many Americans out of ninety millions can claim to have a fair knowledge of the history, institutions, and people of Japan? Moreover, Occidentals have till lately entertained an absurd notion that the East is eternally incomprehensible, and, consequently, thought it a foolish task to try to comprehend it. But the idea conveyed in Kipling's much-quoted verse that

East is East, and West is West;
And never the twain shall meet

is already exploded. Rather his neglected verse,

But there is neither East nor West,
Border, nor Breed, nor Birth,
When two strong men stand face to face,
Though they come from the ends of the earth

expresses truth. Let, then, such strong men from the East and the West meet often face to face. If the lesson derived from the European catastrophe is sound, namely that the best preventive of international complication, possibly of disaster, is mutual understanding between nations, then the "East and West Conference" is certainly worth a trial. It would prove of an inestimable value even though it

CHAS. W. KNAPP DIES IN THE TIMES OFFICE

New Treasurer Stricken with Apoplexy While Momentarily Alone.

FOUND, PEN IN HAND, AT DESK

Was About to Acknowledge Good Wishes of Friends Upon His Joining This Newspaper.

Charles Welbourne Knapp, who became Treasurer of the New York Times Company on last Monday, died of apoplexy yesterday afternoon while seated, pen in hand, at his desk in his office in the Times Annex Building. Less than ten minutes before he had been in conversation with associates, and apparently in the best of health. He was found dead at 4 o'clock by his assistant, who only a few moments before had left his office. A stenographer was just about to enter his office to have him sign letters which he had dictated, acknowledging letters and telegrams of congratulation and good wishes from numerous friends. These letters expressed his joy at the work he was undertaking and the pleasure he was finding in his new association.

Mr. Knapp, who was 68 years old, had been connected for forty-eight years with The St. Louis Republic, which was owned by his father and his uncle before he succeeded them in control of the property. It was announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES and The St. Louis Republic on Dec. 24 last that he had resigned as publisher of the St. Louis paper to become Treasurer of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. Knapp had been much gratified by the honor paid him by the people of St. Louis and by the staff of The St. Louis Republic at a reception shortly before he left there for this city and by expressions of good-will from his legion of friends on newspapers in all parts of the country. Upon coming to the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Monday he found his desk piled with flowers sent by friends in this city and with letters and telegrams of congratulation. His interest and pleasure in these tributes were very keen up to the moment of his death.

Happy to Moment of Death.

Mr. Knapp took an animated part in discussions at the editorial council of THE TIMES yesterday afternoon and left his associates at 3:30 in the high spirits which had characterized him since his arrival in this city. He went to his own office, talking with his usual cheerfulness and vigor to those with whom he came into contact up to the time he was left alone at his desk a few minutes before he was found dead.

He evidently died instantly and without a struggle. The door was open between his office and another office which was occupied, but no sound from him was heard. He was found lying back in his chair, evidently having just started to write with the pen which remained in his hand.

Dr. Walter P. Anderton of 825 Madison Avenue, a cousin of Mr. Knapp, was notified and the body was taken to Dr. Anderton's home. After the news had been broken to Mrs. Knapp, who was in bed, she was taken to the residence of Dr. Anderton.

Mrs. Knapp, a daughter, the wife of Dr. Guthrie McConnell of Waterloo, Iowa, and three sisters, Mrs. Alice Almy of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John Dorrance of Houston, Texas, and Mrs. George L. Bloomfield of New Orleans.

Mr. Knapp was a member of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee of The Associated Press, of which he was one of the founders and incorporators. He was President of The Associated Press in 1900. He was also one of the founders and incorporators of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and was for a time its President.

Mr. Knapp was the last newspaper man of the famous Knapp family which has been closely identified with American journalism since 1827. George Knapp, uncle of Charles W. Knapp, went from Orange County, New York, where he was born, to St. Louis, and began carrying papers for The Missouri Republican (later The St. Louis Republic) in 1827. In the '30s he had risen to be part owner of the paper. In 1854 his brother, John Knapp, the father of Charles W. Knapp, became associated with him.

Began as a Reporter.

Charles W. Knapp was born in St. Louis on Jan. 23, 1848, the son of John and Virginia (Wright) Knapp. He was graduated from St. Louis University when 18 years old, and two years later received the A. M. degree from the same institution, and later his LL. B. from the University of Kentucky.

When in 1867 he entered the service of The Missouri Republican he began as a reporter, in spite of the fact that his family owned a controlling interest in the paper. A few years later he became editor of The Weekly Republican. Later he took charge of the Washington Bureau of the paper, which had then become The St. Louis Republic. In 1887, shortly before the death of his father, he became President of the company.

In 1875 he married Frances Shackelford of St. Louis, who survives him.

The spirit of the work of Mr. Knapp as an editor was summed up in his words to a newly engaged editorial writer of The Republic:

"I want no man to express any views in his writing here with which he is not himself in cordial sympathy."

When he became editor in chief of The St. Louis Republic Mr. Knapp penned this instruction to his staff:

"Make no assertions against any person's conduct or character unless you are ready to support with complete legal evidence. Do not draw conclusions. Never leave the plain facts. Let the facts tell the story. Never on hearsay; connect any woman with a detrimental action."

Some Notable Achievements.

One of the most notable achievements of The Republic under the administration of Mr. Knapp grew from its course toward the Pacific railroads. The campaign, which it carried on single-handed for some time, began in 1894, the failure of the Union and Central Pacific to keep contracts with the Government being exposed. Suits were instituted by the Government against Central Pacific stock holders, and the proposed surrender of the Government's interest in the roads under the intended renewal of the bonds was averted. Three years later Mr. Knapp renewed the fight, with the result that the Union Pacific was to be sold under foreclosure on a guaranteed bid far below the Government's claim. The Republic led other newspapers in the protest until the Government took steps to postpone the sale. Then the guaranteed bid was raised to the full amount of the Government's claim. The Government gained more than $10,000,000 as a result of this investigation and agitation.

An incident of the Presidential campaign of 1876 illustrates the policy of Mr. Knapp as a publisher. That was the Tilden-Hayes campaign. The morning after the election both parties claimed everything. The next morning Tilden had the best of the returns. The third morning it looked better for Hayes. The fourth morning there was great doubt.

Conservative but Safe.

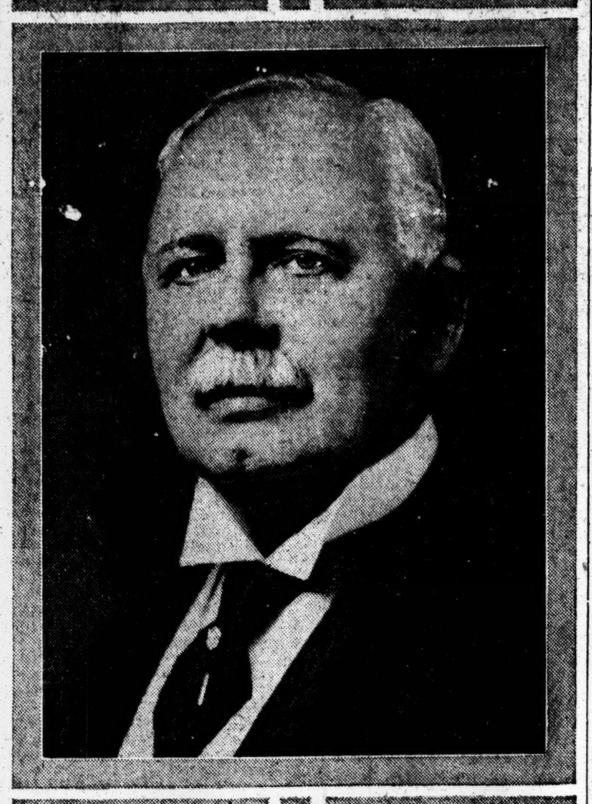
Then, from all parts of The Republic's territory poured in telegrams by scores and hundreds asking information as to the result of the election. They went to the desk of Charles W. Knapp, then quite a young man and in charge of the news desk. Mr. Knapp surveyed the growing mountain of yellow messages. It was absolutely unsafe to make a prediction. The reputation of the paper for reliability would not justify any guessing. So Mr. Knapp, after some hard thinking, wrote out this brief form to cover all inquiries:

"The Lord only knows and He won't tell."

Mr. Knapp was a member of the St. Louis, Noonday, Country, and Log Cabin Clubs, and the Gridiron at Washington. A large number of the business and professional men of St. Louis attended the farewell dinner in his honor at the St. Louis Club on the night of Dec. 30.

The body will be taken to St. Louis, where the interment will be made. The funeral arrangements will be announced later. Mr. Knapp's daughter, Mrs. Guthrie McConnell of Waterloo, Iowa, will come to this city to accompany the body to their old home.

CHARLES WELBOURNE KNAPP



Late Treasurer of The New York Times.

A PEN COMRADE'S TRIBUTE.

Republic Editorial Tells of Love and Respect for Charles W. Knapp.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—The Republic tomorrow will say editorially:

"On the day of the announcement of his resignation from the Presidency of The Republic to accept the Treasurership of THE NEW YORK TIMES Charles Welbourne Knapp entered the room in which these words are written. 'I have come,' he said in his characteristically direct way, 'to say how much I appreciate the kind things said about me in the announcement of my removal to New York. I never expected to see such things about myself in print. I had hoped they might appear some time, but always supposed that it would not be until after my death.'

"He was then the picture of health, with clear eyes, fresh color, and firm step.

"He left that day for a short journey in order to spend Christmas in his daughter's home. On his return he said, '"I have had the happiest Christmas of my life,' and went on to tell of the joy of the little ones and his own peculiar satisfaction in the sense of entire relief from responsibility, between the laying down of his duties here and his assumption of new burdens in New York, and now, only two short weeks after his utterance of the words quoted in the preceding paragraph, we, his friends and associates, are looking on his life as a thing complete and speaking words which he will never hear.

"He died in the midst of his work; his last day was a day of activity. Such a leaving carries with the shock its compensations; for it is accomplished with no decay of the powers, no period of weakness and pain, and the memory left in the hearts of friends is that of full vigor and usefulness to the end. Such a death often seems to break the life short off, like a column of a destroyed temple. It was not so with Mr. Knapp. His removal but a few days since from the scene of the activities of fifty years to accept new responsibilities in a new home gave to the associates of a lifetime an opportunity to tell him of the honor and affection in which they held him.

"One week ago last night he was the guest of honor at a dinner given to him by his closest friends. There were the men who had shared with him the burden and heat of the day for fifty years in the high places in the life of a great city; there were younger men, now entering into doors of opportunity opened by the faith and wisdom of leaders like Mr. Knapp in earlier years.

"A 'parting cup' was presented to the guest of honor. He disclaimed the term in his acknowledgment; denied that the occasion meant a parting and said he was saying, not 'good-bye' but only 'auf wiedersehen.'

"His response to the gift and the words of love and honor which preceded it will never be forgotten by those who were present; it was marked by a manliness and simplicity which told their own tale of the man and his life. But two things were in his heart as he talked—grateful appreciation of the evidences of regard showered upon him and enthusiasm in the contemplation of future tasks and opportunities.

"At the close of the hour, at the instance of the Chairman, the guests rose, joined hands, and joined in the sentiment: 'God Bless Charley Knapp.' With that prayer they shook his hand and went out. Is it a strain upon our faith to believe in our hearts that the prayer was granted and that to die in the midst of work with the deserved tributes of honor and love still ringing in his ears was that which he would have chosen for himself?

"On the next morning, just before his departure, there was a gathering equally characteristic, in the room of the President of The Republic. There were the Directors of the publishing company, the General Manager, the heads of the business and mechanical departments, men from the accounting force, the engraving and stereotyping rooms, the press room, and the composing room. There was the editorial force, from the head down to the office boys. The gathering was, in fact, as large a part of The Republic family as could congregate at such an hour. And there, in his acknowledgment of a testimonial given in whose giving all participated, he said all hail and farewell and pledged his interest and his friendship anew.

"Then he went forth."

Stood High in His Profession.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat will say editorially tomorrow:

"The sudden death of Charles W. Knapp, until a few days ago President of the corporation publishing The St. Louis Republic, comes as a shock to his multitude of friends. Mr. Knapp's interests were centred in his newspaper work. He had no personal political ambitions. He did not try to control politics and he did not care for political honors, which might have been easily his. In the profession Mr. Knapp stood very high, locally and nationally, and his unexpected death brings great sorrow. There is consolation that he died with the expressions of friendship and esteem from his old associates, provoked by his departure from St. Louis, still fresh in his memory."

Melville E. Stone's Appreciation.

Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, said last night:

"My acquaintance with Mr. Knapp began in 1874, when both he and I were Washington correspondents, reporting the Forty-third Congress. A warm friendship sprung up at once, and lasted and grew throughout his life. We served together as Directors of the Western Associated Press, and later it was he who, as a member of the Committee of The Associated Press of Illinois, was commissioned to invite me to take the office of General Manager of that organization.

"His service in the work of establishing a co-operative, not profit-making, newsgathering association, as opposed to a proprietary and irresponsible institution, was invaluable. He was earnest, honest, with a keen sense of justice, and was ever relied upon by all of those charged with the obligations attaching to the service as a counselor of rare ability. His loss will be greatly felt as well in the corporation as in the general fields of journalism, where he was a recognized leader."

Truth Loses a Champion.

This dispatch was received at THE TIMES office last evening:

"New York, Jan. 6, 1916.

"Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Truth lost a mighty champion in the passing of our mutual friend Charles W. Knapp. Please accept heartfelt condolences on behalf of myself and the members of the Staff of The Editor and Publisher.

"JAMES WRIGHT BROWN."

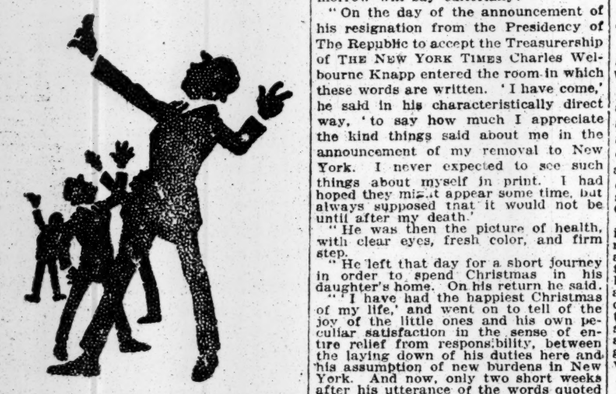
GOVERNOR MAJOR IS SHOCKED.

Mr. Knapp's Death a Loss to the Country, Missouri's Executive Says.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 6.—"I knew, admired, and respected Mr. Knapp," said Governor Elliott W. Major, "and I am shocked and grieved to learn that he is dead. In his death the journalism of the country sustains a severe loss. He was an honor to it."

Judge W. W. Graves of the Supreme Court said: "I am sorry, indeed, that one of the last and of the best of the Knapps, whose family history for several generations is so closely interwoven with that of The Republic, is gone. I feel that the State and his profession have suffered a loss in his death."



The man we want to know is the real estate investor—not the real estate speculator. Speculation is taking a long chance to get a big return. Investment is taking the minimum risk with the maximum return.

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POSE IN TABLEAUX FROM SHAKESPEARE

Society Girls and Men Appear in Bard's Characters at the Ritz-Carlton.

MARGERY RAND AS OPHELIA

C. K. Clinton, Hamlet, and Miss Colby, Jessica—Old Portraits Also in Aid of Kips Bay Boys' Club.

Society was attracted last night by pictures from Shakespeare at the tableaux given at the Ritz-Carlton for the benefit of the Kips Bay Boys' Club of the Kips Bay Neighborhood Association. This is the first time in many seasons that a Shakespearean program of pictures has been shown at a social affair. There were sixteen portraits in all, posed by Miss Elizabeth Fisher.

Quotations from the Shakespearean plays, descriptive of the characters represented, appeared on the programs. There were also nine eighteenth century portraits shown during the second part of the entertainment.

The Misses Katherine de Kay and Gertrude Schirmer appeared first as Viola and Olivia, followed by Miss Beth Leary, who was Anne Page in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Then came Miss Anna Sturgis and Edward N. Wright, 3d, as Miranda and Ferdinand. Miss Mary Stevens Chapin was Anne Boleyn, and Miss Kathryn B. Montgomery and James Duane Livingston, Jr., Katharina and Petrucho, Miss Katherine Colby posed as Jessica in "The Merchant of Venice," and the Misses Eugenie Rand and Martha Gay were the two Princesses, Katharine and Alice, in "Henry V." Cornelius Hearn was Prince Hal and Miss Helen J. Du Bois appeared as Desdemona.

Posing as Ophelia and Hamlet were Miss Margery Rand and Charles K. Clinton. The Misses Marion F. Sharpless and Barbara Shedd posed as Puck and Fairy, from "Midsummer Night's Dream," and Miss Jeannette Olyphant was Juliet. Miss Evelyn Walker and Dr. Armitage Whitman were Beatrice and Benedick, and Mrs. Armitage Whitman posed as Cleopatra. Miss Roxana Bowen appeared as a picture Portia, and Miss Gertrude Geer, Miss Constance Wickersham, and Campbell Higgins, posed as Rosalind, Celia and Orlando.

Appearing in the portraits after old masters were the Misses Phyllis Brown, Rita Sturgis, Margaret Macullar, Edith Sloan, Dorothy James, Edith Farr, Elisabeth Haldane, Cornelia Geer, Mrs. Leonard J. Wyeth, and H. Kirby Grafton.

Between tableaux, Mrs. Benjamin Burton, and the Misses Theodora Dunham, Sylvia Holt and Phoebe Randall sold programs. After the tableaux had been shown, the floor was cleared for dancing, and supper was served at midnight.

Among the patronesses were Mrs. Warren S. Adams, Mrs. George Blagden, Mrs. Henry Ives Cobb, Mrs. John Greenough, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. Waldo Richards, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, Mrs. Charles H. Tweed, Mrs. Royal Whitman, Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, and Mrs. A. Murray Young.

MUSIC HELD FOR CENSOR?

The Philharmonic Cancels Premiere of Strauss's "Alpine" Symphony.

Somewhere on the wide seas or at the bottom of a pack of mail waiting the examination of the British censor are four complete sets of orchestra parts for Richard Strauss's new "Alpine" symphony, which recently set musical Germany talking anew about the most talked of of modern composers, and was counted on to do the same thing here by the New York Philharmonic Society, which obtained the American rights to the piece and was to have presented it for the first time next week. Rehearsals of the work has been called off and the subscribers notified that they will have to listen to other Strauss works instead. Since last September Josef Stransky, conductor of the Philharmonic, has had the parts of the conductor's score of the piece and has been preparing his performance, but the separate instrument parts have not come. Frantic cablegrams have been exchanged between Felix Leifels, the orchestra's manager, and Lueckhardt of Leipsic, Strauss's publisher. A short time ago Mr. Leifels got a cablegram saying that at different times four separate sets of parts had been sent by first-class mail from Germany.

The best information the Philharmonic management can get is that the music was lost in Norwegian steamers whose mail was confiscated by Great Britain. They believe it is among the mass of packages waiting the censor's examination, and that after he finds no contraband matter he concealed within Strauss's complicated orchestration, he will let the music go forward to its destination. Local musicians take the Philharmonic's predicament to heart, but the general opinion seems to be that the censor is also to be pitied.

General Burnett's Funeral Today.

General Henry Lawrence Burnett, who died on Tuesday at his home, 7 East Twelfth Street, will be buried at 10:30 this morning from the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. The honorary pallbearers will be Joseph H. Choate, George W. Wickersham, President of the Bar Association; Judge Alfred C. Coxe of the United States Court of Appeals; H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney; Henry L. Stimson, former United States District Attorney; General Edwin Stewart, Commander of the Loyal Legion; Charles P. Bruch, President of the Ohio Society; General Horace Porter, General J. Fred Pierson; Henry A. Wise, former United States District Attorney; Thatcher M. Adams, Robert Goelet, W. Averill Harriman, John M. Barrett, Russell Murray and Winston H. Hagen.

Robert Kelly.

Robert Kelly, Superintendent of the boys' department on Randall's Island more than twenty years ago, died yesterday at his home in Superior, Wis., in his sixty-eighth year. At the time of his death he was at the head of a land and improvement company and a foundry and pipe works, and interested in several other enterprises in Wisconsin. Mr. Kelly was born in this city and was a son of the late Robert Kelly, who formerly owned a large estate in Rhinebeck-on-Hudson. He was graduated from Yale University in 1870 and was a member of the Yale Club of this city. Mr. Kelly is survived by his wife, who was a daughter of the late Professor Benjamin Silliman of Yale University, and by two sons, Robert Kelly and Major William Kelly of the United States Army Engineers.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

TOURAINE (Bordeaux)—Ernest Ansermet, Miss M. Albert, Mrs. Filia Paule, Mrs. E. B. Gallivan, Mrs. M. Gladwin Mrs. B. Liver, Captain Joaquin Merlant, Mr. and Mrs. M. Stevens, Miss G. Wheeler, Dr. Alden Hoover, Henry Joubert, and Mrs. L. Ramsey.

GIUSEPPE VERDI (Genoa)—Howard Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Sentini, Leopold Zuneri, Italian Consul General to Montreal; Count and Countess Luigi Veglio di Castellette John Manola, and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Stevens.

Some of the passengers who sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the Baltic were: J. H. Burke, C. W. Busk, C. K. Covington, G. M. Dodwell, J. S. Draper, Herbert V. Falk, Mrs. Angeline Montagne, J. H. Neave, Percival J. Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Nelson, E. A. Paterson, Miss Helen M. Pearson, Thomas Reid, D. L. Robertson, J. W. Stevenson, S. Thorne, W. H. Wells, Charles Williams, and Mrs. A. G. Williams.

"MANON LESCAUT" SUNG.

Mme. Alda in Title Role for First Time—Caruso as Des Grieux.

Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time this season, although Massenet's "Manon" has already been given. The cast heard last night differed from that of the last few seasons by the fact that Mme. Alda appeared in the title rôle, last sung by Miss Bori, and that Mr. De Luca appeared in Scotti's rôle of Lescaut. It was the first time Mme. Alda had impersonated Puccini's heroine on any stage. Caruso sang Des Grieux and the others were Flora Perini and Messrs. de Segurola, Bada, Reiss, Laurenti, Reschiglian, Audisio, Rossi and Morandi. Mr. Bavagnoli conducted.

Caruso's voice was a trifle veiled in quality during the first act, as if the weather had laid its grip on him also, but by the second act this had worn off and at its end the cry which precedes the fall of the curtain rang out with arresting power. The plea to the Captain to be allowed to sail on the ship with Manon was sung with all the elemental fervor he commands. In fact, the enthusiasm after the second and third acts was due largely to the brilliant closes his rôle gives the opportunity for. Mme. Alda's Manon was a good performance, in which her voice, though it had moments of lack of illustre, was generally heard to advantage.

Mr. De Luca's performance of the scapegrace brother was a straightforward one, not particularly subtle, but quite equal to the small opportunity the rôle affords. The minor parts were well done and Mr. Bavagnoli conducted with vigor and spirit, sometimes a little too much for the interests of the singers, it is true, but nevertheless valuable in keeping the performance from lagging, toward which it sometimes showed a tendency.

Katharine Goodson Plays Again.

Katharine Goodson, the English pianist who has been heard here already this season in a program of Chopin works, gave a second recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, at which her numbers were Mozart's Sonata in A, Beethoven's in C sharp minor, generally called the "Moonlight," the same composer's Sonata in A flat, Op. 110, and smaller pieces by Schumann, Brahms, Bach, and Scarlatti. There was matter for enjoyment in much of her performance yesterday afternoon. Her playing in the more serious moments commanded interest, and there was some graceful and finished work in the lighter music. In Schumann's "Papillons" she did some very neat rapid octave playing. The Intermezzo in C of Brahms was repeated at the demand of the audience.

Died

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

MARBLE.—Catharine Nedine Marble, to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Marble, Greenwich, Conn., Dec. 31.

Engaged

BELL—ENGLISH.—Mr. and Mrs. James English of Oyster Bay, N. Y., wish to announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence English, to Mr. A. L. Loomis Bell, son of Dr. J. Finley Bell of Englewood, N. J.

TERRY—NELDEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Nelden of Paterson, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Kathleen Lyman Nelden, to Mr. Charles Lee Terry of Tulsa, Okla. Mr. Terry was graduated from Princeton, class of 1912.

FORST—NICHOLSON.—Frances M. Nicholson to Dr. John A. Forst.

KRATZEL — SCHILKNECHT. — Elizabeth Schilknecht to Frank Kratzel, Jr.

SMITH—BOLTZ.—Emma G. Boltz to J. Arthur Smith.

Married.

Brooklyn.

FRIEND — BUTCHER. — Jan. 5, Helen E. Butcher to Walter M. Friend.

HULTS—POTTER.—Jan. 5, Marion L. Potter to Charles V. Hults.

JUDSON—MCWHINNEY.—Jan. 5, Edna E. McWhinney to Emmet Judson.

WILSON—HOWELLS.—Jan. 5, Gertrude M. Howells to Frederick Wilson.

Died

ARCHIBALD.—At White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 6, James Barrowman, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral service at his late residence, 27 Post Road, Saturday afternoon at 2:30. Interment private.

ASHLEY.—On Jan. 5, 1916, at his residence in Riverhead, N. Y., Henry Ashley, in the 97th year of his age.

BELLAMY.—On Jan. 4, 1916, at Claverack, N. Y., Ariana Breen Bellamy, widow of John H. Bellamy. Funeral services Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Av., at 57th St., Friday, Jan. 7, 11 A. M.

BLANCHARD.—In White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 5, Agnes, widow of John Blanchard, in the 64th year of her age, formerly of 122 West 11th St., New York City. Funeral Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of Miss Sarah C. Monroe, 224 Hope St., Bristol, R. I.

BRANCACCIO.—At Rome, Italy, on Jan. 2, Carlo Duke di Lustri, eldest son of Prince Brancaccio and the late Elizabeth Field.

BRINCKERHOFF.—On Jan. 5, 1916, Charles Owens, beloved son of John C. and Jeannette O. Brinckerhoff and brother of Mrs. Warner J. and Jeanette Brinckerhoff, Assistant Secretary and Manager of the Bedford Branch Brooklyn Trust Co. and Commander of the 23d Battalion Naval Militia, Greater New York. Funeral services at the home of his parents, 180 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, Friday, Jan. 7, 8 P. M. Naval services at the armory 1st Battalion, Naval Militia, State of New York, foot of 52d St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 8, 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

BRINCKERHOFF.—Headquarters Naval Militia, New York.—All officers of the Naval Militia of this State, active, retired, and reserve, are requested to attend the funeral of Commander C. O. Brinckerhoff at the armory of the Second Battalion on Saturday, Jan. 8, 1916, at 2 P. M.

ROBERT PIERPONT FORSHEW, Commodore, Commanding.

BURNETT.—Henry Lawrence, at his residence, 7 East 12th St., in the 78th year of his age, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 4. Funeral service at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Friday, Jan. 7, at 10:30 o'clock.

BURROUGHS.—At her residence, 67 Hillside Av., Flushing, L. I., on Jan. 6, 1916, Edith Woodman Burroughs. Funeral services at St. George's P. E. Church, Main St., Flushing, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 7, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

CARROLL.—Suddenly, Bridget, daughter of Maria and Anthony Carroll and sister of Mary, Margaret, John J., and Patrick, at 118 East 53d St. Native of Birr, King's County, Ireland. Funeral on Saturday, Jan. 8, 1916, at 10 A. M., at the Cathedral. Interment Calvary.

COMERFORD.—Thursday, Jan. 6, 1916, Elizabeth M., beloved wife of Edward P. Comerford. Funeral from her late residence, 236 West 111th St., Saturday, Jan. 8, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Thomas the Apostle Church, 262 West 118th St.

CRANE.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 6, 1916, Henrietta Palmer, widow of Augustus S. Crane, in her 79th year. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 854 South 13th St., Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 9, at 2 P. M.

CRAWFORD.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 6, 1916, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Dwight P. Clapp, 161 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, Charles Lemuel, husband of Minnie G. Crawford, in the 63d year of his age. Services Friday afternoon, Jan. 7, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Woodland Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio. Cleveland and Columbus (Ohio) papers please copy.

CURTIS.—On Thursday, Jan. 6, Frank Curtis, aged 69 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 155 West 58th St., Saturday afternoon, Jan. 8, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

D'ANTONIO.—In Paterson, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1916, Amelia, the beloved wife of Vincenzo D'Antonio. Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Jan. 8, 1916, from her late residence, 528 Main St., at 9 A. M., and from St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Calvary Cemetery, New York.

DAVIS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1916, Mrs. Martha Davis, aged 78 years. Funeral private from her late residence, Middletown, N. Y. Interment Richmond, Va.

DELAND.—Elizabeth Ensign, wife of Frederick Nelson Deland, at Great Barrington, Mass., on Jan. 4. Funeral services at St. James Episcopal Church, Great Barrington, Friday, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M.

DODD.—Wednesday, Jan. 5, in his 73d year, Charles Dodd. Services at his late residence, 34 Townsend Av., Clifton, S. I. Funeral Saturday morning. Kindly omit flowers.

Died

ELKUS.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Jan. 6, 1916, Jane Selma Elkus, beloved daughter of Abram I. Elkus and Gertrude Hess Elkus, in her sixteenth year. Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

FOOTE.—Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 6, 1916, Frank J. Foote, son of the late William L. and Ellen Pollard Foote, in his 52d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 515 Riverdale Av., Yonkers, N. Y., Saturday afternoon at 2:30. Interment Oakland Cemetery.

FOWLER.—Ida G., beloved wife of James Fowler, on Jan. 5, aged 67 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 36 Vernon Av., Brooklyn, Friday, Jan. 7, at 7:15 P. M. Interment Huntington, L. I.

GOLDBERG.—On Jan. 6, 1916, Isaac Goldberg, at his residence, 68 East 88th St., aged 63. Funeral notice later.

HALL.—Cora Blose, beloved wife of Francis Hall. Funeral Friday, Jan. 7, 9 P. M., at 5,014 8th Av., Brooklyn. Burial at Slatington, Penn.

HAY.—Entered into rest on Jan. 6, Elizabeth Hay, beloved daughter of William and Jane Hay, at the home of her parents, 1,115 Herkimer Av., Herald Square, Hill L. I. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

HODGE.—At Princeton, N. J., Jan. 5, Angelina Post, widow of Caspar Wistar Hodge, in the seventy-ninth year of her age. Funeral service at the Chapel of the Theological Seminary, on Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2:30 P. M.

HULL.—On January 6, Celia M., beloved wife of Harry A. Hull. Services at her late residence, 3072 West 37th St., on Saturday, 1:30 P. M. Torrington, Conn., papers please copy.

JACOBS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 5, in her 67th year, Annie Jacobs, beloved wife of John Jacobs, devoted mother of Mrs. Minnie Leonard, Mrs. J. Jacobs, Mrs. Gertrude Sternberg, and Mrs. Rose Kohlman. Funeral services at her late residence, 559 West 144th St, Friday, Jan. 7, at 10 A. M.

JOHNSON.—At Spuyten Duyvil, on Thursday, Jan. 6, 1916, Arthur Gale Johnson, in his 52d year. Funeral services at the Edgehill Church, Spuyten Duyvil, on Saturday morning at 11:30. Interment at convenience of the family.

KEENAN.—John, Jan. 5. Services 635 Madison St., Saturday, 2 P. M. Boston papers please copy.

KELSO.—On Jan. 6, at her residence, 17 Buckingham Road, Flatbush, Matilda A., wife of the late James J. Kelso. Funeral private.

KELLY.—Jan. 5, 1916, Mrs. Agnes MacNaughton Kelly, widow of the late James Kelly, in her 82d year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Dick, 545 Macon St., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers. Argleshire, Scotland, papers please copy.

KELLY.—At his home, Superior, Wis., on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 6, Robert Kelly, in his 67th year.

KELLY.—At Superior, Wis., Thursday, Jan. 6, 1916, in the 68th year of his age, Robert Kelly, formerly of New York City and Rhinebeck, N. Y.

KREMER.—On Thursday, Jan. 6, 1916, Joan Mackay Kremer, beloved daughter of Theodore H. and Clara Williams Kremer. Funeral at the house, 1,208 Carroll St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M.

KING.—Jan. 5, at the Flower Hospital, New York, Ella King, wife of Cyril Norman King. Funeral private.

LANTHIER.—John N. Lanthier, aged 79 years, Wednesday, Jan. 5, at his residence in Pompton Plains, N. J. Remains will be on the train leaving Pompton Plains at 10:40 A. M., arriving at West 23d St., New York, about 12:30; thence to Calvary Cemetery, where funeral services will be held Saturday, Jan. 8, 1916. Montreal (Canada) papers please copy.

LONGTON.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 6, 1916, Edward Longton, Sr. Funeral services from his late residence, 179 South 10th St., on Saturday, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M. Interment in Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J., at convenience of the family.

McAVOY.—Harry. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, West 25d, (Campbell Building.) Time later. Under auspices Actors' Fund.

McDONALD.—Michael J., brother of Daniel J. McDonald. Requiem mass at 10:30 A. M. Saturday, Jan. 8, at Church of the Sacred Heart, Highland Falls, N. Y.

McINTYRE.—Emily A., wife of the late Ewen McIntyre, at her residence, 303 West 74th St., on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 5.

McKENNA.—James H., on Jan. 3, at his residence, 679 10th St., Brooklyn, James H. McKenna, father of Dr. William Francis McKenna and Jennie McKenna Hinch. Funeral Friday, Jan. 7, from his late residence, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Savior, 8th Av. and 6th St., Brooklyn, where a solemn mass or requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul.

McLEAN.—At his residence, 31 Highland Av., Jersey City, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1916, Alexander McLean, in his 72d year. Funeral services private.

NEWBORG.—On Jan. 6, David L. Newborg, husband of Caroline Cole Newborg, in his 82d year. Funeral at convenience of immediate family.

O'KEEFE.—At her residence, 2,025 Broadway, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, Elizabeth A. Cudlipp, widow of John O'Keefe. Funeral service at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, on Saturday, Jan. 8, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Omit flowers.

OPPENHEIMER.—Suddenly, on Jan. 6, Jacob Oppenheimer, father of Edward M. and Herman H. and Hannah Abrams. Funeral Friday, 12 o'clock, 290 17th St., Brooklyn.

PATTERSON.—Eva May, beloved mother of A. Russ Patterson, aged 63, passed away Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock. Funeral services Friday evening, 8 o'clock, 223 West 57th St. Interment at Minneapolis, Minn.

PUFFER.—William E. Puffer, husband of Annie A., in his 70th year. Funeral services will be held Friday evening, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 1,317 Woodhaven Av., Woodhaven, N. Y. Interment at Lexington, Mass. Boston papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

RANDOLPH.—At Brookwood, Mount St. Vincent on Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1916, Helen Earle Lothrop, wife of Edmund Dutilh Randolph. Funeral services at the house Saturday, Jan. 8, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:10 P. M. Conveyances will meet the train at Riverdale; returning, train leaves Mount St. Vincent 3:43, Riverdale 3:45.

RICE.—At Delaware, Ohio, Jan. 5, Elizabeth Wing Rice, wife of Professor William North Rice of Wesleyan University. Funeral on Saturday, at 2:30 P. M., at the Methodist Church, Middletown, Conn.

Died

RODE.—Suddenly, at his residence, 51 West 81st St., Jan. 5, 1916, Edward, beloved husband of Maria E. Rode, in his 62d year. Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., west of Columbus Av., on Friday, Jan. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

ROGERS.—I. Newton. Funeral services at the house, 42 Gordon St., Ridgefield Park, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 8, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. West Shore trains from Weehawken, N. J., at 9:29 A. M. Please omit flowers.

SEABURY.—Jan. 5, 1916, Clara Elizabeth, widow of Gardner Thurston Seabury. Funeral services at her late residence, 139 West 72d St., Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, Mass., on Saturday.

SOLOMON.—Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1916, Hattie Solomon, (nee Koppel), beloved wife of David L. Solomon, in her 35th year. Funeral services from her late residence, 839 West End Av., Sunday morning, Jan. 9, at 10:45.

STEAD.—At Princeton, N. J., on Jan. 5, Aleta Hallett, wife of the late John A. Stead, in her 65th year. Services from her late residence on Saturday afternoon at 3:15.

STEIN.—Jan. 3, 2:35 P. M., at Adler Sanatorium, San Francisco, Myrtle May Stein, beloved wife of Walter J. Stein, daughter of Mrs. John Patterson, sister of Violet Hancock, Mrs. Ellis Henry, Mrs. Braman Wade, and Benjamin Hancock. Funeral services will be held in Chicago and the remains will then be taken to the family vault at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, for final interment.

SULZER.—Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late George B. and Susan R. Lawton and wife of John Sulzer, suddenly, at her home, Spencer Arms, 69th St. and Broadway. Funeral service at her residence on Friday, Jan. 7, at 11 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

TITUS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 4, at his residence

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LEAGUES LOST $3,000,000 IN BASEBALL WAR, SAYS DREYFUS

CRUSHING BLOW STRUCK TO SPORT

General Apathy, Federal Attacks, and High Salaries Crippled All Ball Clubs.

LAST SEASON PRECARIOUS

Hold-Ups by Players Increased Expenses of Pirates to $1,400 on Each Playing Day in 1915.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6.—Barney Dreyfus, owner of the Pittsburgh National League Club, writing in The Yale Daily News, admits that the past season was a precarious one for the National League, but he now looks forward to a revival of interest in baseball because of the settlement of the war conditions brought on by the Federal League. Nearly every club in organized baseball, he says, was obliged to increase its salary list owing to the discontent of players, and in the case of the Pittsburgh Club alone this amounted to $44,000 in excess of the payment in normal times. Some of the clubs had a salary list of $115,000. The Federal League, he believes, took $3,000,000 away from the National and American Leagues.

In the adjustment due to peace, Dreyfus predicts a reduction of the high salaries and at the same time better play for the public. The good players in the Federal League, he thinks, should be distributed so that the four second division clubs of the National League would be strengthened, thus bringing about another close race, which he says was the only thing that saved the National League last year.

Dreyfus touches upon the question of Summer baseball for the collegians and says that it is a good thing. The average college player, according to his view, has to be developed before he can become proficient as a big league man and Summer baseball helps in this regeneration more than any other feature. In discussing the baseball situation, Dreyfus says in part:

"All baseball men have reason to feel thankful that certain unpleasant features which have abounded for the last two years have been eliminated. The public does not care for the politics of the game; the fan is not interested in the business end of baseball—what is wanted—and what must be supplied—is a real article of the American sport.

"The abolishment of the Federal League means a better standard of baseball in the minor leagues. Many of the 'big league' players will be forced by greater competition to drop back to the minor leagues, and by this same competition the baseball of the two 'big leagues' will be benefited. Ballplayers will now have to work for us instead of our working for them. During last season the Federal League took away from the National and the American Leagues about $3,000,000.

"The 1915 Pittsburgh Club's salary list was some $44,000 in excess of that paid the players on the 1910 club. This is true; salaries were considerably affected by the existence of a third league. On top of this came the dissatisfaction of the public with the conditions which prevailed and with it the resultant falling off in attendance. Some clubs in the National League supported a salary list of $115,000 during 1915. The cost of operating the Pittsburgh Ball Club last season was approximately $1,400 for each of the 154 days of the playing season.

"Much has been said of the impending danger (to the player) of lower salaries. If some of the things we hear are to be credited we might be excused for believing that the major leaguer will soon be called upon to work for hod-carriers' wages.

"This time will never come. While the day of wartime pay is over, and while some of the hold-ups will have to come down to their real level, the rank and file of players will continue to be well paid. The good ball player is an artist in his line. The man who is good enough to forge his way from the minors to the big leagues will never be forced to work for day wages. In baseball it is just the same as in any other walk of life. The man who excels is able to command a salary. The other fellow is paid the wages.

"During 1914 there was noted an apathy among the followers of baseball that augured ill for the game. This, I firmly believe, was due to the bickerings and the quarrelings indulged in by reason of the organization of the Federal League and the resultant jumping of certain players.

"In 1915 this apathy was even more marked. Additional players deserted their clubs, suits and threats of other suits were offered for the delectation of the public; much 'hot air' was in circulation—and the fans could hardly be blamed when they became disgusted.

"The peace settlement effected recently is certain to bring about a renewal of interest—of enthusiasm—and I, for one, believe that baseball is due to enjoy one of its most prosperous years in 1916.

"The past season in the National League was a precarious one. Fortunately the eight clubs were fairly evenly matched and there was a race from start to finish. This, to my way of thinking, is all that saved the club owners, for had there been anything like a runaway the attendances would not have been even as large as they were.

"Doubtless there will be a number of good players thrown on the market. In this connection the thought has occurred to me that it might be well to take thought of the immediate future of the several clubs in the two leagues.

"My idea would be to give the second division clubs—that is, the clubs which finished in the second division last season—first choice. The fact that Pittsburgh was out of the first division might cause some persons to impute selfish motives to me; but despite this fact I believe that to strengthen the clubs which trailed last season—Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New York—would have a beneficial effect.

"It won't do for any one club to take all the good players that are to be rendered available. A runaway race in either league next season would undoubtedly do harm to baseball. The public wants a contest with every club having a fair chance, not a walkover.

"As regards the opportunities for college players to break into big league baseball, I consider that they have to learn the game all over. The methods employed in professional baseball are different from those in college baseball. The characteristics of college players are excellent fielding but very poor batting.

"In spite of all that has been said against college men playing Summer baseball, I think that a player will learn more in one Summer of baseball than in two or three seasons of college baseball."

MINOR LEAGUES SEEK STARS

Expect to Get Some Players from the Chicago Cubs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Charles Weeghman, purchaser of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, returned home from Cincinnati today and immediately went into conference with Manager Joseph Tinker.

"Until we can decide on our players and see what we can acquire in exchange we will have no list of names to give out," Mr. Weeghman said. "We will have a lot of players to dispose of before long. The minor leagues are eager for men, desiring to revive interest by getting hold of stars."

The first player to be formally released because of the purchase of the Chicago Nationals by Mr. Weeghman was Joseph Weiss, who played first base several times last season for the Chicago Federals. Weiss was today transferred to the Minneapolis American Association club.

Weeghman and Tinker remained in conference much of the day deciding what players should be placed on the waiver list.

It was announced that the final meeting of the Federal League would be held Jan. 12 at New York, and that the schedule meeting of the National League will be held in the same city Jan. 14.

KANSAS CITY PROTESTS.

Objects to Taking Some of Its Players and Leaving Others.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 6.—The right of the Federal League to choose certain players from the defunct Kansas City team as property of the league and reject others having contracts to play with Kansas City, was protested today by the interests behind the local club.

A message from James A. Gilmore, President of the league, notified the club that five players' contracts "assigned to the league" had been "selected as the property of the league." The players named are Norman Cullop, Eugene Packard, Miles Main, Grover Gilmore, and John Rawlings.

Conrad H. Mann, President of the Kansas City Federals, send a telegram to Mr. Gilmore at Cincinnati, in which he said Gilmore's action was construed by the Kansas City club to mean the league assumed liability for all the players' contracts and that the local club recognized no further obligation concerning them.

It is believed here that Gilmore's message means that the five players in question are to enter the ranks of the National or the American League.

PITCHER "KING" COLE DEAD.

Yankee Boxman, Once Famous as a Cub, Dies in Michigan.

BAY CITY, Mich., Jan. 6.—Leonard J. ("King") Cole, pitcher on the New York American League baseball team, and formerly with the Chicago National League club, died at his home here today. He had been seriously ill for several weeks.

"King" Cole had a career of varied fortunes in baseball. Discovered by a scout of the Chicago National League club while playing with the Bay City team in the South Michigan League in 1909, Cole joined the Cubs the following year and became a baseball sensation. He practically pitched Frank Chance's great team into the National League championship, winning twenty games and losing only four. This was the best year Cole had in any league. He remained with the Chicagos until 1913, when he was sent to the Columbus team in the American Association.

Frank Chance always considered Cole a great pitcher, when he was in condition, and when the Peerless Leader came here to manage the Yankees one of his first official acts was to bring Cole back from the minors. He received a two-year contract from Frank Farrell, then owner of the Yankees. The contract expired at the end of the 1915 season.

Cole did not attain much success while with the Yankees, and was incapacitated almost the entire 1915 season. He was operated upon shortly after the start of the season and was in poor condition all year.

ARMY BASEBALL SCHEDULE.

Twenty-two Games Arranged for West Point Team Next Spring.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Twenty-two games comprise the Army's baseball schedule for 1916, as announced today by Lieut. J. L. Devers, baseball representative. Contests with Harvard, Tufts, Fordham, Syracuse, and the Navy feature the program.

All the games will be played at home except the one with the Navy, which will take place at Annapolis on May 27. The University of Buffalo and the University of Pittsburgh are teams that have never played the Army. Amherst, Williams, and Colgate reappear on the schedule. Beginning March 29 and concluding June 7, the cadets will play two games a week.

Sammy Strang, who has been successful with Army teams during the seven years he has been coaching here, has been engaged again. He will begin work in February. Strang's teams have beaten the Navy seven times in succession, and he hopes to add another victory this year.

The Army nine is captained by cadet Robert R. Neyland of Texas. In two years Neyland won twenty-one straight games before succumbing to defeat by Walsh of Fordham last Spring. The schedule follows:

March 29, St. John's College; April 1, Manhattan; 5, Amherst; 8, Rutgers; 12, Williams; 15, Harvard; 19, Tufts; 22, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College; 26, Seton Hall; 29, Lehigh; May 3, Penn. State; 6, Georgetown; 10 University of Pittsburgh; 13, University of Buffalo; 17, Lafayette; 20 Fordham; 24, Swarthmore; 27, Navy (at Annapolis); 30, Seventh Regt., N. G. N. Y.; 31 Holy Cross; June 3, Syracuse; 7, Colgate.

CHANCE A MANAGER AGAIN.

Old Cub and Yankee Leader to Handle Los Angeles Nine.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6.—Frank Chance, former manager of the Chicago National League team and the New York Americans, will manage the Los Angeles Pacific Coast League team this year, it was announced tonight by John F. Powers, President of the local club.

Chance will purchase a one-third interest in the club, Powers stated.

Mahan Not to Join Red Sox.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The Boston American League baseball team, through President J. J. Lannin, tonight denied the rumor that Ned Mahan, Harvard's 'Varsity pitcher and football captain, had been signed as a member of this year's champion American League Club. President Lannin's scout, Tom McCarthy, says he had never approached Mahan, even, and Mahan himself denies that he has any intention of playing professional ball.

FOUR POLO TEAMS FROM WEST POINT

Two of Officers and Two of Cadets Will Play in New Indoor Polo League.

Delegates from the ten clubs in the newly formed Indoor Polo League met last night at the Manhattan Club. Captain Lindsay of West Point was unable to be present, but wrote to President George C. Sherman that the Military Academy was prepared to enter at least four teams in the league, two to be composed of officers and two of cadets. Captain Lindsay suggested that teams visiting West Point meet the cadets on Saturday afternoon and play the officers on the following morning. The latter will split ponies with the visitors, which will eliminate the expense of shipping mounts from one point to another. The officers' teams will play wherever scheduled throughout the week.

The regular league games will start on Saturday, Jan. 15, and in order to give all the clubs entered a chance to play it will be necessary to have games every night in the week. Charles B. Griffin of the Philadelphia Indoor Polo Club promised that there would be at least two teams ready to play any of the visitors from New York or elsewhere, whenever they stopped off at the Quaker City, and that his club would always be ready to come to Greater New York whenever the schedule called for games here.

Basil A. Grant, the official handicapper, with the aid of his committee presented a handicap list, which met with general approval. As in the outdoor game, the players have been handicapped according to their ability, with nine being the heaviest penalty and zero the lowest. The list is only a tentative one and is subject to change after the league gets started and the players show their ability in competition.

A set of rules was adopted, having as their foundation the laws governing the outdoor game. It was decided to have goal umpires and to avoid as much as possible the scrimmages around the goals. A number of other regulations were adopted which will tend to make the game more open and of greater interest to both players and spectators.

In the ten clubs there are over seventy players, and more are being registered each day. The membership dues are $10, and the Treasurer's report showed that every club had paid its entrance fee.

The league is composed of the following clubs: West Point, Red Bank Polo Club, Philadelphia Indoor Polo Club, Central Park P. C., Bedford P. C., Riding and Driving P. C. of Brooklyn, East Orange P. C., Essex Troop of Orange, Triangular P. C., and Battery B, First Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y.

Those present were W. Loeb, T. K. Alford, A. Kenney, G. C. Sherman, Basil Grant, Hugh Barrett, K. Whittendale, Lieutenant K. M. Ballantine, Captain J. T. Delaney, R. R. Mitchell, Charles B. Griffin, C. Lang, Secretary of the league; E. F. G. Taff, and James H. Husk.

RED BANK PAPER CHASE.

Miss Eleanor Smith and Leo McKee Find Hidden Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 6.—Riding over farms and meadow lands in Middletown Township, with numerous posts, rail fences, and ditches, many riders finished a stiff run in today's paper chase with no serious mishap.

Miss Eleanor Smith won the ladies' prize, which she found in the hollow of a tree stump on the E. T. Field farm at Nut Swamp. Miss Madelene Barthelemy was the donor of this prize, and another for the gentlemen's hunt that followed, in which Leo McKee was the winner. This prize was found in some underbrush about a half mile from where the ladies' trophy was located.

The riders started from Stoutwood Park, the paper trail leading over the Christiani, Edmund Wilson, and Dr. Edwin Field farms, the first check being made in Lawes meadows. Starting again at Ellert's farm, the trail led through the Parcey meadows and Willing's Swamp, and the finish was at E. T. Field's farm at Nut Swamp.

Those in at the finish were Mrs. C. S. Houghton, wife of United States Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton of New York City; her daughter, Miss Clara Houghton; Mrs. Herbert W. Hill, Mrs. George B. McCarthy, and her sister, Miss Grace Crowe; Misses Madelene Barthelemy, Vivian Otterson, Margaretta White, Beulah Manning, and Jean Frost, and Colonel Royal Moss, N. J. Stern, Walter Field, Lawrence White, Harvey Bloodgood, John Quinn, Leo McKee, and William G. Stonebridge.

UNITED HUNTS MEETING.

$25,000 Guarantee Fund for Spring and Fall Races.

The annual meeting of the United Hunts was held yesterday, and some important and encouraging sporting announcements for the coming season were made. Officers for the year were elected as follows:

The Hon. Perry Belmont, President; F. S. Vonstade, First Vice President; L. E. Waring, Second Vice President; H. A. Buck, Secretary; I. J. R. Muurling, Treasurer.

A guarantee fund of $25,000 for a two-day Spring and Fall race meeting at Belmont Park terminal was arranged, a large proportion being subscribed at the meeting. A $5,000 steeplechase will be given at each meeting and other rich events will be announced later.

Trap Shooter G. S. Lyon Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 6.—George Lyon, 1912 international champion trapshooter at the Athletic Club, New York, and defender of the title in 1915, is reported in a dying condition in Albuquerque, N. M. Advices to his brother here from St. Joseph's Sanitarium state that he cannot live much longer. He left New York some time ago for New Mexico to seek relief from tuberculosis.

Barrow May Submit to Operation.

Edward G. Barrow, President of the International League, may have to undergo an operation for appendicitis, as the result of being stricken on Wednesday in Cincinnati. He returned from the peace conference yesterday, and will consult a surgeon today. John K. Tener, President of the National League, accompanied Mr. Barrow as far as Pittsburgh. Secretary John A. Heydler received a telegram from President Tener yesterday in which the latter said he would arrive here this afternoon.

K. O. BROWN KNOCKED OUT.

Banty Lewis Severely Beats Former Clever East Side Boxer.

Knockout Brown, the East Side boxer, was stopped in the seventh round of his bout with Banty Lewis of Newark, which featured the program last night at the Pioneer Sporting Club, West Forty-fourth Street. For the best part of seven rounds Brown stood up under a fusillade of right and left hand blows which landed cleanly on the point of the jaw, and carried enough power to send any ordinary boxer to the canvas unconscious.

Finally Brown's knees sagged and he would have fallen to the floor had not Dan Morgan, his manager, quickly jumped up on the platform of the ring and caught his protégé in his arms.

Brown was totally outclassed from the start of the contest, and was an easy mark for Lewis. But many of the spectators, who had witnessed the performances of Brown when he was in his prime a year or two ago, were looking for him to let his opponent tire himself out landing these heavy blows, and see the East Sider come back in one of his famous rushes and even the score. Brown, however, proved by his showing last night that his ability to do this has vanished, and he is nothing more than a shadow of the boxer who was the idol of New York some time back.

Al Benedict sent Frank Schenck through the ropes with a right to the jaw after about one minute of boxing in the opening round of the semi-final contest scheduled for ten rounds, and when the latter climbed back into the ring he was in such a dazed condition that the referee refused to let him continue. Al McCloskey was to have boxed Schenck, but reported sick.

LIMIT ROUNDS IN BOXING.

Commission Discusses Restriction In Shows at Special Meeting.

Chairman Fred A. Wenck and Frank Dwyer, members of the State Athletic Commission, yesterday began preparations for the proposed changes in the boxing rules. John Franey, the third member of the commission, will attend today's session, when the various suggestions of the commissioners will be discussed with a view to placing the official approval on them.

One of the important recommendations will be the regulating of the number of rounds of boxing to be staged at one performance. The rule, if adopted, will make it compulsory for each club to limit the rounds at one show to forty. This is to be made up of two ten-round contests, two sixes and two fours. The object is to encourage the staging of shorter bouts and give the less skillful boxers an opportunity to attain success. Amateur tournaments will be exempt from this ruling.

Chairman Wenck believes it is necessary to conserve the supply of talent for good matches are scarce. Instead of using six star boxers in three ten-round bouts, two good men men can be saved for another contest. But the main object is to eradicate the so-called ticket shows. The practice of requiring the boxers to peddle tickets among their friends is contrary to the rules of the commission, and it is one of the most difficult of the minor rules to check. In order to establish a case against a club it is necessary to obtain the testimony of one of the salesman-boxers. While all are much opposed to the system, none care to press a charge for fear of being placed on a blacklist.

Chairman Wenck denied that he had received instructions from Governor Whitman to issue no permits for fights in State armories. It was reported that the Governor decided on this course after reading the protests filed with him by churches in the Washington Heights district against the plan to stage bouts at the Twenty-second Regiment armory.

HEAVYWEIGHTS IN RING.

Moran and Coffey In Return Bout Tonight at the Garden.

Jim Coffey, the Roscommon Giant, will make an attempt to retrieve his fistic laurels tonight at Madison Square Garden, where he will face Frank Moran, his conqueror, in a ten-round bout. A few months ago in the same arena Moran knocked out Coffey in the third round. The deciding blow was struck on the chin. The blow was thought to have eliminated Coffey as a heavyweight championship possibility. Coffey took a long rest, and was matched with Gunboat Smith, who had beaten both Moran and Champion Jess Willard. Cofffey scored a clean knockout, and then demanded a return engagement with Moran. The winner will probable be matched with Jess Willard for the championship.

In the ten-round semi-final Young Joe Thomas of California faces Paul Freeda, who has been boxing with Ted Lewis. Percy Aubrey and Young Allen will open the show with a six-round bout.

BIG BASKET BALL SCORE.

Crescent A. C. Defeats Dartmouth College, 43 to 33, in Brooklyn.

The basket ball team of the Crescent Athletic Club defeated the Dartmouth College five last night in a fast close game at the Second Signal Corps Armory, Brooklyn, by the score of 43 to 33. In the first half the Hanoverians swept the Crescents off their feat for a while, and when the whistle blew ending the period, the Dartmouth team led by a point, 13 to 12.

In the second half, the two Halstead brothers, ex-Cornell stars, with Calder, left forward on the Crescent team, flashed a series of passes that completely baffled the Dartmouth guards, and before the game was over, these three men piled up a total of 13 goals from the field. Rau led the scoring for Dartmouth with four field goals and four from foul. The line-up:

Crescent A. C.		Dartmouth.
Calder	Left forward	Williams
Beaver	Right forward	Eskilne
G. Halsted	Centre	Rector
Dingee	Left guard	Sisson
Butler	Right guard	Martin

Substitutions—Crescen t A. C., H. Halsted for Dingee, Lee for H. Halsted, Heath for Beaver, De Baum for Heath, Steinburger for Butler; Dartmouth, Rau for Williams, Alshton for Eskline, Steenro d for Rector, O'Neill for Sisson, and Christeau for Martin. Goals from field—Crescent A. C., Calder 4, Beaver 3, G. Halsted 5, H. Halsted 4, Lee 2, De Baum 1; Dartmouth, Williams 1, Eskline 1, Rector 2, Rau 4, Alshton 2, and Steenrod 2. Goals from fouls—Crescent A. C., G. Halsted 5; Dartmouth, Williams 5, and Rau 4. Referee.—Tom Thorpe, Columbia.

Dartmouth to Play Syracuse Nov. 1

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 6.—The football teams of Dartmouth and Syracuse Universities will play next season at Springfield, Mass., it was announced tonight. Nov. 1 has been set as the day for the game, which in recent years has been the last on the green team's schedule. It will be the first appearance of a Dartmouth team at Springfield in ten years.

CARTER WINS GOLF MATCH FROM CLAPP

Junior Champion Plays Best Game Seen at Pinehurst in Long Time.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 6.—Philip V. G. Carter, metropolitan junior champion, who has been playing the best golf of anybody who has visited Pinehurst in a long time, turned in a 74 today in the annual midwinter tournament and beat J. H. Clapp of Washington, who made an 80. These were the best scores of the day. Rain fell most of the time, but defaults were few. Few full cards were returned, however, as the contestants sought shelter as soon as their matches were settled.

Carter was 2 down at the fifth hole. Then he got going and finished 5 up. Considering the rain's dampening effect on the sand greens, slowing them up, the playing for the most part was good. The summary:

First Division.—Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat J. H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, 5 and 4; S. Y. Ramage, Wanango, beat W. A. Wilson, Montreal, 1 up; E. F. Manson, Framingham, beat F. S. Danforth, North Fork, 1 up; W. A. Patterson, Siwanoy, beat C. L. Becker, Woodland, 4 and 3.

Consolation.—S. A. Hennessee, Southern Pines, beat C. S. MacDonald, Lambton, 5 and 3; W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, beat H. B. Kennedy, Race Brook, 7 and 5; J. L. Weller, St. Catherine's, beat R. S. Hawthorne, Wyantenuck, by default; C. W. Harmon, Wykagyl, beat T. B. Boyd, St. Louis, by default.

Second Division.—H. C. Shannon, 2d, Brockport, beat R. H. Bacon, Oakland, 6 and 4; Rev. T. A. Cheatham, Pinehurst, beat H. A. Waldron, Agawam, 5 and 4; T. A. Kelley, Southern Pines, beat W. T. Barr, Shelter Island, 4 and 3; H. C. Small, North Fork, beat H. F. Leah, Braeburn, 4 and 2.

Consolation.—J. D. Barnhill, Fox Hills, beat Dr. G. C. Fahy, Race Brook, 4 and 3; W. S. Van Clief, Richmond Country, beat F. S. Rothschild, South Shore Field, by default; C. R. Gillette, Wykagyl, beat J. S. Hill, Hill and Dale, 4 and 3; C. F. Lancaster, Woodland, beat W. W. Peabody, Deal, 1 up.

Third Division.—Spencer Waters, Apawamis, beat T. A. Ashley, Woodland, 1 up; C. B. Hudson, North Fork, beat F. P. Lee, Framingham 3 and 2; J. D. C. Rumsey, Brooklyn, beat J. T. Newton, Tuxedo, 4 and 3; H. J. Frost, Glen Ridge, beat W. W. Clark, Race Brook, 4 and 3.

Consolation.—W. H. White, Norfolk, beat E. C. Jones, Toronto, by default; James Barber, Englewood, beat W. C. Jones, Toronto, 1 up, 19 holes; G. W. Watts, Hill and Dale, beat S. W. Hover, Southern Pines, by default.

Fourth Division.—Matt Grau, New York, beat H. F. Rothschild, 3 and 2; W. F. Smith, Braeburn, beat Cameron Duncan, Fox Hills, 2 and 1; S. L. Allen, Moorestown, beat R. A. Swigert, Palmetto, 3 and 2; H. W. Goodman, Southern Pines, beat R. T. Whipple, Kansas City, 5 and 4.

Consolation.—A. C. Penn, Plainfield, beat Max Hart, Dunwoodie, 4 and 3; Hiram Green beat H. F. Hosley, New York, 5 and 4; Dr. W. I. Harten, Baltusrol, beat S. G. Gibboney, Garden City, by default; W. A. Sanford, Montreal, beat G. F. Handel, Glen Ridge, 5 and 4.

Special Consolation.—R. C. Blancke, Montclair, beat R. N. Jewett, Skaneateles, 4 and 3; J. T. Small, Toronto, beat F. C. Wilson, Montreal, by default.

HARVARD WINS AT SQUASH.

Columbia Players Outclassed In the Class A Championship Tournament.

Metropolitan League.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

CLASS A.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Princeton-Squash	2	1	.667
Heights Casino	2	1	.667
Harvard	2	2	.500
Columbia	1	3	.250

CLASS B.

Yale	3	1	.750
Columbia	2	1	.667
Harvard	1	1	.500
Heights Casino	1	2	.333
Princeton	1	3	.250

Harvard Club went into third place in Metropolitan League, Class A championship, squash tennis tournament yesterday through a 4 to 1 victory over Columbia Club. The match scheduled between Heights Casino and Princeton-Squash was postponed on account of the illness of D. Raymond Noyes, captain of the Squash Club team. The latter match will be played during the week commencing Jan. 17.

Two matches in the series between Harvard and Columbia were not played. This was due to the late arrival of two of the players, but as Harvard captured four out of the five contests played the other two would have had no bearing on the result and they were abandoned.

Eric S. Winston, the national champion, easily turned the tables on E. W. Putnam of Columbia, in the first meeting of the two teams Putnam caught Winston off his game and won. The champion adopted a forcing game in the return engagement and won at 15—7, 15—12.

Harvard was represented by the strongest team of the season, the only notable absentee being George Whitney, the former title holder. P. M. Morrison was the only Crimson player to be extended to three games for a victory, and M. L. Cornell, who captured the only contest credited to Columbia, was carried to a three-game score by A. Dana before winning at 15—8, 16—17, 15—9. The summary:

Harvard vs. Columbia.—Eric S. Winston, Harvard, defeated E. W. Putnam, Columbia, 15—7, 15—12; Dr. Alfred Stillman, Harvard vs. H. D. Buckley, Columbia, abandoned; F. H. Davis, Harvard, vs. Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia, abandoned; M. L. Cornell, Columbia, defeated A. Dana, Harvard, 15—7, 4—15, 18—15; P. M. Morrison, Harvard, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia, 15—8, 16—17, 15—9; J. W. Appel, Jr. Harvard, defeated R. E. Wigham, Columbia, 15—7, 15—9; R. G. Coburn, Harvard, defeated I. Cornell, Columbia, 15—7, 15—9.

GOOD BOUTS AT N. Y. A. C.

Heavyweight Contests Featured in Amateur Tournament.

Heavyweights were featured last night in the preliminary bouts of the monthly amateur boxing tournament at the New York Athletic Club.

John "Willard" Dolan, 6 feet 4 inches tall and weighing nearly 200 pounds, made his début as a boxer against Bernard Smallwood of the Paulist A. C., and gave the latter a lacing. The bout was stopped in the third round, but the defeat reflected more credit than otherwise on Smallwood, who was 40 pounds lighter than his rival, and many inches shorter.

In direct contrast to the Dolan and Smallwood event was the bout which brought together William F. Sorenson of the Trinity A. C. and Gordon Munce of the People's Palace A. C. Sorenson, tipping the scales 35 pounds under Munce, gave the latter such a severe beating that he quit in the first round. All of Munce's grit vanished after a hard right to the stomach.

One of the best amateur bouts ever seen between heavyweights resulted in a victory for Louis Perel, unattached, over P. J. Hynes, St. Joseph's Y. M. A. Twice the judges disagreed as to the winner of the contest, and at the conclusion of the fourth round Referee Schwegler awarded the decision to Perel. The summary:

The Scotch of great age
DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL

Athletic News of the Colleges

Bill Hollenback, who was a candidate for coach of the Pennsylvania football team, has been chosen to instruct the Washington and Jefferson eleven, a place made vacant when Bob Folwell left Washington and Jefferson to go to Penn as football mentor. Folwell has not selected his assistant coaches, but it is said in Philadelphia that he favors the retention of Dr. Buck Wharton as coach of the linemen, and wants Harold Gaston, a Penn graduate, to take charge of the scrub team. There is a possibility that By Dickson, last year's field coach, may be selected to handle the backfield men. Should some one else be selected in place of Dickson, it is rumored about the campus at Penn that the former coach may be chosen as graduate manager of athletics, thus filling the position left vacant by Robeson Lea Perot, the retiring manager.

Assistant Coach Sprackling of the Brown University eleven, who was one of Brown's best players a few seasons ago, has sent word from the West that "Washington State College eleven is the strongest team Brown has faced this season." Walter Eckersall, the referee of the Brown-Washington State game at Pasadena on Jan. 1, said that the latter eleven was fully as strong as Cornell's, which is rated as the championship team of the country.

Although athletics at University of Wisconsin are in a chaotic condition, and were recently investigated by a committee, there is a movement at Madison to renew intercollegiate crew racing at the Badger College, but with the faculty opposed to the sport it is not probable that much will be accomplished for a long time. Coach Dad Vail and Commodore Jamieson of the crew have been working on a plan to hold a Western regatta, which would include the crews of Wisconsin, Chicago, Northwestern, Minnesota and one or more other colleges.

Three of Harvard's football players have come out for boxing, and are expected to compete in the Crimson tournament later in the month. Soucy, an end, will enter the lightweight class, and Parson and Bigelow, both tackles, are expected to compete in the heavyweight class.

Washington and Lee University of Virginia has made futile attempts to get on the football schedules of Harvard, Yale and Cornell. Washington and Lee is big and strong on the gridiron, and these colleges regarded an early game with the "generals" as too hard, therefore they declined to take them on.

Chicago University has had two four-letter athletes in the last two or three years—Nelson Norgren, now coaching in Colorado, and Paul Des Jardien, who was graduated last June and is to be an assistant coach to Director Stagg. Football, baseball, basketball and the field events in the track games are Des Jardien's specialties.

Charles Barrett, Cornell's football star and captain last Fall, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by graduates of Cornell, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Western Reserve, Kenyon and Case at Cleveland on Monday.

Yale's basketball team won four of its seven games played during the Christmas recess. The showing is regarded as satisfactory, for the team gave demonstrations of promise. Newell Garfield was unable to accompany the team, and his absence weakened it considerably. Coach Stowe has used the preliminary season for trying a large number of substitutes, and while the veteran lineup of Weiner and Olsen, forwards; Garfield, centre, and Taft and Kinney, guards, will be maintained for the present, Haughton and Mallon, as forwards; Baker and Clark, centres, and Conway and Brush, guards, are all possibilities for regular positions. Baker, at centre, is a genuine find. The five is regarded as stronger at the present stage of the season than was last year's, which won the intercollegiate championship.

Wesleyan athletes have resumed practice following the holidays, and basketball is expected to be the chief activity for some time. The Middletown school will not have nearly so strong a team as last season, as several of last year's squad are ineligible, and others cannot come out because of college work. Coach Hunter is working with the relay men, and finds himself handicapped by lack of veterans. Swimming is popular at Wesleyan, and it is probable that the college may be represented by a hockey team.

The late Tom Shevlin rushed back to New York on Nov. 20 last, and immediately after the close of the Harvard-Yale football game. That he did not take the defeat to heart so much as many would think is indicated by the following story, which is vouched for as authentic: On a train a Princeton man and an old friend of Tom's, said to him: "Why is it that your team could beat Princeton and then fall down so hard against Harvard?" And Shevlin replied: "That's easy. It's impossible to make two lemonades out of one lemon."

The Rutgers management is not going to take any chances on having a good football team spoiling for games, such as was the case last fall. The management is busy booking games for next season. The latest contribution to the schedule is a game with West Virginia arranged for Nov. 11 at New Brunswick. Among the innovations already put on the Rutgers football schedule is a game between Foster Sanford's cohorts and the Brown University eleven. These institutions have never met on the gridiron. A contest with Holy Cross to be played in this city is also talked about.

John A. Stroud, graduate manager of the University of California, is on his way East for the purpose of engaging a football coach for the university. It is said that a number of Eastern coaches had applied for the position.

Billy Lush will coach the baseball team of Fordham University next Spring. It is expected that Dick Rudolph, a former Maroon student and now a member of the Boston Braves, will assist in the early training of the candidates. Practice will start the first week in February. Several members of last year's team have graduated.

Massachusetts Agricultural College has scheduled a difficult football program for next season. Games have been contracted with Connecticut Agricultural College, Dartmouth, Harvard, Worcester Tech., Tufts, Williams, Cornell, and Springfield Y. M. C. A. College.

A novice wrestling tournament is to be held at Columbia University next Tuesday and Wednesday, and open to all stutdents who have never won in a wrestling competition. Captain Pascarella of the Varsity team is the only grappler barred from the tournament.

Coincident with the opening of the league season tonight, when Dartmouth plays Columbia, Coach Harry A. Fisher of the Columbia basket-ball team has reduced the squad to fourteen men. The following have been retained: Captain Dwyer, Kornsand, Calder, Burghard, Laird, Wilbur, Healey, Latour, Roberts, Littauer, Haaren, Newman, Baxter, and Leonard. Ed Burghard, centre, has resumed practice after a two weeks' illness. Kornsand, a veteran, will play left forward, and Haaren and Laird will be sent in at the guards.

Manager W. P. Pfeiffer of the Columbia track squad has entered the team in three indoor meets to be held in the next two months. The schedule has not been definitely announced, and there may be one or more events added to the list, including meets held by the National Guard regiments. The season will open Feb. 5 at the Boston A. A. games, when Columbia will run a one-mile relay race against Wesleyan. The next big attraction will be the interclass relay race at the New York A. C. games on Feb. 8. The class of '17 won last year by a yard, and will enter practically the same team again. The season will close on March 4 with the indoor collegiate meet at Madison Square Garden.

Holy Cross baseball management is making an effort to secure "Kitty" Bransfield, the old National Leaguer, as coach for the coming season. Last year Bransfield umpired in the New England League, but is one of the men President Tener of the National League has in mind for 1916.

University of North Carolina football team has some barnstorming cut out for it early in the Fall. One of its first games will be played against the Tigers at Princeton on Nov. 7, and a week later the team will fill an engagement with the Harvard team in the stadium at Cambridge. The team hopes that it will be able to remain in the North between the matches.

McMANUS BEATS CHAMPION.

Placed Over Pettingell, P. S. A. L. Title Holder, in Dive for Form.

The Manual Training swimming team defeated the High School of Commerce yesterday in a P. S. A. L. championship meet at the Fourth Avenue Baths in Brooklyn, by 36 points to 17. McManus of Manual aided greatly in the victory of his team, for he won the 50-yard swim, the dive for form and was anchor man on the Manual relay.

McAleer was the only Commerce man to register a victory. He won the plunge for distance with 52 feet. Bryson of Commerce, P. S. A. L. champion in the dive for form, was runner-up to McManus, who recorded 29 points against 27 for the title holder.

De Fronzo of Manual and Pettingel of Commerce swam so evenly in the fur-long event that many of the spectators thought they had raced a dead heat. The award, however, went to De Fronzo. The summary:

160-Yard Relay.—Won by Manual Training, with De Fronzo, Cantor, Dimonet, and McManus; Commerce, with Pettingell, Wickfors, Chaucholn, and Tansell, second. Time—1:34.

Dive for Form.—Won by McManus, Manual Training, with 29 points; Bryson, Commerce, second, with 27 points; Chaucholn, Commerce, third, with 25 points.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by McManus, Manual Training; Tansell, Commerce, second; Dimonet, Manual Training, third. Time—0:29.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Cantor, Manual Training; Garnaus, Commerce, second; Chaucholn, Commerce, third. Time—1:06.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by De Fronzo, Manual Training; Pettingell, Commerce, second; Lungstrom, Manual Training, third. Time—3:12.

Plunge for Distance—Won by McAleer, Commerce, with 52 feet; De Fronzo, Manual Training, second, with 50 feet; Pettingell, Commerce, third, with 49 feet.

Sutton Challenges Hoppe at 18.2.

George Sutton, the veteran billiardist, has challenegd Willie Hoppe for an 18.2 match, to be played in Chicago some time in April. Sutton is confident that he has regained his stroke and is willing to play the champion for $500 a side.

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Were $3.98
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Neckwear 25c, 35c & 65c
Were 50c to $1
Lined Gloves, $2 & $3, were $3.98 & $4.98
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Full Dress Shirts....95c to $3.00
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Dress Mufflers.....98c to $3.98

CRESCENTS BEATEN BY HARVARD CLUB

Lose First Game of Amateur Hockey League Series by Score of 6 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—The Crescent A. C. hockey team of Brooklyn was badly beaten by the Harvard Club of Boston seven at the Arena tonight in the first game for the amateur league championship. The home team won by 6 to 2, and scored five of the goals before the Brooklyn players could get a point. Neither team played smooth hockey, but the Boston men did the better shooting.

It was fifteen minutes before the Harvard club caught its pace, but in the last five minutes of the first half, built up a 2 to 0 lead. Hicks, the old Harvard and B. A. A. captain, scored the first goal on a rebound from Smart, and immediately afterwards Phillips made a scoring shot after a long run up the ice. Early in the second half Wanamaker drew Smart out of the goal, and then jumped the puck past him. Phillips followed with another tally. He also made Harvard's fifth goal, doing some pretty dribbling, and showing the best individual stick work of the match.

The Crescents saved a shut-out when Conway took a pass out and lifted the puck into the net past Sager, this point, however, was immediately offset by Saltonstall of Harvard, who after Hicks had lost the puck in front of the goal, came up from behind and scooped it into the net. Conway's final goal for the Crescents came at the very end of the match, and was made on a short drive from the sideboards. The summary:

Harvard Club.	Position.	Crescent A. C.
Sager	Goal	Smart
Claflin	Point	Ballin
Cutler	Cover point	Brown
Wanamaker	Left wing	Conway
Phillips	Centre	Castleman
Hicks	Rover	Hefferman
Saltonstall	Right wing	Klemmer

Goals—By Phillips, 3; Hicks, Wanamaker, Saltonstall, Conway, 2. Referees—W. Russell of New York and P. Smart of Boston. Goal Umpires—R. Carnochan and E. Stearns. Timers—G. V. Brown, O. Kelley, and Dr. E. Murphy. Times of periods—Twenty minutes.

COLUMBIA FOOTBALL DATES.

Stronger Schedule Arranged for Next Season's Eleven.

Eight games will compose the Columbia football schedule for 1916, according to the announcement made last night by Graduate Manager Harry A. Fisher. Only three of the teams on the list last Fall will again visit South Field. These are Stevens, which will again play on Election Day; Wesleyan, and New York University. The teams dropped are St. Lawrence and Connecticut Aggies. Columbia will have no game on Thanksgiving Day, but will close the season on the previous Saturday, Nov. 25, with N. Y. U. The Violet team was averse to playing Thanksgiving, and such teams as Wesleyan, Williams, and Vermont close their seasons before the holiday.

All games will be played on South Field. Mr. Fisher gave an official interpretation of the new regulations, and said that whereas all games must be played on college grounds and on Saturdays and holidays, the Blue and White eleven is permitted to play away from home on the gridirons of other universities. However, the plan is to keep the team generally on its own playing field during the five years' probationary period.

With the exception of University of Vermont, Columbia had met all the other opponents before 1905, when football was abolished at the college. It seems to be one of the plans in connection with the return of the game to renew relations with the former gridiron rivals. Correspondence was carried on with thirty-five colleges during the arrangement of the 1916 schedule, and the majority had been opponents before 1905. It is also probable that practice will begin about Sept. 1 instead of Sept. 24, as was the case last year. The schedule:

Oct. 7, Hamilton College; Oct. 14, University of Vermont; Oct. 21 Union College; Oct. 28, Williams College; Nov. 7, (Election Day,) Stevens Institute of Technology; Nov. 11, Swarthmore; Nov. 18, Wesleyan University, and Nov. 25, New York University.

HIGH RIFLE SCORES.

Schoolboys Compete on Seventy-first Regiment Ranges.

High scores were numerous yesterday in the opening day's competition of the annual rifle shoot of Morris High School on the ranges at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Representatives of nine secondary schools participated in the competition, which is for the individual honors, and the final rounds will be decided tomorrow.

Squads from Morris High, interscholastic champions; Curtis, Stuyvesant, De Witt Clinton, Erasmus Hall, Boys', Bryant, Bushwick, and Trinity schools will shoot this afternoon in the team event.

Lawrence Condon, Captain of the Morris team, made the best individual score yesterday when he registered 63 points on his first string. Six times the Bronx schoolboy hit the centre of the target, missing only once in his seven shots. Each marksman is permitted to shoot seven strings of seven shots each, and only the best three are aggregated.

Brett of De Witt Clinton has the second best score of 61 points, while Lefkowitz of Morris, and Zickel of Curtis are tied for third place with 60 points each. There are more than 100 entries in the tournament. The scores follow:

Condon, Morris, 63; Brett, De Witt Clinton, 61; Lefkowitz, Morris, 60; Zickel, Curtis, 60; Kerr, Morris, 59; Smith, Curtis, 59; Cooper, De Witt Clinton, 58; Maher, Morris, 56; Dougherty, Curtis, 53; Richardson, Morris, 52; Grant, Erasmus, 52; Rosenzweig, Morris, 51; Steiner, Morris, 51; Johnston, Morris, 51; Kestenbaum, De Witt Clinton, 51; Brandt, Morris, 50; Jacobs, Morris, 49; Reutershan, Stuyvesant, 48; Karensdorf, Stuyvesant, 48; Tukker, Stuyvesant, 47; Daly, De Witt Clinton, 46; Greenberg, Morris, 46, and Miller, De Witt Clinton, 44.

BAKER QUITS N. Y. A. C.

International Half-Mile Champion Will Run Unattached for a Year.

Homer Baker, international half-mile champion, announced yesterday that he would no longer compete for the New York Athletic Club. He will run unattached in the games of St. John's College tomorrow. This will be Baker's first indoor appearance since he got water on the knee following a motorcycle accident at Travers Island last Spring.

The former half-mile title holder gives no reason for withdrawing from the club other than that he is going out of town. This reason is advanced in his application to George Mathews, Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association, asking for permission to compete without club affiliation. Under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, Baker cannot represent any other club than the New York A. C. for the next twelve months.

For some time Baker has contemplated making a change. He has been a big point winner for the club during the last three years, in addition to bringing back several foreign championships won on his European tour in 1914. Baker still holds the English 880-yard title, for there were no British championships in 1915.

While training for the Metropolitan senior championships, Baker tried to ride a motor cycle around the Travers Island track and fell. Several times during last Summer he tried to train, but gave up on each occasion. It is said he has recovered entirely from the injury.

PROF. PUPIN HONORED.

Serbian Consul Elected to Head N. Y. Academy of Sciences.

Professor Michel Idvorsky Pupin of the Graduate Engineering School of Columbia University has been elected President of the New York Academy of Sciences. The first president of this society was Samuel Latham Mitchell, who was elected in 1818.

Among the eighteen presidents who have succeeded him have been many of America's most prominent scientists, and thirteen have been officers of Columbia University.

Dr. James Clarke White.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Dr. James Clarke White, for many years identified with the Harvard Medical School, died at his home here today at the age of 82. He was the first President of the American Dermatology Society, and a former President of the International Dermatological Association.

Gen. G. M. Dodge Buried.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Jan. 6.—General Grenville M. Dodge, who died at his home here last Monday, was buried today with full military honors. The military escort consisted of nine companies of Iowa and Nebraska militia.

Schools, courts, public offices, and business houses closed during the ceremonies, and thousands followed the dead warrior to his tomb.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY EHLERT, a resident of Brooklyn for forty-five years and for many years a law clerk in this city, died on Wednesday at his home, 882 Bergen Avenue, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Mr. Ehlert was 61 years old and was active in Republican affairs in his district.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HAMILTON, 72 years old, widow of John Hamilton, and a daughter of Samuel Graham, who was a brigadier general in the civil war, died from apoplexy on Wednesday at her home, 1,203 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM E. PUFFER, head of the firm of W. E. Puffer & Sons, furnace dealers in Water Street, died yesterday at his home in Woodhaven, L. I., aged 69 years. Mr. Puffer had been a resident of Woodhaven for almost thirty years and was active in its church and social life. He left two sons, Reuben W., and Charles E. Puffer, and a daughter, Mrs. Albert Gilson.

FRANCIS S. MILLER, a prominent builder of Merrick, L. I., and a resident of that place for the last forty years, died at his home on Wednesday, in his seventy-seventh year. He is survived by his widow, two sons, and three daughters.

WILLIAM WALLACE MacMULLEN, 55 years old, for a number of years with the Barrett Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 456A Monroe Street, that borough, from apoplexy. Mr. MacMullen was at one time active in Republican politics in the Twenty-fifth Ward and was a member of the Invincible Club, Ridgewood Lodge of Free Masons, and of Philadelphia Council, Royal Arcanum.

HUGH V. MONAHAN, a retired furniture dealer of Manhattan and Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 108 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Monahan was born in Ireland and came to this country in his youth. He formerly owned two stores in Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, and another at Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Mr. Monahan is survived by two sons, Hugh V., Jr., and John Monahan.

Mrs. ETHEL MALAMENT, mother of Dr. Manasseh J. Malament, gynecologist of the Williamsburg Hospital, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,297 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, aged 82 years. Besides Dr. Malament, she is survived by another son and four daughters.

MATTHEW NEVINS, an old employe of the Brooklyn Standard-Union, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 36 Henry Street, Brooklyn, aged 58 years.

PATRICK H. McDONNELL, a retired engineer of the New York Fire Department, died in the Flushing Hospital on Tuesday, aged 66 years. He lived at Whitestone, L. I., and left a daughter.

WATSON H. LINBURG, President of the United and Globe Rubber Company and a Director of the First National Bank of Trenton, died on Wednesday at his home in Trenton, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. EDMUND D. RANDOLPH died yesterday at her home, Brookwood, Mt. St. Vincent-on-Hudson. Before marriage she was a Miss Helen Earle Lathrop.

WILLIAM HENRY BOWKER, President of the Bowker Fertilizer Company, died on Wednesday at his home in Boston, Mass., in his sixty-sixth year. He was a member of the first class to be graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

JOHN H. McKELVEY, President of the McKelvey Company of 56 West Fifty-fifth Street, died on Tuesday at his home, 15 Fort Washington Avenue, in his fifty-fourth year.

Mrs. MARY E. BUSHNELL, widow of the Rev. Dr. George Bushnell, died on Wednesday at the family homestead in Peacedale, R. I., in her ninety-third year. She was a daughter of the late Eli Whitney Blake of New Haven, Conn.

HENRY MARTYN EARLE, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died on Tuesday at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his sixty-eighth year.

ISAAC L. MICHAEL, formerly a merchant here, died on Wednesday at his home, 146 West 121st Street, in his seventy-first year.

CHARLES B. LAMONTE, a salesman of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, died on Wednesday in the St. Denis Hotel, in his forty-seventh year.

HARRIS STEADMAN, 45 years old, of Cleveland, a member of the cast of "On Trial," died suddenly yesterday at the St. Francis Hotel, Philadelphia, from heart disease.

Miss BROWNIE J. RICE, 22 years old, a teacher in Public School 4, Passaic, N. J., died there yesterday.

HOWARD MUTCHLER, a former Congressman from the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania District, died on Wednesday at his home in Easton, Penn. He owned The Easton Express and Northampton Democrat.

HERMAN TIETJEN, formerly a liquor merchant, is dead at his home, 60 Sixth Avenue, in his seventy-eighth year.

Dr. GEORGE DURYEE, inventor of the rotary cement kiln, died Wednesday night at the residence of his son, William G. Duryee, at 541 North Grove Street, East Orange, N. J. He was 82 years old.

JAMES DUNCAN, aged 57, prominent in Plainfield (N. J.) lodges, died at his home in West Third Street, Plainfield, yesterday.

MATHEW W. PINKERTON, head of the Pinkerton United States Detective Agency, died Wednesday night at his home in Chicago. He was born at Mount Baton, Ohio, in 1852. He was not connected with the Pinkerton National Detective Agency.

WALTER G. RUNYON, aged 51, for the last twenty-five years in the undertaking business in Dunellen, N. J., died there yesterday

HENRY ASHLEY, formerly a broker here, died yesterday at his home in Riverhead, N. Y., in his ninety-seventh year. He was born in this city and before he retired, many years ago, was connected with the Wabash Railroad. Mr. Ashley is survived by a son..

MISS ELIZABETH DEREVERE, one of the oldest residents of Tarrytown, N. Y., died there yesterday from the grip. She was born and lived all her life in the house she died in.

ISAAC GOLDBERG, Treasurer of the People's Relief Committee of Jewish War Sufferers, died yesterday of heart disease at his home, 63 East Eighty-sixth Street. He was 63 years old.

Mrs. HELOISE MARIE FUHRHANS, aged 70, a member of a prominent French family living in the South, died at her home on Sandford Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., yesterday. She left two daughters.

The Rev. GUY BRYAN GALLIGHER, 55 years old, a retired Methodist minister, died in Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday. He had held the pastorate of churches there, in Ithaca, and Elmira. He was born in Bryansville, Penn., and was a second cousin of William Jennings Bryan.

An Extraordinary Exhibit of
WHITE MOTOR CARS
—Now in progress at the Twelfth Annual AUTOMOBILE SALON in the Ball Room of HOTEL ASTOR
January 3rd. to 8th.
Models all Custom Designed

BATTS IN ONSLAUGHT ON NEW HAVEN MEN

Texan Asks Jury to Make Sherman Law Binding on the "Absurdly Rich."

PAYS RESPECTS TO MELLEN

Likens Ex-President to Old Buccaneer—Feeling in Courtroom Against Conviction.

Reminding the jury that they could now shown the Sherman law was as binding on the "absurdly rich" as on the ordinary man, and deriding the excuses by which delinquent Directors cast their responsibility on the executive officers, and they passed it on to their counsel, who had done nothing but tender professional advice, R. L. Batts, chief counsel for the Government, summed up yesterday its case against the eleven ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. For Charles S. Mellen, his own chief witness, he confessed he felt the same kind of admiration as he had for the old buccaneers, and he held up John L. Billard to scorn as the coal dealer who in a day had leaped to light as a railroad man like Harriman or Hill.

For five hours Mr. Batts argued in spite of the severe attack of the grip from which he has not fully recovered, and when he sat down nothing remained to be done in the trial but the delivery of Judge Hunt's charge. Counsel on both sides professed themselves as quite confident of the result of the trial, but the general feeling in the courtroom seemed to be that there was little chance of a conviction, but that it was by no means unlikely there would be a disagreement over two or three of the defendants, who were especially prominent in New Haven affairs.

Mr. Batts began by answering the slurs cast on him as a Texan and called attention to the fact that of the defenses's counsel, Richard V. Lindabury was from New Jersey and Charles F. Choate from Boston.

"Mr. Nicoll," he said, "suggested that if he came to prosecute such a case in Texas he would come armed. We may have had gunmen and gangsters in Texas once, but I fancy Mr. Nicoll bases his judgment on his experience on that type of person in his own city."

"The Sherman act," Mr. Batts went on, "to me is a wonderful statute, but attorneys here have tried to make muddy what is perfectly clear. It is up to you, gentlemen, to say whether it shall be enforced. We know absurdly rich men often violate the laws, for instance in banking circles, but after all they depend for their great prosperity on you and me. We are 100 to 1. We could take all they have, and if we have preferred to safeguard them by laws, is it fair that they should break those laws?"

Particularly Mr. Batts asked that the conspiracy charge under the Sherman law be enforced so that trust magnates in the future might know they had some hing more to fear than the inconvenience of a dissolution.

Mr. Batts Grows Facetious.

Then Mr. Batts poked a little fun at the way in which it had become the fashion to try to pass on the responsibility for corporate actions from one person to another.

Mr. Batts took up the history of the New Haven and at considerable length went over the story of its gradual development from a short line, one of many, to the great system which overran the whole of New England.

As he did so he took up the letter which Mr. Mellen wrote to his predecessor as President of the New Haven, Joan M. Hall, urging him to buy up competitive lines before they grew strong and costly, and speaking of the monopoly the New Haven enjoyed. From this Mr. Batts asked the jurors to judge how early Mr. Mellen was infected with the bacilli of monopoly and how consistently he carried out his policy.

The defense in dealing with the Boston & Maine episode had made a great deal of Mr. Mellen's visit to President Roosevelt at Washington to consult him about it, and the recollection of that brought from Mr. Batts this outburst:

"When was it that men who wanted to carry on their business properly, according to the law as American citizens should, and attending to their own affairs normally and properly, got into the habit of going to see the President of the United States and the Attorney General to find out if they could safely do so?

Defines the Law of the Land.

"It is no excuse that somebody in charge of the administration of the law fails to discharge his duty, nor is the law of the land to be decided by the President or the Attorney General or a Railroad Commission, but by the Congress of the United States."

As for the action of Attorney General Wickersham in withdrawing the dissolution suit in 1909, that would have never happened. Mr. Batts declared, had he known all the evidence which had been presented to the jury. It was Lewis Cass Ledyard, an expert in the Sherman law, he alleged, who had so drawn the contract as to evade the law as it had been interpreted in the Northern Securities case.

"But the time came," went on Mr. Batts, "that they had to get rid of their 100,000 shares of Boston & Maine. Then a great railroad man appeared. He had been in the coal business at a time when double-bottomed coal carts were in vogue, but he drops in and tells Mr. Mellen he wants to buy $14,000,000 worth of railroad stocks and becomes a magnate in the same class as Rockefeller and Morgan."

As Mr. Batts went on with the history he came to the statement of Mr. Mellen that he had taken a personal "flyer" in New England Investment & Security Company stock. Of this counsel said:

"Trouble came, so if I may use the graphic phrase of this part of the country, they made Mr. Mellen the goat. I have a great deal of admiration for him as one of those fine old buccaneers."

The Court, it is understood, will spend about two hours this morning in summing up the case, so that as the trial will resume at 10:30 o'clock the jury should retire to deliberate at about luncheon time.

Mrs. E. W. Burroughs Dead.

Mrs. Edith Weedman Borroughs, a sculptor, whose "Fountain of Youth" at the Panama-Pacific Exposition attracted universal attention, died yesterday at her home, on Hillside Avenue, Flushing, L. I., from complications brought on by the grip, in her forty-fifth year. Her husband, Bryson Borroughs, Curator of Paintings at the Metropolitan Museum of Art; her son, Allen, and a daughter, Betty, were with her when she died.

Mrs. Burroughs was born at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, and attended the Art Students' League, studying under Saint-Gaudens. Later she went to Paris and studied under Inglebert and Luc Oliver, marrying Mr. Burroughs at Sittingbourne, England, in 1892. Mrs. Burroughs had exhibited at the Champs de Mars, Paris, and in this country, winning the Shaw Memorial Prize.

George F. Perkins.

George F. Perkins, President of the Provident Institution for Savings of Jersey City and a former President of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company, died on Sunday at his home, 625 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, in his eighty-first year. He was prominent as a banker for many years and was born in Andover, Conn. Mr. Perkins was a veteran of the civil war.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 7:24 | Sun sets, 4:49 | Moon sets, 8:02

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:17	9:54	3:05	3:46
Governors Island	9:36	10:17	3:31	4:13
Hell Gate	11:28	12:07	5:11	5:53

Arrived—Thursday, Jan. 6.

SS Lord Sefton, Liverpool, Dec. 17.
SS Touraine, Bordeaux, Dec. 26.
SS Alexandra, Shields, Dec. 7.
SS Guiseppe Verdi, Naples, Dec. 22.
SS Spabones, St. Johns, Dec. 31.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, Jan. 1.
SS Colon, Colon, Dec. 30.
SS J. Joves Serra, Huelva, Dec. 17.
SS Nesta, Sabine, Jan. 1.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Jan. 1.
SS El Sud, Galveston, Dec. 31.
SS City of Rangoon, Oran, Dec. 17.
SS Prommensfjord, Baltimore, Jan. 3.
SS Gubbsturn, Port Arthur, Dec. 28.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Jan. 3.
SS Iroquois, Turks Island, Jan. 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Patris	Piraeus	Dec. 8
Escaut	La Pallice	Dec. 18
Anglo-Bolivian	St. Nazaire	Dec. 19
Rotterdam (tank)	London	Dec. 18
Perugia	Gibraltar	Dec. 22
Bayamon	San Juan	Dec. 26
Grekland	Gothenburg	Dec. 16
Meneloas	Oran	Dec. 16
Pannonia	London	Dec. 28
Flandria	Naples	Dec. 15
Spirea	Manchester	Dec. 22
Ootmarsum	Las Palmas	Dec. 22
Missourian	Genoa	Dec. 21
Exeter City	Swansea	Dec. 22
King Malcolm	Havre	Dec. 22
Van der Duyn	Gibraltar	Dec. 22
Rio de Janeiro	Para	Dec. 25
Carrillo	Kingston	Jan. 1
*Adriatic	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Gargoyle	Alexandria	Dec. 22
Mayaro	Grenada	Dec. 31
San Jacinto	Galveston	Jan. 1

DUE TOMORROW.

*Cameronia	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Volumnia	London	Dec. 26
Djibouti	Barcelona	Dec. 24
Cheltonian	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Lenape	Jacksonville	Jan. 5
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Jan. 5

DUE SUNDAY.

San Giorgio	Naples	Dec. 24
Quebrada	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Allanton	Marseilles	Dec. 17
Collingham	Barry	Dec. 25
Nethespark	St. Lucia	Dec. 27
Esperanza	Havana	Dec. 3
El Alba	Galveston	Dec. 3

DUE MONDAY.

Lafayette	Bordeaux	Jan. 2
Cameronia	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Jan van Nassau	Trinidad	Jan. 4
Westbury	Huelva	Dec. 24
Coamo	San Juan	Jan. 5
Jan Van Enkenvort	Havre	Dec. 25
Mariana	Progreso	Dec. 31
Sixaola	Jamaica	Jan. 4
Tenadores	Colon	Jan. 3
Tocantins	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 10
Bellatrup	Rotterdam	Dec. 25
Comus	New Orleans	Jan. 5
El Monte	Galveston	Jan 4

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Manzanillo, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Den of Airlie, London		12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montevideo, Cadiz	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
†Bergenafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Vestris, Argentina	8:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mancioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korea, London		12:00 M.
Francisco, Hull		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Proteus New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston		12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	11:30 A.M.	4:00 P.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Canopic, Naples		11:00 A.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Kurok, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
†Medam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

†Carries German mail.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y.

SS Brilliant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 80 miles S. at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 150 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 223 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 358 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Somerset, Tuxpam to New York, was 615 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Glenpool, Tuxpam to New York, was 220 miles E. of Tuxpam at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 63 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS El Orente, Galveston to New York, was 48 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Iroquois, San Domingo to New York, was 35 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Pioneer, Copenhagen to New York, passed Fire Island at 6:15 P. M.
SS Santa Cruz, Callao to New York, was 428 miles S. at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 425 miles S. at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Macon, Spezia to New York, was 1,584 miles E. of Ambrose Channel at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 113 miles N. of Charleston at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 96 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 100 miles N. of Nassau at 7 P. M.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 1,146 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Miguel Jorn, at Sperla, Dec. 2.
SS Porto di Alessandretta, at Genoa, Dec. 27.
SS Den of Ogil, at Liverpool, Jan. 6.
SS Loch Tay, at Rotterdam, Jan. 5.
SS Santa Marta, at Colon, Jan. 6.
SS California, at Glasgow, Jan. 5.
SS Rotterdam, at Falmouth, Jan. 5.

Sailed.

SS Clio, from Tocopilla, Dec. 31.
SS Almirante, from Colon, Jan. 6.
SS Advance, from Colon, Jan. 6.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Jan. 7
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hyades ..... Jan. 10
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (especially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... Jan. 13
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... Jan. 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan ..... Jan. 15
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Canada Maru ..... Jan. 16
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru ..... Jan. 17

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Dec. 14; Sydney, Dec. 15, and Honolulu, Dec. 28—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on Jan. 3, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates: Manila, Dec. 4; Hongkong, Dec. 8; Shanghai, Dec. 13; Yokohama, Dec. 19, which arrived per steamer Montcagle, were dispatched east from Seattle on Jan. 3, and mails dated Melbourne, Dec. 1; Sydney, Dec. 2; Auckland, Dec. 9; Wellington, Dec. 11, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Maitai, were dispatched east on Jan. 4.

These mails are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Jan. 8.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Jan. 8, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Jan. 8 SS Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Jan. 8, SS Canopic.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Jan. 8, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Jan. 8, SS San Guglielmo.

Sister Frederica.

Sister Frederica, the Superior of the parochial school of Our Lady of Grace Church at Sixth Street and Willow Avenue, Hoboken, died yesterday. A week ago she was taken ill with a cold which developed into pneumonia. While she was ill the 1,400 children who attended the school offered up prayers for her recovery.

Sister Frederica went to Hoboken last September from Newark, where she had been connected with many of the schools in that place. She was born in Jersey City and was educated in St. Peter's School in that city, and has been a Sister of Charity for thirty-six years.

RESORTS. NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, N.J.
"The Bright Star of Seashore Resorts."
START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT
Spend a few days in the pure, bracing air and sunshine of the seashore, and revel in the consciousness of increasing strength and vitality. Take a ride in the ever popular Boardwalk rolling chair, or a gallop over the level sands.
A wide range of high-class attractions unite to make your visit a memorable one.
THE LEADING HOUSES ARE ALWAYS OPEN
And will furnish full information, rates, etc., on application. (Hotels are all American Plan, unless otherwise noted.)
Marlborough-Blenheim — On the Ocean Front — American & European Plans — Josiah White & Sons Company
The Shelbourne — On the Ocean Front — European Plan — J. Weikel, Mgr.
Hotel Chelsea — On the Ocean Front — J. B. Thompson & Co.
Galen Hall — Hotel and Sanatorium — F. L. Young, Mgr.
Hotel St. Charles — On the Ocean Front — Newlin Haines Co.
Seaside House — On the Ocean Front — F. P. Cook's Sons
Hotel Dennis — On the Ocean Front — Walter J. Busby
Hotel Strand — On the Ocean Front — F. B. Gill and H. C. Edwards
The Holmhurst — Central: Near Beach — Henry Darnell
The Wiltshire — Central: Near Beach — Samuel Ellis
Only three hours from New York City via CENTRAL R. R. of N. J., or PENNA. R. R.
Consult local ticket agents for further information.

HOTEL DENNIS
An American Plan Hotel that for the past fifteen years has been under the same management and developed on lines that appeal to people of refined taste. It has a superior location with unobstructed view of beach and boardwalk, and is a recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600
WALTER J. BUZBY

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
ORCHESTRA DANCING
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
S. Hanstein, Prop.

FLORIDA.

FLORENCE VILLA,
FLORENCE VILLA, FLORIDA.
A high-class resort located at an elevation of 200 feet in the centre of the Lake region. Sheltered from the brisk winds and dampness of the coast. Big bass fishing, boating, riding, and driving.
FRANK S. DODGE, Mgr.

QUI-SI-SANA SPA AND HOTEL,
Green Cove Springs, Florida.
Swimming pools under glass.
Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing, Music, Dancing. From Qui-si-sana spring flows 8,000 gallons of white sulpho-magnesia water each minute. Write for Booklet.
EARNEST T. CASWELL.

HOTEL CLARENDON SEABREEZE, FLORIDA.
ON THE FAMOUS "EAST COAST."
Directly on Ocean. Absolutely fireproof. Booklet on application.
1180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GEORGIA.

HAMPTON TERRACE HOTEL
WINTER RESORT
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
18-HOLE GOLF COURSE—AUTOMOBILE ROADS
OPENS JANUARY 12th
For reservations and booklet address HOTEL WARRINGTON, 161 Madison Av., N. Y.

SAVANNAH, HOTEL SAVANNAH
Steel, Fireproof
Without bath, $1.50 up; bath, $2.00 up. Booklet.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
"The Land of the Sky."
Live in the tonic air of this wonderful climate. Golf, horseback riding, motoring, mountain climbing, tennis, bowling; fine churches, schools, theatres, etc. For hotel rates and information write Grove Park Inn, Battery Park; The Manor, The Langren, Margo Terrace and Glen Rock. For railroad, Pullman and other information apply to Southern Railway, Alex S. Thweatt, P. P. A., 264 Fifth Ave., cor. 29th St., N. Y. For Souvenir Booklet of Asheville and other information write Board of Trade, Asheville, N. C. N. BUCKNER, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

LONG LEAF PINE BELT
THE KIRKWOOD CAMDEN, South Carolina.
Golf, Polo, Tennis, Riding, Music.
T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ.

RESORTS.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
HOTEL GRAFTON
American Plan. Washington, D. C.
Noted for its refined patronage and delicious meals; fashionably located; liberally conducted. HARRINGTON MILLS, Prop. Summer Season, Saranac Inn, Adirondacks.

BERMUDA.
BERMUDA HAMILTON HOTEL
Largest and Leading Hotel
Opens Jan'y 7th.
N. Y. Office, 389 5th Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 5385.

RESORTS. NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL RUDOLF
SUPERB LOCATION ON OCEAN FRONT.
SEA AND FRESH WATER BATHS.
ORCHESTRA. CAPACITY 1,000.
Joel Hillman, Pres. A. S. Rukeyser, Mgr.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front in Heart of Atlantic City.
Fireproof, open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill, orchestra; dancing; garage attached.
MACK LATZ & CO.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Laurel-in-the-Pines,
Lakewood, New Jersey,
FRANK F. SHUTE, MANAGER.

BARTLETT INN
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Now open on American plan
Write for Illustrated Booklet and rates.

Lakewood Hotel
Largest and best.
Pinewood Hall, Lakewood, N. J.—Electric and Nauheim baths. Rates moderate. Booklet.

NEW YORK.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 minutes from Grand Central.
Country resting place for city workers. All outdoor sports. Free Montessori School for children. Reduced rates for Winter.
HOTEL GRAMATAN, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y.

JACKSON HEALTH RESORT, Dansville, N. Y. Write for Literature.

CALIFORNIA.

Hotel Green PASADENA CALIFORNIA
The de luxe fireproof hotel of Southern California. Bradbury F. Cushing, Gen'l Mgr., N. Y. Representative, 489 Fifth Av., Spur Travel Bureau. Phone Murray Hill 5385.

CANADA.

Holiday attractions and Winter sports at Chateau Frontenac, in Quaint Quebec.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

BAHAMAS THIS WINTER.
Write for Literature 248 5th Av., New York

IN THE LAND OF ROMANCE
New Orleans Clings to Her Ideals As the Vine to the Tree
See this romantic old city and its beautiful environs
EN ROUTE TO
California
Through the Land of Evangeline
Apache Trail Side Trip Through Exquisite Scenery
120 mile Automobile Drive Via Roosevelt Dam and Cliff Dwellings
Train Service all that Heart Could Wish or Appetite Desire
WASHINGTON-SUNSET ROUTE
OFFICES: 339, 366, 1158 Broadway, 264 Fifth Ave. at 29th St.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N.R., Noon
St. Louis ... Jan. 8 | Philadelphia ... Jan. 15
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier

SAVINGS BANKS SIGN OF PROSPERITY TIDE

Long Lines of the Thrifty Awaiting Opportunity to Deposit Their Earnings.

FEWER WITHDRAWALS MADE

Rush Due In Part to Season of Year, but Officials Are Pleased with the Outlook.

An investigator searching for signs of prosperity would do well to visit these days one of the city's savings banks, where hundreds of depositors wait long hours for an opportunity to lay aside their savings. If corroborative evidence were required it could be found in the smaller lines of those waiting to withdraw their savings. While it is true that this rush to deposit is due to a desire to take advantage of the "free" days which allow money deposited up to Jan. 10 to draw interest from the first of the year, savings bank officials believe that conditions are above normal as far as deposits are concerned and a sure sign of prosperity. There are always those who will make any sacrifice in order to avoid drawing money out of the savings banks before the first of the year because to do so means a loss of interest. Usually the passing of the first of the year is followed by a rush of those who, having qualified for interest, withdraw their savings, in part at least, to meet put-off obligations. This rush is now on in the savings banks and the fact that it is not greater than at other interest-drawing periods is taken by bankers as another evidence of prosperity.

When the closing time came yesterday in the Immigrant Industrial Savings Bank there were about 200 persons waiting before the windows. It was after 5 o'clock before these had been accommodated. In the Bowery Savings Bank, the Dry Dock Savings Institution and in other banks there was a duplicate of this scene. A score or more applications were received by banks from those who have on deposit the $3,000 limit allowed by law, but who wanted to open separate accounts for themselves or in trust for relatives. Such accounts could not be accepted, but they were instanced as evidence of good times.

The situation was summed up by William F. Patterson, Vice President and Treasurer of the Dry Dock Savings Institution, who said: "Improved conditions in banks are due to better condition of the times generally and steadier employment of the people."

Another who believes that times this year are ahead of last year is Henry A. Schenck, President of the Bowery Savings Bank. "The best indication of conditions," he said, "is to be found in a comparison of figures. These show that we are paying out less money than in July, the last interest paying period, and we are taking in more. People have more money coming in and they are saving more, which is also a certain evidence of steadier employment. This stream pouring into savings banks is an indication of more general employment just now. We find that there are fewer unemployed, and those who have been unemployed and are now working have learned more the value of saving.

"While this is the season when more persons close their accounts than at other times find that new accounts are coming in to more than equal those closed out. Another evidence of persons now having money to put aside. See that thing over," and Mr. Schenck waved his hand in the direction of the glass partition separating his office from the bank proper. "There are about fifty persons in line there and each one represents a new account. Past times have taught well the lesson of the value of saving."

W. E. Knox, Controller of the Bowery Savings Bank is another who sees in present savings bank conditions an evidence of prosperity.

"There has been a generous depositing of money in the bank," said John J. Pulleyn, Controller of the Emigrant Bank. "The withdrawals are normal, and, taken all in all, there is a most prosperous tone to the bank's business this year. I don't think, however, that the volume of business is greater than last year at this time, but that it has kept up is something worth recording. The new accounts, for example, more than balance the number closed out. The whole situation fits in nicely with the story of a prosperity that is not on the way, but has arrived."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Several Decisions Under the Toy Provision of the Tariff.

Mere cheapness does not bring articles within the category of "toys," according to a decision made yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the protest case of Martin B. Levy & Co. The firm opposed the action of Collector Malone in returning necklaces composed of rice paste beads at 50 per cent. as "beaded articles." The testimony was that the articles were valued at less than 20 cents per dozen pieces, and were worn by children around the neck. The importers stated that they had been importing goods of this kind for a decade, and that up to recently the customs officials passed them at 35 per cent. as "toys." It was contended that the change of classification by the Treasury Department was without warrant Judge Sullivan decided that the decision of the Customs Court in the Illfelder case applied. The court, in the case cited, held that tests other than value must prevail. Articles while cheap but used for adornment purposes, taking the place of more valuable jewelry, cannot be held to be "toys," so the court ruled. Judge Sullivan accordingly denied the claim for entry under the toy provision of the law, and affirmed the Collector.

Croneos Brothers, Philadelphia, went before the board with the claim that the Collector erred in returning grape leaves at 25 per cent. as "prepared vegetables." These were in a milky liquid, and put up in hermetically sealed cans. The claim was they were free of duty as a crude drug, or dutiable at 10 per cent. as a drug advanced in value. It was shown that the leaves were used to wrap up roulades of meat while being cooked to give them a certain flavor, and were afterward thrown away. Judge Waite said that the board many years ago held leaves of this kind to be drugs advanced in value, but that the lapse of time made it impossible to determine what evidence was before the board then to arrive at such a conclusion. The board decided in the present case that the evidence failed to justify a finding in favor of the importers as to either of the claims made, the Collector being affirmed.

Considerable testimony was taken in a protest filed by the Strobel & Wilken Company as to the classification of so-called birthday candles, or tapers. Collector Malone assessed 35 per cent. on them under the toy paragraph, while the importers claimed entry at 10 per cent. as manufactures of wax not specially provided for, or at 15 per cent. ad valorem, as unenumerated manufactured articles. Assistant Attorney General Hanson said the articles were assessed as toys under the Tariff act of 1897, and should be so returned at the present time. Judge Sullivan, reversing the Collector, said the importers failed to show that wax was the component of chief value in the candles. He therefore sustained the claim for entry at 15 per cent. under the "catch-all" provision of the tariff.

Another case involving the construction to be placed on the toy provision of the law was that of J. D. Murray and W. H. McElwee of Buffalo. The goods consisted of miniature canoes, which were taxed by the Collector at the usual rate as toys. The protestants alleged a 15 per cent. rate as manufactures of wood or bark not specially provided for. The board, in overruling the protest, held that the importers failed to establish that the canoes were reasonably fitted for no other purposes than the amusement of children.

The board disposed of protests by Eimer & Amend and held that the Lindemann's apparatus, a species of chemical glassware, was dutiable in part at 35 per cent. under the act of 1909 as manufactures of wood. To this extent the firm's protest was sustained. The balance of the apparatus being shown to be blown glass was held properly dutiable at 60 per cent., as taxed by the Collector.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Spring lines all week. 8th floor, 148 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Spring lines all week. 11th Floor, 1,239 Broadway.

DRESSES, suits, coats, waists, skirts, petticoats, high-grade jobs desired; cash. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St. Frank. —4345.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses bring samples; materials furnished. 80 West 24th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Ready to place orders for wash dresses. Call with samples, morning only, 8d floor, 51 West 25th St.

JOBS, WOOLENS, Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Embroideries; also plants bought for cash. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. Franklin 2950.

SUITS.—Jobs of fall ladies' suits; spot cash. Ben. F. Levis, 72 Madison Av. 7197 Madison Square.

WAISTS!—Silk, cotton; jobber placing orders. 43 West 27th St., Room 901.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel. general merchandise. Gruber, 456 B'way. Tel Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Ladies' plush coats, 100, cheap. 10th Floor, 141 West 28th. Farragut 596.

COATS.—Closing out Winter coats at a price. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th St. Far. 4920.

COATS AND SUITS.—Lot of ladies' knit-cloth sport coats and suits; also men's golf coats and overcoats to close out. Smart Set Specialty Clothing Co., 130 Bleecker St. 8890 Spring.

CORDUROY.—Have Boyd's corduroy, pastel shades; immediate delivery. Telephone Farragut 9546.

CREPE METEORS, street, evening shades, for sale. 8th Floor, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Contractors on children's white dresses. Rabinovitz & Kinsberg, 122 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Crepes and taffetas for immediate delivery. L Shapiro, 35 W. 21st St.

LACES.—1,800 yds. net-top laces, 4 to 7-inch; foreign mdse.; medium grades. Harlem 3462.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Arrived from Denmark, H. J. Vosbein Jensen, to sell snap fasteners in the American market. 64 West 40th, 2—4.

SUITS.—Fur trimmed and plain; 250 suits closing out; very low prices for January sale. M. Rosen, 147 West 25th St.

TAFFETA.—Good quality Russian, Nigger Taffeta, close out cheap. Phone Madison Square 7598.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine, shadow laces, and cottons to close out for January sales before our inventory. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st.

Help and Situations Wanted.

COMMISSION SALESMAN, Southern territory, selling jobbers and large retail dry goods would add few items to his line; good sellers preferable to long commissions; will call to see you. Address promptly, W. S. Freeman, Hotel York, City.

SALESMAN, covering Kansas and Oklahoma, wants popular priced cloak and suit line. For personal interview address S 1N Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¾% per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...3¾% " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Raw Silk Prices Firmer.

The latest cables from Yokohama tell of a further rise in raw silk prices, this time amounting to $15 or $20 a picul. Indications point to still higher prices when trading is resumed. Sales for the week amounted to 5,000 bales. Canton reports a firmer market, with holders little disposed to sell, even at the advances. The Shanghai market is very strong, with tussahs more active and advancing. Silver exchange has advanced sharply, and still shows an upward tendency. Advices received from Milan by H. L. Gwalter & Co. report that market firm, with holders expecting higher prices. Locally there is a good demand for spot silk, with the tone of the market firmer. Business is curtailed quite a little by prolonged holidays at Yokohama.

Is the Cash Discount Going?

The January letter of the National Association of Credit Men quotes a prominent credit man as follows: "The credit department will never have a more favorable opportunity to correct the abuse of (sales) terms than it has right now. We are daily receiving notices that all cash discounts are withdrawn, and our purchasing agent tells us that on our supplies more than half of the concerns from whom we buy have canceled cash discount terms. For two years I have been urging this action on my house, and the decision has just been announced. After Jan. 1 our terms will be thirty days net, no discount." Commenting, the letter says that there are many who believe the cash discount is scheduled for the discard.

Dress Business Is Good.

Reports from the dress industry are that business for Spring to date shows a gain ranging up to 25 per cent. over that taken in the same period a year ago. In the first half of the current week one large house did as much as in all of the corresponding week a year ago. Silks are far and away the best sellers at the present time, the demand running very largely to taffetas and Georgette crepes. Some failles and novelty silks are proving popular, but the bulk of the trade in the better goods is being done on Georgettes and taffetar. Aside from light gray and tan there has not been much change in the color demand from a year ago, navy blue and black coming in for considerable popularity. Buyers are reported to be coming in earlier than usual, particularly those from the Middle West.

Gray Goods Trading Fair.

Trading was pretty good in the local gray goods market yesterday, some good-sized business being put through on 38½-inch 64-60s for January-March delivery at 4¾ cents. Many mills have now withdrawn that price and are asking 4⅞ cents. On 38½-inch 60-48s some nice business was done for delivery during the current month at 4 5-16 cents. January sales of four-yard 48-square sheetings were reported at 5¾ cents. A big business was done yesterday on specialties for the clothing manufacturing trades, including 4-teens and four and five-leaf alberts. So well sold up are these goods that some of the mills are virtually out of the market for the next three months. Closing prices on printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	*8¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	8c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*4¼c
39-inch, 64-64s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	*4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅞c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	*3½c

*Asked.

Taffetas Hold the Palm.

Taffetas stand little chance of being unseated this season as the most popular silk, for the demand for them is growing daily, and it is now a very great question as to what can be done about delivering all that have been ordered. Second to taffetas come Georgette crêpes, which are one of the scarcest things in the market at the present time. Other crêpes are also being bought, but nothing like the way in which Georgettes are moving. A nice business is reported on failles, and printed novelties are being bought well. Some demand for brocades is told of, and messalines, which are now scarcer here than for years, are proving attractive to buyers of the cheaper goods. Everywhere prices are being advanced on the wanted silks, and early retail buyers seem surprised that they are not having things all their own way. Lately there have been a number of requests for deliveries of goods not yet due, some of the requests specifying shipment by express.

Millinery Outlook Excellent.

Despite the war, Paris seems to have outdone herself in efforts to provide something new and unusual for milady's Spring hats. That she has been successful is shown by the orders that are now coming in to local millinery supply houses from the road. A variety of dainty appliqué ornaments is being offered to the trade and is selling well, and a profusion of flower ornaments is well thought of. Novel ideas in wings are also said to be takin well, and by some they are said to be about the only form of feather decoration that is favored so far this season. Wide taffeta ribbons in pastel shades, running up to 14 inches or so, are also in demand. In the shapes there is a distinct leaning toward toques and turbans for the early part of the season, a number of novelty effects and combinations being shown. It is said that a strenuous effort is being made to push light-colored shapes for early season wear, such as chartreuse, aster, pink, &c. Green, brown, navy, and burgundy shapes are also shown.

High Prices at Openings.

The Fall openings of the men's wear piece goods mills, expected some time toward the latter part of this month, will show considerable price advances over a year ago. Business has been taken on heavyweights to so great an extent that the openings will be little more than a formality. Buyers whose only opportunity to obtain goods will come after the openings will have to pay stiff prices. The piece goods man for a representative clothing house described conditions as verging on the chaotic, with sellers asking double the prices of a year ago and, what is more, getting them. The fear is held in certain quarters that the clothiers, in some instances, have overbought. The general sentiment in the trade is, however, that the orders now on the books will "stick," as the retailers are just as anxious for merchandise as the clothiers are to be assured of deliveries.

Milliners' Meeting and Dinner.

The annual business meeting of the Eastern Millinery Association will be held at 6:30 o'clock on Jan. 10 at the Hotel Knickerbocker. Following it will be served a buffet supper. In former years the meeting has been held in the afternoon, but it is believed, under the new plan of holding it early in the evening, the manufacturers will be able to attend more conveniently. On the evening of Jan. 12 the annual banquet of the organization will be given at the same hotel. Charles Roth, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, has obtained the acceptances of District Attorney Swann, Dudley Field Malone, Ex-Congressman Calder of Brooklyn, and Edmund Wright, Credit Manager for Frederick Vietor and Achells.

An Absence of Freak Styles.

If the orders taken by the straw hat manufacturers for the coming season are any indication, there will be fewer styles of the freakish variety shown next Summer. The novel shapes do not materialize, of course, until close up to the time when business is being done over the counter, but the sentiment in the trade this year seems to be against extreme models. Owing to the fact that unsettled weather conditions made last Summer more or less of an off period with the retailers, orders for the coming season were late in being placed, but they are regarded as satisfactory by the manufacturers. The most popular model next Summer will, according to the manufacturers, have a crown of 3½ inches depth, with a brim 2½ inches wide. A slight advance will have to be asked in some cases, owing to the increased cost of the ribbon bands.

Ribbon Season Assured.

The ribbon manufacturers are convinced that business will be better with them during the coming Spring season than it has been for some time. In the Paris millinery, as well as the dresses and costumes imported from the French capital, there is a satisfactory use of ribbons as trimmings, and the domestic manufacturers are certain to be guided by these models. The trend seems to be in the direction of wider goods than those used hitherto, widths in most popular demand being sixty lignes and over. Earlier predictions of a demand for the so-called pastel shades are being fulfilled, and the color tendency for Spring is largely in this direction.

SEEKS TO PREVENT USURY.

Controller Williams, in Call on Banks, Asks About High Rates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Controller of the Currency today issued a call to all national banks requiring them to report to him their condition at the close of business on Friday, Dec. 31.

In today's call the Controller goes further than at any previous time to learn if money is being loaned by national banks in violation of State usury laws. He asks for a list of loans by all banks during 1915 "upon which interest was charged or collected, either in the shape of interest, discount, or commission, at rates which would amount to more than the equivalent of 6 per cent. per annum."

"Banks are cautioned," says the call, "to prepare this statement with care and accuracy. When this report shall have been received, national bank examiners will be instructed to verify the reports submitted by some banks, and if errors or discrepancies should be discovered which may seem to make it necessary, in order to secure accuracy, to verify the reports submitted by all banks, the examiners will be given instructions accordingly."

The call also asks banks to state whether it is their custom to require borrowers to carry deposits when loans are granted, how much they are now loaning to non-depositors, and how much is loaned and not secured by collateral.

The aggregate of amounts which borrowers have refused to pay banks because of alleged usury is asked, and also the total payments made by banks as penalties for usury. The call asks for complete information as to the connections of officers and Directors of any bank in other banks or trust companies, their salaries, liability as payers or indorsers and guarantors of paper, and the amount of overdrafts against them.

Officers of the local national banks said yesterday, after considering the inquiries made in the call by the Controller for condition as of Dec. 31, that a great deal more work would be required in formulating the replies than was ever before necessary. The nature of the queries did not appear to interest them greatly, because, as a leading banker said, the Controller had sought such varied information in preceding calls that brand new questions did not disturb them.

It was pointed out that some of the most important questions affected banks in the interior only. One of these questions was as to rates of interest charged. The Controller in an address last Spring, it was recalled, said he had discovered cases of gross violations of State usury laws, in particular in agricultural communities.

LAND FOR BELGIANS IN WEST

40,000 Acres Sold in Colorado for Colonization Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 6.—The largest land sale made in Colorado in several years was closed today by A. J. Simonson, realty agent, acting for Mrs. Mary Nutting of Buffalo, N. Y., who sold to D. H. Oachs, a Davenport, (Iowa,) farmer 40,000 acres of non-irrigated land near Hugo, Col., for nearly $500,000.

It is reported that Oachs purchased the property for colonization purposes. Oachs is said to be a Belgian and it is believed that he intends to sell the land in small tracts to war-stricken Belgians.

ADVANCING FUR PRICES.

What Befell a Berlin Shipment After a Year's Delay.

After being held up at Rotterdam for almost a year by the British embargo, importers at Spokane, Wash., of model sets of ermine furs and mink coats met with further delay as the customs officials upon arrival of the goods in this country questioned the values put on the goods. It appeared that the shipment was made by August Ordenstein of Berlin, Oct. 21, 1914. The goods were not received in Spokane until Oct. 15, 1915. The importers, whose names do not appear on the decision made by Judge Cooper of the Board of General Appraisers, entered the merchandise at a lower value than the invoiced price on the theory that the invoiced value was the retail price of the goods, and that the wholesale price was from 40 to 75 per cent. less. The Appraiser advanced the merchandise to make the wholesale market value.

The importers then appealed for a reappraisement. At the trial the witnesses testified that there was no wholesale market value in Berlin for the furs at the time of shipment and that in making entry the importers based their valuation of the merchandise upon the prices in London of skins similar to those used in making the articles, making no allowance for manufacturer's profits or expenses. Judge Cooper said the testimony was unsatisfactory and held that the importers had not overcome the presumption of correctness attaching to the Collector's action, the appraised value being affirmed.

The mink coats, which were lined with silk, were invoiced at 2,000 marks each, and entered at 1,430 marks apiece. The General Appraiser advanced them to 1,965 marks each. The ermine sets, muffs and scarfs, velvet lined, had an invoice value of 2,000 marks, were entered at 1,000 marks, and advanced to 1,465 marks per set. The goods apparently were not entered in bond for ultimate return to Berlin.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

SAN ANTONIO LAND AND IRRIGATION CO.—Judge A. N. Hand has set aside the adjudication in bankruptcy of the San Antonio Land and Irrigation Co., Limited, a Canadian corporation organized by Dr. F. S. Pearson in April, 1911, with capital stock of $50,000,000 to acquire 60,000 acres of land in Texas. The Judge held that he is convinced that Texas was the place where all the business, except of the most formal kind was done, and that adjudication in his district was without warrant and must be set aside.

BASS CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Bass Co., Inc., manufacturer of lighting fixtures and lamps at 210 Canal Street, by Fullerton Electric Company, $3,497; William Krawitz, $64, and William M. McLaughlin, Jr., $182. Liabilities are $14,000 and assets $4,000.

WILLIAM STERN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William Stern, jobber in furs at 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, by Julius Spirer, $492; Louis Frank, $180, and E. M. Strumeyer & Sons, $67. He made an assignment on Dec. 8. Liabilities are $6,876 and assets $1,500.

MINNIE FEISTEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Minnie Feistel, dry goods dealer at 760 Tremont Avenue, by Morton & Co., $161; S. Berk, $134, and Edward V. Harmon, $235. Liabilities are $3,500 and assets $1,500.

RAYMOND PAGE, surveyor, of 3,198 Starling Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,616 and assets of $456.

SAMUEL BLECHMAN of 137 West Ninety-sixth Street, formerly a painter and decorator, has filed petitions in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,567 and no assets.

JOSE JUNQUERA, cigar manufacturer at 129 Water Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,098 and no assets.

IRVING RULAND of 155 East Seventy-second Street, a real estate agent, has filed schedules showing liabilities $41,285 and assets $8,141.

AMERICAN TYPEWRITER COMPANY of 265 Broadway has filed schedules showing liabilities $12,350 and assets of unknown value in the hands of the assignee.

MICHAEL CERUSI, building contractor of 271 East 135th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $10,235 and assets $11,299.

ROZOFF & KASS, dealers in dry goods at 70 Hester Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $2,894 and assets $2,046.

THE LITTLE HAT SHOP, INC., dealer in millinery at 73 West 116th Street, has made an assignment to David W. Kahn.

PETER A. DUZETS, trading as Duzets & Sons, dealer in second-hand machinery at 30 Church Street, has made an assignment to Andrew Foulds, Jr.

KAPLAN & ALSOFROM.—Judge Newburger of the Supreme Court has granted an application for a receiver for the assets of the firm of Kaplan & Alsofrom, railroad and steamship ticket agents at 39-41 Delancey Street, in a suit brought by William Alsofrom against Samuel L. Kaplan for a dissolution of the partnership formed on Sept. 24, 1906, and for an accounting. Mr. Alsofrom will be appointed receiver on giving a bond of $5,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Amabille, Louis; Alida Amabille, Giuseppe Lauritano, and Teresa Lauritano—E. F. Moran $242.72
Billig, Jacob—L. Krumholz et al. 320.79
Bailfish, Israel—Same 175.80
Bogul, Abraham—T. Sullivan 308.31
Banning, Hubert A. and Viola H.—W. W. White 319.77
Circle Film Corporation—Metro Lithograph Co. 241.93
Same—Same 162.91
Chocos, George—B. Bulmer 626.02
Coleman, John S.—W. Hatch 278.59
Carpenter, Walton T.—W. H. McElroy 3,595.60
Clarisse, Clara—M. Sunderland 112.08
Central Delivery Co., Inc.—M. Ryan 1,017.16
Cowen & Tovy, Inc.—B. Fabricant 242.21
Carleton Illustrating Co., Inc.—American Blue Print Co. 148.47
De Zayas, Hector A.—M. Meyer 198.12
Dorr Mfg. Co., Inc.—H. A. Dorr 20,850.61
De Cicco, Antonio—Marist Bros. 146.26
E. A. McCann, (a corporation)—Oscar Fromme & Bro. 1,259.27
Friable, George A.—Munson Bros. Co. 540.51
Francoline, Alphonso, or Francolla—G. Starace 405.87
Friedman, David—M. Altmayer 295.04
Gruzinski, Pauline—M. Malbin 388.14
Gruzinski, Morris—Same 339.20
Glass, Abraham—S. Glatstone et al. 114.22
Goldstein, Morris L.—J. Gordon 219.41
Garland, Bernard P.—Gotham National Bank of New York 103.00
Goulard, Alexander—International Law and Business Institute 152.06
Gerstle, Daisy T.—Fowler & Sellars Co. 350.11
Holden Paper Co.—C. W. Mailps 1,850.04
Holmes, Rebecca A. and Benjamin—F. Atanassio 294.12
Hepenstall, John E.—J. M. McCunn 305.41
Johnson, Helmar, and Christian Jorgensen—M. Kerr 878.55
Kalish, Alexander B.—Sherman National Bank of N. Y. 680.81
King, Stephen T.—S. Echelman 231.41
Kiahr, Sam—J. Krumholz et al. 1,181.38
Kenny, Timothy J.—G. E. Green 1,830.25
Lapin, Joseph—I. S. Borf et al. 275.05
Latour, Edw. A.—F. Forman 270.98
Lippman, Louis—L. Krumholz 285.28
Locke, Chas. H.—M. E. Kutalob 3,810.35
Miller, Joseph—Mints & Hollub 275.50
Myers, Annie—L. F. Chaplan 597.95
Metzger, Charles—A. M. De Leeuw et al. 181.91
Messenger, Hiram D.—J. Butler 337.06
Myer, Julius—Kescherak Siphon Bottle Works 902.55
Markowitz, Reuben—Century Metal Spinning and Stamping Co., Inc. 160.46
McClure Publication, Inc.—Peerless Pattern Co. 12,112.18
Mexican Hardwoods Co., Inc.—M. E. Grey 5,682.04
McGowan's Pass Tavern Co.—City of N. Y. 2,532.97
N. Y. Central Transportation Co.—Geo. I. Roberts & Bros., Inc. 159.14
Post, Chas. M.—F. E. D. Story 1,124.92
Procter & Gamble Co.—A Rossi 9,191.20
Pigozzi, Dario and Fabbio—V. H. Miele 205.26
Pariano Aerial Navigation Co., Inc. of America—Fowler & Brunjes Co. 154.36
Palermo, Antonio—E. Corti 294.41
Quinn, John—Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Co. 209.63
Robinson, Frederick M. G. Madden 287.40
Raymond, Ralph—M. Groch 151.72
Rasmussen, Anton—H. Calden 105.74
Renz, Karl—United Distillers' Co. 152.89
Russell, James J.—National Casket Co. 153.78
Sunshine Braid Co., Inc.—J. Stimpf et al. 264.88
Smith, George V.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Co. 140.66
Schramm, Frederick and Charles—A. Williamson 187.51
Signal, Albert—A. Goldman 104.72
Spiro, Abraham L.—American Bible Society 13,909.24
Simon, David—J. Segal et al. 177.32
Salkin, Alex E.—C. H. Stoddard 130.28
Salkin, Alex E.—J. L. Lucas 122.57
Solomon, Harry—Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc. 348.76
Spaire, Charles F.—M. A. Spaire 113.41
Singer, Israel—E. Rosenberg 141.88
Samson, Lucien—S. Lloyd 264.06
Silverson, Abraham and Rebecca—Columbia Bank 843.55
United States Trust Co.—A. Potter 2,415.91
Utitz, Abe L.—J. Wolbarst 111.41
Usher, Walter R.—Bank of Ottawa 2,753.46
Volkow, Morris—A. Levin 457.35
Thwaites, John—J. Whitehead 6,001.99
Vane, Robert J.—A. J. Snyder 115.41
Thomas, Harry R. and David G. Patton—N. Brummell 107.47
Welcome, E. Toulsant and Jennie T.—A. Dennis 499.06
Wemben, Catherine—B. McCabe et al. 223.39
Wilson, William J.—Shubert Anderson Co., costs 212.08
Young, Weskey L.—E. G. Jockers 221.83

In Bronx County.

Amabile, Louis, Alida Amabile, Giuseppe Lauritano, and Teresa Lauritano—E. F. Moran $242.72
Abrahams, Amelia—M. Cohen 40.73
Brandt, David—A. Scheiner 62.86
Fred Schneider, Inc., and Fred Schneider.—Cosmopolitan Bank 630.27
Glass, Abraham—S. Glatstone et al. 114.22
Kalmanoff, Louis, and Louis Kaplowitz—M. Jackson 88.22
Martin, Charles P., and Fred Schneider.—Cosmopolitan Bank 819.77
Oberman, Abraham—R. Glasot 63.15
Pellegrino, Frank—J. S. Conabeer 892.71
Pinnes, Nathan—M. Kleiman 70.87
Raymond, Ralph—M. Groch 151.72
Redwood Dress Co.—A. Fox 25.81
Smallwood Film Corporation and Arthur M. Smallwood—Crystal Film Co. 2,508.02
Smallwood Film Corporation—Same 4,944.41
Wayfourth Construction Co., Inc.—N. Y. Roofing Co. 161.70

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Boero, Joseph—Brogan Building Co., Inc., Nov. 10, 1915 ..... $217.71
Bogen, John L.—H. T. Horridge, Jan. 27, 1915 ..... 519.85
Cohen, Isaac N.—P. Blum, Nov. 19, 1915 ..... 110.16
Choos, George—W. Crawford, June 10, 1915 ..... 121.09
Coreno, Toney and Frank—Knickerbocker Distilling Co., Inc., Oct. 29, 1915 ..... 144.69
Carson, Matthew B. and Bessie B.—R. R. Sherwood, Jan. 10, 1913 ..... 278.04
Feldman, Henry—S. Schwartz, Dec. 9, 1915 ..... 118.24
Frankel, Susie P.—M. C. A. Formato, June 13, 1913 ..... 230.16
Illinois Surety Co. and Julius H. Ford—People, Dec. 29, 1915 ..... 1,000.00
Kibel, Charles—B. Solomon, May 12, 1915 ..... 219.70
Kessler, Louise—Barnett Co., Dec. 9, 1912 ..... 228.45
Lord, George O.—Brearley School Inc., Ltd., Dec. 27, 1914 ..... 514.81
Mellen Typewriting Co.—E. Bright, Oct. 2, 1914 ..... 1,053.64
Mason Seaman Transportation Co. and James Keane—S. F. Clark, June 17, 1915 ..... 3,178.70
Razzano, Vincenzo—M. T. Garvey, June 1, 1914 ..... 204.41
Stewart, John C. and Louisa—F. W. L. Butterfield, Dec. 6, 1909 ..... 467.06
Traction Material Co. and Raymond W. Marshall—H. E. Salsberg & Co., Dec. 6, 1914 ..... 272.91
Von Hesse, Emily—F. Learned, March 10, 1906 ..... 662.86
Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry. Co.—J. Quinn, May 27, 1913, (reversed) 2,181.94
Newkirk, Charles A. and Charlotte R.—Lord & Taylor, Aug. 9, 1911 ..... 137.42
Reich, Jacob—J. Morgan, March 7, 1913 ..... 822.09
Same—Same, June 26, 1913 ..... 241.06
Snows U. S. Sample Express Co., Ltd.—Heywood Strasser and Voight Litho Co., May 24, 1915 ..... 2,496.96

In Bronx County.

Clairmont Concrete Co.—Chesebro Whitman Co., Jan. 4, 1916 ..... $88.89
Cohen, Louis—B. Wlenar, Jan. 4, 1916 ..... 210.42

Outstandings Are "War Stocks" —Cash Is a "Staple"

The best outstandings you have are a gamble—you can't use them to your advantage. With cash, though, you can finance advantageously—it's the only sure asset and works the quickest. Furthermore, it saves you much in time, energy, and worry.

I will advance you cash on your outstandings for 6% per annum, plus a small commission —thereby putting in your reach the only "staple asset"—provided, of course, that your proposition is worthy.

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Jacob Rosenstock
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DAVID W. BIOW CO
Auctioneer to the Trade.
Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise, Wearing Apparel for Ladies, Misses & Children, Fur Coats & Sets.
Every Wednesday
Clothing for Men, Youths & Children.
Office and Salesroom
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Burroughs Adding Machine
$150. COST $350. PRIVATE SALE.
Jos. T. Hunter, Asst. 1st Greenwich St., cor. Dey

WHAT ARE NOT FLANNELS.

A Controversy That Interests the Woolen Manufacturers.

Vigorous testimony was given yesterday by factors in the woolen and worsted trade before the Board of General Appraisers in opposition to pending claims of importers, to the effect that the term "flannels" is not recognized in the trade as including practically all woolen and worsted piece goods. Importers some time ago met with some success before the board in claims that certain fabrics were flannels, and recent protests have been coming in alleging about every kind of woolen fabric to be a flannel.

Yesterday's hearing, which was before Judges McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown, occupied the entire day. Robert T. Francis, President of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, and selling agent for the Pontoosuc Woolen Manufacturing Company of Pittsfield, Mass., testified that there had been no change in the trade meaning of "flannel" during his twenty years' experience. He said flannels were restricted, speaking generally, to goods with a soft nap, and that flannels for outer wear had a comparatively restricted sale in this country, being used chiefly in the Summer months. He denied that cheviots and other regular lines of woolen or worsted piece goods were comercially or generally known in the trade as flannels.

Much the same testimony was given by other witnesses put on the stand by Government Attorney Charles D. Lawience. Among these were J. E. J. Clare of Patterson & Greenough, F. A. Tracy of Nixon, Walker & Tracy; E. M. Stroud, Coronet Worsted Company, and others. Frederick W. Brooks, Jr., counsel for the importrs, who have already put in their evidence, cross-examined all of the Government's witnesses. The merchants represented by Mr. Brooks are claiming a great variety of piece goods to be dutiable as "flannels" at 25 or 30 per cent. ad valorem, according to value per pound, under Paragraph 289. The Government and the domestic manufacturers and selling agents hold that the present practice of returning the goods at 35 per cent. as wool cloths, or as women's or children's dress goods should be retained. The board reserved decision.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—J. G. Meyers Co.: R. M. Rich, dress trimmings; 220 5th Av.
ALLENTOWN—F. Schwartz & Son; G. E. Schwartz, boys' and children's clothing; Herald Square.
ATLANTA—M. Loeb & Co.—N. Nevin, trimmings; 46 Leonard; Aberdeen.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; J. S. Heggie, shoes; 236 E. 20th.
BALTIMORE—Hecht Bros. Co.; S. M. Hecht, men's, women's ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—P. Lewin & Co; P. Levin, woolens and tailors to the trade; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Regatta Mfg. Co.; E. H. Loeb, shirts, athletic underwear; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—D. Miller Co.; J. M. Easter representing; Herald Square.
BANGOR—Rines Co.; Miss C. Virgie, dress goods, silks, velvets; Gregorian.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; T. Barker, housefurnishing goods; Miss Frazer, gowns, dresses; F. Lee, laces, trimmings, ribbons, bdkfs.; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Anson, misses' coats, suits; 470 4th Av.; Algonquin.
BOSTON—H. C. H. Pants Co.; D. Halpert, mfrs. pants; Ansonia.
BOSTON—Barlow Bros. & Lewis; J. Lewis, tailors; Empire.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; C. H. Lipincott, trunks, bags, toys, games; 248 Church; Albert.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; B. H. Norwell, silks, velvets, black dress goods; 220 4th Av.
BOSTON—Washington Raincoat Co.; M. B. Anderson, raincoats; Navarre.
BOSTON—C. Baker Co.; C. Baker, clothes; Albert.
BOSTON—Belfast Handkerchief & Embroidery Co.; J. Kerrek, laces, handkerchiefs, lace curtains; B'way Central.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; George Brown, notions, trimmings, ribbons; 248 Church; Holland House.
BOSTON—F. P. O'Connor Co.; P. L. Flynn, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.
BRIDGEPORT—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, coats, suits

ENGLISH MONEY UP, GERMAN MARK DOWN

Drop in Exchange Rate on Berlin Due Largely to Depreciation of the Currency.

NOTE ISSUES A WEAKNESS

British and French Credit Are Sustained by Ability to Export Merchandise and Gold.

English exchange, and along with it French, was notably strong yesterday. German exchange, on the other hand, was decidedly weak. These exchanges have been moving in opposite directions for some time, and the gap between them was much widened by yesterday's fluctuations.

At the closing rate yesterday a mark was worth 18⅝ cents, compared with a normal value of 24 cents. Never before was so low a price quoted. Early last September, when a shilling was valued in this market at 22½ cents, the mark was quoted at a little over 20 cents. Now a shilling has risen to approximately 23⅜ cents, while the mark has fallen to the low figure just named. A franc, normally 19.3 cents, is worth now 17.16 cents, but this is a substantial recovery, for at the low price of last year a franc was worth only about 16½ cents.

A wide variety of factors enters into these exchange movements, but two influences stand out prominently. One is the great excess of exports over our imports, which throws exchange strongly against the countries of Europe that are buying goods in this market. The other is the depreciation in the value of European currencies due to the vast increase in note issues and the decline in the extent to which these notes are covered by gold.

The depreciation in German currency is looked upon as the main factor in the decline in the value of the mark in the United States. This factor makes itself felt most in the case of German exchange for the reason that while both England and France since the war began had shipped out large amounts of gold to help sustain their exchange rates. Germany, shut off from any fresh gold, has clung to all the gold she had and has made great efforts to gather into the Reichsbank all the gold in the country to protect her rapidly rising note issue. The famous Standau gold hoard, originally $30,000,000, and later increased, it was said, to $90,000,000, was transferred to the bank early in the war. Thereafter for many weeks the gold in circulation in the country was gradually absorbed by the bank. Despite the gold obtained in this way, and with no further known large supply to draw on, the proportion of gold to notes of the Reichsbank has fallen to 35.2 per cent.

This table shows the gold holdings, note circulation, and proportion of gold to notes in the Banks of England, France, and Germany at the time of the reports nearest to the date for which exchange rates are shown in the accompanying chart. From Jan. 1, 1915, the figures for the Bank of England include currency notes outstanding and the gold reserve against such notes, these items for the last date being estimated:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Report Nearest to	Gold.	Notes.	Ratio of Gold to Notes.
Jan. 1, 1914..	£164,915,000	£148,807,000	110.9
July 1, 1914..	220,413,000	148,015,000	134.8
Jan. 1, 1915..	439,965,000	373,040,000	118.0
July 1, 1915..	402,945,000	406,060,000	99.2
Jan. 6, 1916..	399,855,000	676,545,000	59.1

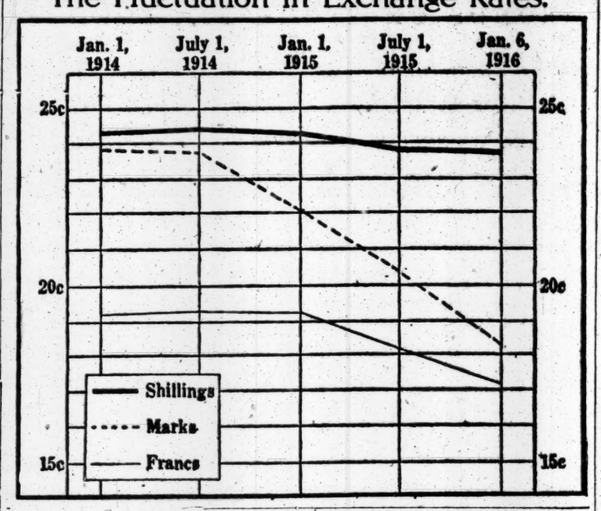
BANK OF FRANCE.

	Francs.	Francs.	
Jan. 1, 1914..	701,539,000	1,206,918,000	58.1
July 1, 1914..	811,534,000	1,210,230,000	67.1
Jan. 1, 1915..	846,759,000	2,094,707,000	40.4
July 1, 1915..	786,800,000	2,443,180,000	32.2
Jan. 6, 1916..	1,050,838,000	2,961,969,000	37.7

REICHSBANK.

	Marks.	Marks.	
Jan. 1, 1914..	299,438,000	644,214,000	46.5
July 1, 1914..	326,788,000	601,794,000	54.5
Jan. 1, 1915..	518,868,000	1,107,917,000	46.8
July 1, 1915..	487,000,000	1,305,160,000	37.3
Jan. 1, 1916..	608,785,000	1,729,500,000	35.2

While most of the European currencies are quoted at a discount, the exchanges on Holland and on the Scandinavian countries are at a premium. One explanation which bankers offer of this is that Germany has been buying largely in those countries whose exporters have payments for goods in drafts on Germany; in other words, in German exchange which they have sold to German houses and others in the United States. This would have the effect of forcing down the price of marks in New York, and also of putting up Dutch and Scandinavian exchange, for after having converted their marks into dollars by the sale of these German drafts the Dutch and Scandinavian merchants would have to buy exchange on their own countries to reconvert the dollar into their own currency. This double loss through the sale of German exchange at a discount and the purchase of Dutch and Scandinavian exchange at a premium has to be taken into consideration in fixing the price of goods sold to Germany. This puts up the price that Germany has to pay, but she has shown a willingness to let her exchange decline rather than let gold go which she probably would not be able to get back.



ENGLISH POUND UP TO $4.78.

Rate of 73 1-2 Cents for Four German Marks Is New Low Record.

The buying of sterling exchange on a heavy scale yesterday, largely as cover against sales of securities, caried demand bills up to $4.78, a gain over Thursday's closing figure of 2¾ cents to the pound. Buying was livelier than at any time in the last six weeks, reflecting apparently the success of the British Government's plan to mobilize American securities for sale on the New York money market. Bonds and stocks to the total of several millions of dollars have been received on incoming steamers during the last week, and offerings of securities on hand have swelled greatly the total sales made by cable and from deposits here.

While sterling was acting in buoyant fashion, marks continued their receding movement. At 73½ cents to the four marks a new low record was established, while Austrian kronen also scored low record figures at 12.45. Nothing new developed in the market for Austrian and German exchange. Offerings were moderately heavy, presumably by German banks desirous of putting themselves in funds at this centre, while the demand continued light.

STEEL CORPORATION TO INCREASE WAGES

Ten Per Cent. Advance for 150,000 Day Laborers on Feb. 1.

COST $15,000,000 YEARLY

Expansion of $27,000,000 in Labor Cost in Three Years — Independents May Follow Suit.

Beginning with the 150,000 day laborers on its payroll, the United States Steel Corporation will increase wages Feb. 1 approximately 10 per cent. The corporation, with its subsidiary companies, is employing about 240,000 men, against 228,900 in 1913 when the number was larger than in any previous year, and it is figured that close to $15,000,000 more will be paid out in wages this year than last. The last previous wage advance, Feb. 1, 1913, extended the wage account $12,000,000 a year, so that the forthcoming increase will mean an expansion of $27,000,000 in the corporation's wage costs in slightly more than three years.

Chairman E. H. Gary announced the increased yesterday, following a special meeting of the Finance Committee. His statement said:

> In view of the prosperous conditions now existing it was unanimously voted at a meeting of Presidents of our iron and steel companies, held today, to recommend that there should be made readjustment of the wage rates to take effect Feb. 1; and at a subsequent meeting of the Finance Committee it was unanimously decided to adopt the recommendations of the Presidents. It is proposed to increase the rates of common labor about 10 per cent. As to other departments, increases will be equitably proportioned. Adjustments in wage rates in our mining companies are under consideration.

The news of this important action by the leading steel interest was received with mixed sentiments in financial circles. It was generally agreed that conditions in the industry justified a greater sharing by labor in the profits of current business, but some bankers and business men were surprised at the increase in view of Judge Gary's statement Wednesday on possible future conditions. This review of present matters and probable developments to come were decidedly of a cautionary nature. After commending on the activity of the steel and other trades, Judge Gary said there was no way of telling how long prosperity would last. One paragraph referred to yesterday in banking offices said:

> "When there is possible danger ahead the locomotive engineer is directed by his rules, formal instructions and signs to proceed with caution; and sometimes to stop, look and listen. We may draw an analogy. I would offer words of caution. We are proceeding at a rapid pace. There is great expansion at present. There is great inflation. Some of the circumstances surrounding the financial and industrial world are peculiar and not justified. There will be jars and jolts when eyes are opened and things become normal."

The Steel Corporation has always held to a policy of paying high wages and such changes as have occurred in recent years have been in the upward direction. It was assumed in the Street, because of this fact, that the corporation had voted the increase with the idea of retaining the higher figure after extraordinary factors in the steel market have disappeared.

The increase for ordinary labor will bring an hourly wage to the men of 21½ cents, against 19½ cents paid for the last two years. For a ten hour day the men will get $2.15, against the former wage of $1.95. In the various departments of skilled labor a straight 10 per cent. increase cannot be installed, because most of the men work on a sliding scale basis, their pay depending on the daily tonnage of the plants. With the mills operating at capacity, the income of rollers and other trained men is high, in fact, higher pay than at any time since the corporation was formed.

In 1913 the corporation paid out in wages $207,206,176 and in 1914, a relatively poor year, $162,379,907. It is estimated that, owing to the tremendous business of the last half of 1915, wage costs totaled, for the full year, in the neighborhood of $200,000,000. The average wage per man in 1914 was $905, as compared with $717 in 1902, and $677 in 1904, when the steel trade was flat on its back. Judge Gary has always maintained a friendly attitude toward labor and from this fact the corporation has been free from strikes, except in isolated cases.

Officers of the corporation declined to comment on the wage advance except in reference to the great business and good prices of the present. In independent steel quarters, the increase was considered as a stroke of fine diplomacy on the part of Judge Gary and his colleagues. Labor troubles have developed in the steel plants of several centres, and it appeared to some steel makers that the corporation had sought to prevent difficulties from coming to the surface by granting a substantial advance.

The steel trade expects to see the independent companies follow the lead of the corporation. For several years the corporation's standard has been closely followed by most of the others, including The Republic, Cambria, Lackawanna, Jones & Laughlin, Pennsylvania, and Midvale.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—More than 20,000 employes of the United Steel Corporation and subsidiary corporations in and near Chicago heard with joy today of the wage increase of 10 per cent., to take effect Feb. 1. Officials of the Illinois Steel Company, the Chicago branch of the big company, expressed themselves as pleased with the company's decision.

"We haven't heard of it officially yet," said an official of the company, "but we're glad to learn of it. It will affect 10,000 employes of the Illinois Steel Company alone in the South Chicago district. It's a big thing."

KEEN COMPETITION COMING.

Willard D. Straight Warns That War Will Not Enfeeble Europe.

The United States will face competition after the war from nations better organized and disciplined than ever before and strong industrially, in spite of their losses, Willard D. Straight told the Advertising Men's League at its luncheon at 47 East Twenty-fifth Street, in describing the purposes of the American International Corporation, of which he is a Vice President.

"All the nations in this struggle are undergoing a change which is producing national organization which are new things in the history of the world. Germany was approaching perfection in its organization before the war, and its wonderful progress commercially and industrially in recent years is well known. France is following its example, and England, though the change began later with her, is being completely made over.

"At the end of the war there will be added to the power of these national organizations the strength of the men who as soldiers have become hardened and disciplined. In the face of this the United States must hold its own, organize itself, too, and we should be doing it now, but, in fact, the movement in favor of such an organization is less active now than it was a few months ago."

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	102¼	102¼	102¼
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅜	104	103⅜
4½s	June, 1965	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4½s	Mar., 1963	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	105⅞	106⅛	105⅞
4½s	May, 1957	105⅞	106⅛	105⅞
4½s	Nov., 1917	101¼	..	101¼
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	..	101
4½s	Mar., 1964	101	101⅛	101¼
4½s	Mar., 1962	101	101⅛	101¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	101	101⅛	101¼
4½s	Mar., 1960-90	101	101⅛	101¼
4s	May, 1950	97⅝	98	98¼
4s	Nov., 1958	97⅝	98⅛	98
4s	May, 1957	97⅝	98	98¼
4s	Nov., 1956	97	97⅝	97¼
4s	Nov., 1955	97	97⅝	97¾
4s	Nov., 1936	97⅝	..	97⅝
3½s	Nov., 1955	87	..	87
3½s	Nov., 1954	87¼	88	87¼
3½s	May, 1954	87¼	88	87¼

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—John Bentley of Jersey City, N. J., was admitted to practice.

769—U. S. v. Reading Co. et al., and 788—Reading Co. et al. v. U. S.—Motion to advance submitted for U. S.

(Original)—State of Missouri v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint submitted for complainant.

755—J. M. Burroughs v. F. L. Chambers.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

12 (Original)—Ex parte in matter of the U. S., petitioner.—Leave granted to file briefs of Richard W. Hale and Frank W. Grinnell and of the New York State Probation Commission as amici curiae.

176—Illinois Surety Co. v. U. S. to the use of J. A. Peeler et al., partners, &c., et al.—Leave granted to file brief of G. P. Miller, E. S. Mack, and A. W. Fairchild as amici curiae.

(Original)—Ex parte in the matter of Robert B. Whitt, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted for petitioner.

744—United States ex rel. Louisville Cement Co. v. Interstate Commerce Commission.—Motion to advance submitted for plaintiff in error.

402—Eagle Glass and Mfg. Co. v. T. W. Rowe, individually and as President of American Flint Glass Workers' Union et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for appellant in support of the petition.

613—Peco and Northern Texas Ry. Co. v. Mrs. Emma A. Rosenbloom.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendants in error in support of the motion, and for plaintiff in error in opposition thereto.

451—J. W. Lusk et al. v. J. T. Botkin, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas.—Leave granted to file brief of P. E. Walker as amicus curiae in behalf of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.

1—(Original)—State of Georgia v. the Tennessee Copper Co.—Report of Inspector herein filed and submitted.

770—San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry. Co. v. Streets Western Stable Car Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

334—N. L. Scott v. Mrs. E. N. Philipo et al.—Appeal from Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii dismissed with costs, on motion of counsel for appellant.

672—R. Kitchins v. J. Hamilton—Reassigned for argument on Jan. 10, at head of the call.

532—I. M. Innes v. J. W. Tobin, Sheriff, &c., and 538—V. E. Innes same.—Argued.

114—The Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland v. the Commonwealth of Penn.—Argued.

142—Narcisso Bass v. United States.—Argued.

143—Eliot A. De Pas et al. v. United States.—Passed temporarily.

148—Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co. v. Louise Alexander, administratrix, &c.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Day call for Jan. 7—Nos. 148, 182, 153 (and 154), 156, 157, 158, 160, 161, 162 (and 174), 163 (and 164), 165, and 166.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433 P. O. Bldg.

Lovell McConnell Co< Oriental R & S Co.
Nord Deutsche Ins Co<Hart.
Chamberlain<Texas & Pac Co.
Aetna Ins Co<Borough L V Coal Co<Lukaszunas.
Balaban<Suffern.
1st Nat Bk of Bayonne<Anglo So American Bk.
Am Graph Co<Am Pho Co.
Yamszauctas<Mallory S S Co.
L V Coal Co<Wash.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Olson<Quackenback.
Fiskett<same.
F Starr Cont Co< Guidone.
Furniss, Wittig & Co< Ss Camino.
Waldie<R Carvel.
McGuirl<NY, NH & HRR.
Cleary<F Starr Cont.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 837, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. Case on—McLaughlin<N Y Fire Ins Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, Post Office Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion Calendar.

Adjourned motions:
Re Musica.
Van Ameringe< Cunard.
Nat Elec Sig Co< Telefunken.
Champion Spark Plug Co<Mosler.
Eureka Pack Co< Peerless.
Harriss Irby<Warren.
Sheetz<Washburne.
Nat Stm Nav Co< Int Paper Co.
Wood-Morrison & Co< Hunt.
Sanitary Street F Co< Studebaker.
Tully<Triangle Film.
Re Saltsman.
Meade Morrison< Hunt (2.)
Vacuum Cleaner Co< Innovation Elec Co.
Lipschitz<Hardwarer.
Fischerauer< P & R Ry Co.
Geni Elec Co<Sundh.
Meade Morrison<Hunt.
Packard<Comrs of Palisades Park.
Montana<Erie.
Prime<Hurtmann.
Roche<Goodman.
Victor T M Co< Sonora (2.)
Sinclair<El Dia.
Leonard<Vitagraph.
Bisson<Potter.
Mars<Wardes.
Haviland<U S (3.)
Michael Breen<Spey.
Berwind & White< Eastern Sp Co.
Cook<Flagg.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building. Equity calendar. Case on—Linde Air Products Co< Morse D D & Repair Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—2 P. M., in room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy Calendar.

Discharges:
J Robert Yates, Otto Singer.
Maurice C Better, B Thomashefsky, C D Sternfels, Charles Montlik, Jacob W Goldberg, John F Tonjes.
Motions:
Harry Aaronson, Clemente Bros, Cedar Dairy Co.
Catluck Con Co (2.)
A D Matthews Sons, 26th Ward Live Poul, Leonardo Marotta, Bay Dredging & Con Co (2.)
Charles Armann, Abr Reitzenhein, B Thomashefskey, J B Pellheims, C E Hopkins, John C Kluber.

Admiralty calendar at 3 P. M.
Singer<Parr or Alice Mavonneen.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR—
Re Megrue, Re Chautauqua Co. Pawlowski<City of Schenectady.
People<State Bk of Forestville. Stern<Metropolitan Life Ins Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, and Page, JJ.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Ceaser<Krooke, Davidson<Williams, Seymour<Dinniny, Re CNY (Eastern Boulevard.), Re Tyler (Thurber) (2.)
Green<Con Gas Co, Beasley<Press Pub Co<Niemann<Pfleger, Aunchman<Leggett, Miller<Lohrman, McKnight<McKnight, Stry<McClenahan, Eckert<Austro-Am SS, Adamson<Richland Realty Co, Davis<Adler, Walter<Walter, Sheane<Leh Val Coal, Hayes<Am Bridge Co.
Altoris Realty and Co<Wheelock, Bauer<Bauer, Jacobson<Solomon, Goldstein<Goldstein, Mylvirn Corp<N Passman & Co, John Thallon & Co< Droste & Snyder & Co, Dougherty<Cort Film Corp, Francis Bros & Jellett, Inc<Onward Const Co, CNY<Keene, Re Tysen, Blumberg<N Y Rys. (2.)
Pines<Welch, Kane<O'Dell, Alcock<Hydraulic Turbine Corp, Francis Bros & J, Inc< Onward Const Co, Victor<Marmorek, Alifandakis< Matthews, Zenith Picture Corp< Am Correspondence Film Co, Inc, Beatty<Lewis, Re Solomon, Cohn<Cohn.
Herpe<Herpe, Alper<Axler, Connolly Auction Co< Racouglia, Re Gowanus Wrecking Co<Arthur Pledak Hospital, Baldwin<Am Finance & Sec Co, Noonan<N Y Cons RR, Stokes<Stokes, Douglas<Kahn, Re Merriam, John Thallon & Co< Droste & Snyder Co, (2.) Schlichter<Schlichter, Petry<Mats, Thompson<Thompson, Stern<Mutual Life I, Wicks<McKenna, Connolly<Osborn, Rambault<Engle, Blumenberg<Ellert, CNY<Canada Atlantic Grain Co, De Luise<Detroit Cadillac Motor Co, Re Premises No, 49 Elizabeth St, Re Upham Miller Co, Re Taylor & Kennedy, Inc, Re Tucker<Abraham.

PART II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

SPECIAL RULE—Practice to be followed by counsel trying equity causes before Mr. Justice Hotchkiss at Special Term, Part III.:

Unless otherwise ordered, at the conclusion of the testimony the attorneys for the respective parties will submit their proposed findings of fact and law. The proposed findings of fact shall include only such ultimate and material facts (excluding all items of evidence) as counsel may deem to be established. The findings so submitted will be passed upon and filed when decision is announced, and thereupon the successful party will incorporate into one set of findings all the facts and conclusions of law found at the request of either party, and present the same for signature with a proper form of decision.

By observing this practice counsel will facilitate my work as trial Judge, and if an appeal is taken will relieve the Appellate Division of the annoyance of being compelled to resort to the respective requests to discover the findings actually made.

Motions:
Trenton Con Co<SNY, Colonor<CNY, Schneider<Schneider, Assets Coll Co<Goldsmith, (3.) Morris<Hay, Jeffery<Selwyn, Re Prospect Place, Assets Coll Co< Myers, (8.) Geissenhainer<Geissenhainer, Davidson<Davidson Equit House, &c, Co< Gunning, Demurrers: Thomson<Rothschild, Trenton Con Co< SNY, (3.) Kennard<Brandreth, Preferred cause: Goldberg<Goldberg, Undefended divorces: Roussel, King, Zitenfeld, Silverstein, Miller, Schwalbe, Morris, Kalman, Montescuollo, Nussbaum, Jacobowitz, Currier, Kratch, Espresso, Marquis, Glannini.

General calendar at 2 P. M.:
Robinson<Dahm.

At 10:15 A. M.:
Lawyers Rty Co<Sinn, Matusof<Ginsberg, Norton<Rusae, Selden<Roma-Am Film Co, Aaronson<Simon, Cause of Blue Stone Co<CNY, Whitson<Whitson.

PART IV.—(December term continued.)—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Empire Carting Co<Auerbach.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—(December term continued.)—Davis, J.—Held in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:30 A. M. Case on—Vulcan Detinning Co.<Assman.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. —Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Byrnes<Stephens, Kerin & Dunn< Flaisantin, People<Familiar Assn of Mutual Benevolence.
Knick Dist Co<Lynch, Levey<O'Reilly, Greeman<Cohen, Esse Ess Photo Co< Seeley, Clear.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ladno<Theodora, Friedman<CNY, Comolcar<Anthony Auto Repair Co.
Lerman<Ice Mfg Co, Same<Knick Ice Co, Aldrich<Herreshoff, Hopter<same, Settimo<Con Tel & El Sub Co, Freedman<Hammer, Ardiznone<CNY (2.) Bradley<Int R T. Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lieberman<Graf Rty Holding Co, Breslin<Con Rwy, Carrigan<3d Av RR, Freiberg<Goodman, Cohen<Engel.
Langan<Lehmaier, Spitalnik<CNY, Hotel Imperial, Trupia<Hilliard Hotel, Collins<CNY. Case on.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Klubnik<Cutting, Sarro<Parr, Heckler<Karsoh.
Hillman Q Co RR, Kettle<same, Case on.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar until Jan. 10.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Canfield<Rafel, Wiener<Quinn, Palmieri<B H R R, Covell<Kaye, Walsh<NY, NH & HRR, Gorschensen<Stone, Hurley<Muller, Kessler<No River Rty Co, (2.) Erbeck<NY Edison Co, Jenchenak<S S Silver & Co,
Roland<Wooten, S Sch<S. S. & M. E. Bernheimer Co, H. Noah<same, Wein<Fed Iron, &c, Dougherty<Wildhart Realty Co, Phillp<Edelstein, Adjourned case: Amory<NY Times Co, Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Samarsky<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co, Johnson<Hedden Const Co.
R. De Gregorio< Mandelman, D. De Gregorio<same, Mack<Dock Cont Co. Case on.

PART IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 10.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

Cases remaining in this part will be transferred to the Day Calendar of Part XI. for Monday, Jan. 10.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. (To be held in Trial Term, Part XIII. room.)

Jonas<Pfeiffer, Powell<Wanamaker, Waiderich<Speedwell Const Co, Case<Mahony.
Fischer<Meier, Goodwyn<Fry-Nyburg Rty Co Case on.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Smulowitz< CNY.
No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kelly<Gas Accident, &c, Corp,
Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Clark<Carolina & Yadkin River RR, Muehling<Maffiodo, Lee<Maguire, Frymier Hanna Co< Wetmore, Silberman-Schampain Co<Shongood, Zak<Simpson, Klein<Von Raits, Rosenberg<Bronston Bros Co, Yorkshire Ice Co< Flanagan, Shongood<Verderber, G I Wilson & Sons< Bartzz, Holstine Machinery Co<Federal Terra Cotta Co.
Church<Commercial Trust Co, Berbeck Cont Co< Shwitzer, Levy<Rohenstein, Fishel<Whitman, Colton's<Agnew, Caffrey<O'Brien, Whitmore<Carnegie Trust Co, Helen Realty Co<Falk Psaki<Kissel Motor Car Co, Holmes<Marine Ins, M Strasbourger & Co< Bonwit, Santo Mfg Co<Cola, Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Burton<Burton & Co.
No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

De Power<Williams, Kolodne<Northwest Mut Life Ins Co, Clarke<Martin, Steinberg<S Phillipson & Co, Sullivan<Flanagan, Kelsey<Blumenthal.
N Y Assets Realty Co< Thompson, Farley<Schaefer, Schaefer<Fischer, McPartland<McPartland, Yockel<Jackson, Fiorentharson<Rowland Clear.

PART XVIII.—Adjourned for the term. Causes remaining in this part will be transferred to the day calendar of Part XIV. for Jan. 10.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:
James B Hammond, Annie Witkoff, David Jacobs, Julius Livingston, Mary F Place, Kuniguda Shemberg, &c., Margaret M Wallace, Cecile E Ellshemius, Edwin O Brinkerhoff, Nelia M Noe, Mildred Rogers, inf., Joe Trager, Maria A Cucci, &c., Hillel Waxberg, Agnes T Diamond, Max Rechnitzer, (2.) James H Wood, Jr., Morris Grosner, Louis G S Struever, Henry Bischoff, Francis R Greenwood, William H Taylor, Mary G Pinkney, Emilio del Fino, (8.) George W Harris, Kate Hellwege, William C Hauff, Nathaniel L McCready, Charles H Fleming, Meyer Jonasson, Mary C Leary, Bella Flurscheim, George H Keutgen, Everard G Toel, Louis Dreyfuss, Josephine B Chambers, Katherine Straubel, Mary Shanney, &c., Leopold Mayer.
Helene Reimers, Max Hess, John Smyth, John A West, Sidney B Mills, Alice M Howard, William P Kirk, Frederick Schaefer, Estate of: Lucy M Cornell, (issue of fact.) Wills for probate: Frederick Monteser, Alice M Bethel, Nestor Sohloss, Julia C Frobisher, Joseph J Noll, Benjamin Berliner, Bel B Purdy, Lizzie G Wilde, Katie Wren, Susan Dempsey, Alfred B Price.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finelite, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Rosenblum<Moreno, Abramson<Olitsky, Ratner, & Co, Pitsch<Strohmeyer, Goldfarb<Eidlitz, Salmon<Rosenberg, Punnett<G Backer Const Co, Anselewitz & Lubinsky<S. Greenstein & Sons, Barnett & Barse Corp <Hecht, Kantor Bros<Wile, Dutton & Co<Cushman, Isaacs<Baron, Meyers<Louis, Bolino<Grossman, Lustig<Pinkowitz, Bloom<Hirsch, Wingood Rity Co< Steele, Davidow<Holbrook, C & R Corp, Bibona<Grinberg Bros, Colondona<Bronx Co Factory, Murray<United Metal Mfg Co, Ratner<Sadowsky, Coluwaert<Schapiro.
Radin<Weinstein, Pratz, Kime & Pratz< Fitzgerald, Klark<Tannenbaum, Conti<Rhind, Thurston<Coe, Mendham<Howells, Hudson Brass Works< Wiener Mach Co, Nelson<Hildreth Varnish Co, Pearsall<Spain, Anselewitz<Greenstein, Bimboni<McCormack, Ferguson<May, Link<R E Distz Co, Arkin<Reservoir Rty, Axelrod<Friedman, Rempel<Star Wet W Laundry, Trachinofsky<Nat Biscuit, Rempel<Star Wet W Laundry, Pokross<Morimura Brothers, Garret<Clocke Reg Co, Gartner<NY Rys, Knick Chandelier, &c, Co<Coleman.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Sartorius<Kluyskens, Lamonte<Wagner, Jacobs<Schulte, Seidenberg<N Y Rys, Barnes<I R T, Battisto<Fusco, Rothschild<Telbel-Speyer Co, Rosenberg<Hollender, (2.) Fisick<Lorber, Roth<Wilkins, Schwartz<NY Rys, Belson<43d Av R R, Blankstein<Hecht & Campe, Wiener<Newgold, Comptometer Co< Cohen<Kaltman, Neuman<Stern, Papai<Int R T, Gold<same, Lasne<NY Rys, Greenfield<Korn, Levin<NY Rys, Jennings<Int R T, Hokseelf<Man Rty, Kolody<Barron.
Schaefer<Fischer, McBride<NY Rys, Mantriacio<same, Zuckman<same, Piro<Burns Bros, Andruss<Pitts Con Co, Burke<Westcott Exp, Elie<Roosin, La Haye<Biaskopf, Stern<A Wolfsohn Co, Burke<O'Rourke Eng, &c, Co, Topus<Merritt, Williams<NY Rys, Jackiowitz<Taylor, Keller<Belt Line Ry, Lusterman<Int R T, Rosenberg<same, Mason<White, Israel<Brandstein, Higgins<Farrell, Swan<NY Rys, Campbell<same, Punnett<G Backer Con Henson<NY Rys, Trot<same, Henson<same, Ackerman<same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Hough<Hurwitz.
Wightman<Hickson. Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.

Commercial calendar:
McDermott & Hanigan<Nisbitt.
Corson<Hamilton.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Henry<Baldwin Shipping Co. Clear.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Clear.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Factors Fire Ins. Co.<Whilden—Algernon S. Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Phillips<Phillips—Charles O. Maas.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Hyman Manheim<Annie Levy—Albert Kats.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Kaplan<Steinberg, Martinson<Nathan, Baibati<Fargo, Schachtel<I R T Co, Friedman<Buccinns.
Pugreln<Bldg Assn of Woodlawn Club, Mahler<Schermerstein, Heiderman<Schmitz, Re Bronx Horse Owners Asso.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hurst<Minsky, Bernstein<Kandel, Lee<Ocean El Ry.
Martinez<Zimmer, O'Brien<Lehman, Carlson<Carlson.

Highest number reached in regular order, 387.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. —No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Broadway Savings Institution<Creet Holding Co.—John B. Harrison, Kurnik Benevolent Asso<Broslotz—Harry Bijur, Smith<Dels—Lawrence N. Martin.

Receiver Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Jos. Schwartz< Joseph Hahn—Samuel Cowan.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Mills, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 10 A. M.

Murphy<N Y, N H & H RR, Nickerson<Electro Co, Monsell<Met Life Ins, Reedy Elevator Co< Monok Co, Kalkhenner<Mechanics' Bank, Flynn<Yonkers RR, Link Chain Belt Co< McKeever Co, Hamilton Trust Co< Dickerson, Murphy<Fox, Dagget<G R T Co, Walling<Commercial Advertiser.
McVeigh<Roulston, D'Albera<Heam Co, Buscher<N Y & Q E RR, De Kalb Av<Clarke, De Groff<Pansini, Noll<Standard Oil Cloth Co, Goddard<Gladding, Bannar<Frazer, Whalen<N Y C & H R R, Am Metal Ceiling Co< New Hyde Park Fire District.

Motion calendar at Usher<Callanan, Rudin<Hadrian Rty.
10 A. M.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Boxer<Budracco, Zundel<Zundel, Bachman<Bachman, Gagnier<N Y Cons R R Co, Boyd<same, McArthur<Hoge, Steiner<Steiner, Ford<Ford, Re 11th Av, (Robinson.) Re 11th Av, (Crawford.) Petkevies<So Pac Co Guinan<Bium, Seider<Finifter, Piatko<Piatko, Austin<N Y Cons R R Co, Grayer<Franklin, Sixt<Sixt, Strain<Hedge, (2.) Re Ferrina, (Buell.) Parcell<Penn Coal, Logren Rty Co<Hirsch Von Lubken<Von Lubken.
Planten<City, Riley<Hickey, Lawson<Blake, J. J. Culnan Contr Co< et al, Topeka Pavg Co, Cincinnis<Lewnes, Re Caulfield<Roemhild, Resch<Billud,

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sudden Setback Wipes Out Considerable Part of Gains in Many Issues.

The stock market suffered a violent reaction yesterday from the optimism with which it had apparently been viewing the outcome of the latest submarine attacks and the situation of the United States in the midst of the world upheaval. The situation itself was not materially changed by any developments of the past few days, but the long statement made by Judge Gary crystallized in many minds fears as to an ultimate penalty to be paid by this country for its present comparative freedom from war disturbances, with the result that there was a cessation of investment buying and a strong pressure on the part of many traders to dispose of their more speculative industrials.

Naturally, the weakness developed principally in those issues which profited to the largest extent by the long sustained fever for investments in companies doing a war-order business. In the case of General Motors the decline was hastened by an unreasonable disappointment over the action of the board in putting the common stock upon a 20 per cent. dividend basis. Had traders dictated the initial rate it must have been very much higher. Having put the stock up to exorbitant levels on expectation they quickly wrote off a considerable share of the advance upon realization. The stock closed last night with a net loss of 45 points, which is almost a record loss for a single session. Bethlehem Steel was not subjected to any pressure, only 200 shares changing hands in the five hours, but the difference in the public's temper was shown by the fact that the price was lowered almost 25 points to find buyers for this small lot. No other issue suffered any such loss, although declines were general and relatively large. California Petroleum sagged off 3 points, and the preferred 5⅝; International Agricultural lost 1⅝, and the preferred 7⅛; Lackawanna Steel fell 2¼; Maxwell Motors, 2⅞; Mexican Petroleum, 4¾; Studebaker, 2⅝, and Tennessee Copper, 3⅛. All of these issues had previously enjoyed big advances, so that the losses in most cases meant only a paper depreciation to the present holders. Most stocks closed at or near their lowest figures for the day.

Whether Judge Gary's statement was the cause of the setback or only coincidental was a matter for debate. If he proves to have been right in expressing views that were generally taken as being very pessimistic, it is better for the market to discount some of the possibilities suggested by him rather than continue the advance. It is interesting to note, however, that some of the ablest men in Judge Gary's circle hold very different views of this country's future. They agreed with him that caution, always desirable in planning changes, is a very necessary element in any plans made by a corporation or an individual in these times.

Exchange rates continued yesterday along the course marked out with the opening of this week. Demand sterling continued to a still higher figure, while rates on Berlin were again conspicuously weak. Demand sold at $4.78, closing a cent under that figure, and marks at 73½. Announcement of the 10 per cent. wage increase for United States Steel employes was looked upon as a guarantee of freedom from any serious labor disturbances, which had been threatening.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	4	3
San Francisco	6	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	2	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2¾	6 months	2¾@3
90 days	2¾@3	8 months	3 @3¼
4 months	2¾@3	12 months	3¼@3½
5 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2¾@3	6 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	2¾@3		

Other Names.

4 months	3@3½	6 months	3@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.78	$4.75⅝	$4.77	+.01⅜
Cables	4.78½	4.76¾	4.77⅝	+.01⅜

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8693	London	4.77	4.77⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.82½	5.82
95.28	Berlin	73.50	73.625
20.26	Austria	12.45	12.50
19.29	Greece	19.25	19.30
20.79	Scandinavia	27.85	27.90
19.29	Spain	19.15	19.20
5.1826	Switzerland	5.16	5.15
40.19	Holland	44.75	45.00
5.1826	Italy	6.59½	6.58½
51.45	Russia	29.75	29.75
	China—		
	Hongkong	47.25	47.35
	Shanghai	61.50	61.75
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	..
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	..
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.125	42.25
32.44	Rio	23.50	23.625
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.62½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71	$4.72	$4.70

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $560,525,802; balance, $18,590,490; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,722,500.

The local banks have gained $7,500,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 156225c discount; San Francisco 30c premium; Montreal, 6⅜c premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26⅞d, unchanged; New York, 50⅜c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 43½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 6, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	787,046
Same day last year	154,145
Year to date	3,662,548
Same period last year	586,332
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.95 —1.18
Same day last year	81.09 + .20

	High.		Low.	
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
23¼	23⅝	5,300	Alaska Gold Mines	24⅜	26	24⅜	25⅜	+ ⅞
9¾	10	1,500	Alaska Juneau	9⅞	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ⅛
29	29½	3,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29½	29⅝	28⅞	29	— ½
80	80½	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80½	80½	80	80	— ½
69	71	1,300	Am. Agricul. Chem	70½	70½	68½	69	—1½
66½	66⅝	2,600	Am. Beet Sugar	67	67¼	66½	66½	—1
90¼	90⅜	21,700	Am. Can	90⅛	91⅞	89⅝	90¼	+ ⅛
111	112½	500	Am. Can pf	112	112	112	112	— ⅛
72	72½	4,400	Am. Car & Fdry	74⅜	74⅜	72	72	—2⅜
117	117⅜	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	...
155½	158	600	Am. Coal Products	157½	158	156½	157	—1
115	116	400	Am. Coal P. cfs. f.p	114½	115	114½	115	+1½
55	56	200	Am. Cotton Oil	56	56	55½	55½	—1
98	100	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	98	98	98	98	—1
10⅞	11¼	100	Am. H. & Leather	11	11	11	11	— ⅝
52	53	400	Am. H. & Leath.pf	54	55	53	53	—2
25½	25⅝	700	Am. Ice Securities	25½	25½	25¼	25½	— ¼
21½	22¼	600	Am. Linseed	22⅜	22⅝	22	22	— ¾
40	41	300	Am. Linseed pf	41	41	40	40	—1
65½	65⅝	4,300	Am. Locomotive	66½	68⅝	65⅜	65⅝	—1⅝
32	34	100	Am. Malt pf	33	33	33	33	—1
110¼	110¼	32,710	Am. Smelt. & Ref	111¼	112⅝	109⅞	110	—1⅝
112⅛	112⅜	600	Am. Smelt. & R.pf	112	112⅞	112	112⅛	— ⅝
93	93½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93	93	93	93	— ¼
93	93½	50	Do., odd lot	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
58	58¼	1,500	Am. Steel F'dries	59½	59½	57½	58	—2
113½	114½	200	Am. Sugar Ref	114	114	114	114	— ⅛
127⅜	127⅝	4,500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	127½	127⅝	127¼	127⅝	+ ⅜
205	206	100	Am. Tobacco	206	206	206	206	—1
106½	107½	100	Am. Tobacco pf	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅛
69	69½	1,450	Am. Zinc L. & S	69¼	70⅜	69¼	69¼	— ⅜
89½	89⅝	23,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	90	90⅝	89½	89⅝	+ ⅝
68	69	1,100	Associated Oil	70	71	68½	68½	—1
107	107½	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	107⅝	108	107	107¼	— ½
99⅛	99½	1,300	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99¼	...
...	...	100	Do., s. f. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	...
112⅜	115	300	Atlantic Coast Line	113¼	113⅜	113¼	113½	—1⅝
111⅝	112	28,300	Baldwin Loco	114	114¼	110½	111⅞	—1⅞
94⅝	94⅞	4,400	Baltimore & Ohio	95	95	94⅝	94½	— ⅝
78	79	300	Baltimore & O. pf	78½	78⅝	78½	78½	+ ⅛
3⅛	3¼	1,200	Batopilas Mining	3⅜	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
415	435	200	Bethlehem Steel	425	425	425	425	—24½
143½	157	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	145	145	145	145	...
87⅛	87½	300	Blyn Rapid Tran	87⅝	87⅝	87¼	87⅜	+ ⅛
87⅛	87½	50	Do., odd lot	87⅛	87⅝	87½	87½	...
85	86¼	100	Burns Brothers	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅜	—1¼
94	100	200	Bush Terminal	100	100	96	96	—4
74⅝	74⅞	7,500	Butte & Superior	77	78	74	74⅝	+ ⅛
34¾	35½	24,400	California Petrol	38	38⅛	34½	34⅞	—3
67	67½	7,300	California Pet. pf	73½	74	67½	67½	—5⅜
180	180½	1,000	Canadian Pacific	181	181	179¾	179⅞	—1¼
53	53½	800	Central Leather Co	53½	53½	53	53	— ⅛
64⅝	65	10,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	65½	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅜
12	30	100	Chi. & Alton pf	20	20	20	20	— ½
14½	15	200	Chi. Great Western	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	39	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf	39	39	39	39	— ¼
100½	101	3,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	100½	101½	100½	100⅝	— ⅜
133½	138	100	Chi., R. I. & P. pf	135½	135½	135½	135½	— ⅝
173	180	400	C. & N. pf. s. 20 f	172	172	172	172	...
17½	17¾	2,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	24½	1,100	Chile Copper	24⅞	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
54½	54⅝	4,300	Chino Copper	54½	55¼	54½	54½	— ⅛
72⅝	74	1,300	Cluett, Peabody Co	73½	74	73¼	73¼	— ¼
50¼	50⅝	3,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	51½	51½	50¾	50¾	—1¼
43	45	200	Comp. Tab. Rec	45	45	44	44	—2
142¾	143½	2,600	Consolidated Gas	144⅛	144¼	143	143¼	— ¼
83	84	200	Continental Can	84	84	83	83	—2½
19½	19¼	3,120	Corn Products Ref	19½	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¼
93½	95¼	1,300	Corn Pro. Ref. pf	93¾	94½	93½	94	+ ⅛
65¾	66¼	6,700	Crucible Steel	67	68	65¼	66	—1⅝
...	...	200	Crucible Steel pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
151	153	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	152½	154	152½	154	+2
95	97	100	Deere & Co. pf	96	96	96	96	— ½
153	153⅜	700	Delaware & Hud	153½	153½	153½	153½	...
222	227	100	Del., Lack. & West	225	225	225	225	+3
20	23½	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	21½	21½	20½	21	...
133	134	50	Detroit Edison Co	134	134	134	134	...
106	108	100	Diamond Match	107	107	107	107	+ ⅜
46¼	46½	2,900	Distillers' Securi	47¼	47¼	46½	46¾	— ⅝
27⅞	28	1,400	Dome Mines	28⅝	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	—1⅛
65½	66	100	Elec. Storage Bat	66	66	66	66	...
41½	41⅝	21,210	Erie	42⅜	42⅜	41½	41⅝	— ⅜
56¾	57	1,800	Erie 1st pf	58⅛	58⅜	57	57	—1
50	52	500	Erie 2d pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	—1¼
52	53	400	Federal M. & S. pf	53¼	53¼	53	53	—1
270	300	10	General Chemical	270	270	270	270	—1
114½	115½	500	Gen. Chemical pf	114	115	114	115	— ⅛
172¾	173	700	General Electric	173	173¼	172⅝	173	...
401	440	1,100	General Motors	470	475	440	440	—45
113½	115	200	General Motors pf	114	114	114	114	...
73¼	73⅝	8,800	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	73½	74⅝	73¼	73⅝	+ ⅛
124⅞	124½	2,400	Great Northern pf	125⅛	125⅞	124½	124½	— ⅞
48½	48⅝	8,500	G. N. ore ctfs. prop	49⅜	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅞
50	50⅝	1,400	Greene-Cananea	50⅝	50⅝	50	50	— ⅝
23¼	23⅜	3,100	Guggenheim Explor	23¼	23⅜	23	23¼	— ⅛
109	109½	500	Illinois Central	109	109	108½	108¾	+ ⅜
109	109½	35	Do., odd lot	109¼	109¼	109⅛	109⅛	...
45⅜	46	17,600	Inspiration Copper	46⅛	46½	45½	45¾	— ⅛
...	...	200	Inter.-Met.	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
19¾	19⅞	5,100	Interboro Consol	20¼	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
75½	75⅞	2,100	Interboro Con. pf	76⅜	76⅝	76¼	76½	— ⅛
26	26½	3,300	Int. Agricultural	28½	28½	26¾	26¾	—2⅝
64⅛	65	12,550	Int. Agricultural pf	72	72	64	64½	—7½
108½	108¾	400	Int. Harvester, N.J.	109	109	108¾	108⅞	— ⅛
73	73⅝	100	Int. Harvest. Corp	78	78	78	78	—2
9½	9⅝	9,022	Int. Mer. Marine pf	20¼	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ½
76¼	76¾	22,800	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	78	78	76¾	76½	—1
198	201	800	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	200¼	201¼	200¼	200⅝	+ ⅝
11⅜	11½	200	Int. Paper	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
48½	49½	600	Int. Paper pf. x d	49½	49½	48½	48½	—1½
31	31⅜	300	Kansas City South	31	31	30⅜	31	— ½
64	64½	300	Kan. City South.pf	64⅝	64⅝	64¼	64¼	— ½
83	83¼	24,000	Kackawanna Steel	85¼	86	82¾	83	—2¼
13½	15	200	Lake Erie & West	14	14	14	14	—1½
80½	81	1,700	Lehigh Valley	81½	81⅝	80⅜	80⅜	—1½
255	270	200	Liggett & Myers	261	262	261	262	—3
180	185	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	180½	180½	180½	180½	+ ½
113⅝	119	400	Lorl., (P.,) Co. pf	115½	116	113½	116	+ ½
128	129½	100	Louis. & Nash	129½	129½	128½	128½	...
70	70¾	100	Mackay Cos	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	—¼
130	132	100	Manhattan Elev	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	—1
69⅜	70	6,025	Maxwell Motors	71⅝	72⅛	69½	69⅝	—2⅝
89½	89½	700	Max. Motors 1st pf	90	90	89¼	89½	—1½
53⅜	54	1,400	Max. Motors 2d pf	54⅜	55	53⅜	53⅜	—1½
58	62	200	May Dept. Stores	60	60	60	60	—1
103	104	58	May Dept. Str. pf	103	103	103	103	— ⅛
114⅜	115	59,400	Mexican Petroleum	119	121¾	114¾	114¾	—4⅝
38⅛	38⅜	11,325	Miami Copper	38⅝	38⅝	38	38⅛	— ⅛
34	35	200	Minn. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	+ ¼
100	100	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	33¼	33½	33½	33½	—2
123⅜	124	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	124¼	124¼	124	124	+ ½
15½	16	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	16	16	16	16	— ½
3	5⅜	2,500	Missouri Pacific	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	— ⅛
3	5⅜	900	Do. trust rcts	5¼	5¼	5	5	— ½
74	77½	600	Montana Power	75	75	74	74	—1⅝
123¼	125	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	124	124	124	124	...
126½	128	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	126¼	126½	126½	126½	+1½
76½	78	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
27	27½	900	Nat. En. & St. Co	28½	28½	27½	27½	—1½
68	68¼	8,000	Nat. Lead Co	68¼	70	68	68	— ½
15⅞	16	1,600	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
146	147	3,800	N. Y. Air Brake	148½	149	145½	146½	— ½
108¼	108¼	13,200	N. Y. Central	109¼	109¼	108	108¼	—1
75	75½	2,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	76	76	75	75	—1½
28⅞	30	500	N. Y., Ont. & West	30	30	29	29	—1
25¼	27	100	Norfolk Southern	27	27	27	27	+2
120⅜	121¼	1,600	Norfolk & Western	121½	121½	121	121	— ½
72⅝	73	200	North American	72⅞	73	72⅞	73	— ¾
72¾	73	20	do. odd lot	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	...
117½	117⅝	3,700	Northern Pacific	117⅝	117⅞	117¼	117⅜	+ ¼
10	10¼	4,500	Ontario Mining	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	12⅛	400	Pacific Mail	12	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
40¼	43	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
58⅜	58⅝	5,700	Penn. R. R	59	59½	58⅜	58⅝	— ⅜
109	110	600	People's Gas, Chi	110½	110½	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅞
42½	43	600	Philadelphia Co	43½	43½	42¾	42¾	— ⅝
33½	34	2,000	Pittsburgh Coal	34⅝	34⅝	33⅝	33½	—1¼
108	109	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	109	109¼	109	109¼	— ⅛
62⅜	63	100	Pressed Steel Car	63	63	63	63	— ½
165	165½	400	Pullman Co	165½	166	165½	165½	— ½
4	4¼	200	Quicksilver	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
41½	42½	1,000	Railway Steel Sp	43½	43½	41½	41½	—2½
25¼	25⅞	3,600	Ray Con. Copper	25⅜	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
81½	81⅝	2,500	Reading	82	82¼	81½	81½	— ¼
43	43	100	Reading 1st pf	43	43	43	43	...
41⅞	42½	100	Reading 2d pf	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
52⅝	52⅞	7,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	53¼	53½	52⅝	52⅝	—1
...	...	200	Rumely,(M.,)Co. t r	13	13	13	13	...
...	...	100	Rumely Co. pf. t r	25½	25½	25½	25¼	— ½
185	186	900	Sears, Roeb. & Co	187	187	185¼	185½	—1½
61	62	800	Sloss-S. S. & Co	61¾	61¾	61	61	—1
102⅜	102½	8,000	Southern Pacific	102⅞	103	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅝
23	23¼	2,800	Southern Railway	23¼	23½	23	23¼	— ⅜
62¼	63	300	So. Railway pf	63	63	63	63	...
85	86	23	Standard Mill. pf	86	86	86	86	...
157⅜	158	12,500	Studebaker Co	160	161¾	157¼	158	—2¾
112	114	100	Studebaker Co. pf	113	113	113	113	...
61	62	20,810	Tennessee Copper	65	65½	61	61	—3½
224	226	2,400	Texas Co	230	230	223	224	—4½
8⅞	9¼	200	Texas & Pacific	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
61	61½	3,400	Third Avenue	61	61⅝	61	61	+ ¼
94	96½	100	Twin City R. T	96	96	96	96	—1
7⅝	7⅞	200	Union B. & P. Co	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
29	29	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	29	29	28½	28½	— ¼
137⅜	138	8,500	Union Pacific	138⅜	139¼	138	138⅜	— ⅛
82⅞	83	100	Union Pacific pf	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	— ⅛
83	83	15	do., odd lot	83	83	83	83	...
9⅝	9¾	2,700	United Cigar Stores	9⅝	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
11⅝	11¾	200	Un. Cigar Stores pf	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	...
62⅜	62⅝	200	United Cigar Mfrs	62⅜	62⅝	62½	62½	...
22¼	22½	10	United Dry Goods	22¼	22½	22½	22½	...
70⅛	71¼	300	Un. Dry Goods pf	70⅛	71¼	70	71¼	—2½
72	72	800	United Fruit Co	146	146	145½	146	+ ½
20¼	20¼	200	United Rys. Inv	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
24	24	500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	24	24	24	24	— ½
40⅛	40⅜	200	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	40⅛	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	—2½
47	47	100	U. S. Express	47	47	47	47	—1
128	130	11,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	128	130	127¾	127⅝	— ⅞
56¼	56¾	2,600	U. S. Rubber	56¼	56¼	55⅜	55½	—1¼
100⅜	100⅝	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	— ⅛
87⅛	87¼	120,500	U. S. Steel	87⅛	87¼	86	86½	— ⅝
117⅛	117⅜	1,200	U. S. Steel pf	117⅛	117⅜	117	117⅜	+ ¼
81	81	7,700	Utah Copper	81	81	80	80¼	— ⅞

Renskorf, Lyon & Company

STOCKS—BONDS
COTTON—COFFEE
GRAIN

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Am. Malting Co. 6s
Ward Baking Co. 6s
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LIVERPOOL COTTON NEARLY 17 CENTS

Market Here, However, Is Reactionary in Spite of Activity Abroad.

NET DECLINE 4 TO 8 POINTS

Sentiment Is Bearish in the Belief That the South Will Sell Freely on Any Rise.

Cotton was somewhat reactionary yesterday in spite of the fact that Liverpool was again active and strong, with spots 7 English points higher on sales of 10,000 bales, with contracts showing an advance of about 11 points. The spot price in Liverpool of 8.35d for American middling was the equivalent of 16.70c. The trade here, however, has become so accustomed to the strength in Liverpool, construing it as a reflection of the high freight and insurance rates, that the effect upon the American markets was nominal. After opening at an advance of 8 to 5 points, prices showed more or less of a declining tendency, and final prices represented a decline of 4 to 8 points.

Local sentiment is rather bearish, as stress continues to be laid upon the unsettled political situation as well as the belief that the South will sell freely on any rise. Moreover, there is very little expectation that tonnage will be available for liberal exportation in order to relieve the congestion of cotton in the South. As pointed out frequently in this column, the South is now holding more cotton than at any time in its history, with the exception of last year, and no matter how urgently Europe may need cotton, the ships are not available for carrying it.

Moreover, the United States Cotton Futures act, through its prohibition of hedge sales in Liverpool, except at a drastic penalty, acts as a bar to insurance against a decline if American shippers attempt to send cotton to Liverpool on consignment.

A New Orleans message received yesterday stated that farmers from all parts of the cotton-growing States were preparing to go to Washington and demand from their Senators protection on cotton seeking a market as noncontraband of war in Germany and the neutral countries of Europe. The matter has already been taken up by H. N. Pope, President of the Farmers' Union, with Secretary of State Lansing.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, at 5 to 6 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, 12.45 for middling. Sales, 100 bales.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	12.35	12.22	12.25@12.28	12.36@12.38
Mar.	12.61	12.43	12.50@12.51	12.58@12.59
May	12.88	12.66	12.73@12.74	12.79@12.80
July	12.98	12.81	12.89@12.90	12.93@12.95
Oct.	12.62	12.47	12.54@12.55	12.58@12.59
Dec.	12.60	12.43	12.54@12.56	12.67@12.69

Total port receipts, 21,574 bales; last week, 24,620 bales; last year, 76,545 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	4,478	7,663	12,155
Galveston	11,035	6,472	29,025
Mobile	74	3,142	668
Savannah	2,661	1,756	9,879
Charleston	218	298	1,634
Wilmington	103	302	1,106
Norfolk	1,963	2,792	2,645

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	600	396	1,124
Memphis	1,537	4,689	3,781
St. Louis	262	2,622	3,098
Houston	5,353	4,937	19,777

Exports, 25,467; total thus far this season, 2,384,174; total last season, 2,761,361.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
951 Galveston	12.45	399,330	501,847
3,100 New Orleans	12	427,317	348,737
75 Mobile	11.88	33,771	57,254
2,273 Savannah	12¾	212,298	312,625
500 Charleston	12	103,496	155,951
— Wilmington	11¾	34,927	38,733
1,620 Norfolk	12	131,139	69,964
1,931 Augusta	12	207,161	153,138
3,500 Memphis	1,228	294,817	264,014
25 St. Louis	12¾	34,251	34,178
4,582 Houston	12.40	225,981	186,836

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a good demand business in spot cotton with middling seven points advance at 8.35d. Sales, 10,000. Receipts, 14,000. Bales, all American. Market closed irregular and unsettled.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of December show these aggregate changes in gross earnings:

Twenty roads	$13,149,742	+$3,376,810
One road	976,870	— 24,055
Total (21 roads)	14,126,612	+ 8,352,755

GREAT NORTHERN for December—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$7,802,729	$4,596,680	$5,677,988
6 mos. gross	45,216,733	40,280,077	45,910,682

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for November—

Gross	2,876,215	1,684,149	1,925,324
Net aft. taxes	1,625,450	358,047	724,551
5 mos. gross	10,592,038	9,001,144	9,477,843
Net aft. taxes	4,736,046	3,315,173	3,288,084

Chicago Division.

Nov. gross	995,583	756,925	896,304
Net aft. taxes	380,196	171,166	279,582
5 mos. gross	4,911,886	4,435,657	4,722,504
Net aft. taxes	1,815,986	1,502,199	1,427,491

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for November—

Gross	58,922	52,422	65,912
Net aft. taxes	19,328	16,292	27,802
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,473	*635	16,377
5 mos. gross	254,747	257,977	316,280
Net aft. taxes	68,799	56,984	95,349
Def. aft. chgs.	21,805	26,475	†10,844

*Deficit. †Surplus.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Light & Traction	395	400
American Light & Traction pf.	112	...
Adirondack Electric Power	19	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	72	75
*American Gas & Electric	134	137
American Gas & Electric pf.	80½	81½
American Power & Light	69	71
American Power & Light pf.	84½	86½
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf.	72	76
American Waterworks & Electric	8	9
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	90	95
Cities Service	100	102
Cities Service pf.	72½	75
Colorado Power	24½	25½
Colorado Power pf.	98	100
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	60¼	61¼
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85½	87½
Consumers Power pf., Mo.	92	95
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	102	104
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	94	96½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	75	80
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	100
Empire District Electric pf.	80	85
Federal Light & Traction	9	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.	40	47
Gas & Electric Securities	98	105
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	75	85
Great Western Pow. Co. 5s, 1946	85	87
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	18	21
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	55	61
Northern States Power	45½	46½
Northern States Power pf.	92	95
Ozark Power & Water	25	38
Pacific Gas & Electric	62¼	64
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	90	92
Republic Ry. & Light	21	23
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	72	73
Southern California Edison	89¼	90
Southern California Edison pf.	99	100
South. P. & L., pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	7½	8½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30	31
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	10½
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	43	44
United Light & Rys.	48	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	73½	75
Utah Securities	17	20
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf.	55¼	56

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	43.50	....	44.00	....
Lead	5.70	....	5.75	....
Spelter	17.50	....	17.37½	....
Antimony	42.00	43.00	41.00	42.00
Quicksilver	$130.00	....	$130.00	....
Aluminium	53.00	56.00	53.00	56.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	19.50	20.00	19.25	19.75

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 24@24¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Thursday. £	s. d.	Wednesday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	91	0 0	88	15 0
Copper, futures	90	0 0	88	0 0
Tin, spot	175	5 0	173	15 0
Tin, futures	175	15 0	174	15 0
Spelter	90	0 0	88	0 0
Lead	81	15 0	81	15 0

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LONDON MARKET STRONG.

Optimistic Feeling Prevails Despite Decline in British Funds.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Money was in increased demand and discount rates were steady today. Exchequer bonds are selling as well as Treasury bills, the sales of the former for the past fortnight totaling over £23,000,000. American exchange was strong and cable transfers touched 4.76½. It is the opinion in exchange circles that the rate is going higher, as a good demand exists for stock checks, indicating that holders of American securities prefer to sell through the ordinary channels rather than the mobilization scheme.

The stock market maintained an optimistic tone, but politics caused a slight decline in British funds. Other gilt-edged securities, however, were steady and home rails joined in the improvement. There was a good demand for Kaffirs, and copper shares generally were strong.

American securities were dull. Only a few transactions were recorded and the tendency of prices was downward as the rate of exchange improved.

VANDERLIP IS OPTIMISTIC.

President of the City Bank Has Seen No Inflation in Banking.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, was unwilling to comment on the statement made by Judge Gary as to the dangers to the industrial prosperity of this country which may result from the war, but he said that he felt anything but depressed over the outlook.

"If inflation means unsound expansion I do not believe we have yet seen any inflation in banking," he said. "Banking reserves are ample and the character of the loans is unusually good. I have long felt we eventually should see banking inflation as one of the results of too large gold imports and reduced reserve requirements, but I think we shall see a great deal of prosperity before the time arrives when we can say that expansion has developed into inflation."

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Railroads	81.62	81.01	81.09	— .49
Industrials	97.94	96.57	96.82	—1.87

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Dec. 29	90.88	90.05	90.57	— .16
Dec. 30	91.06	90.50	90.68	+ .13
Dec. 31	91.33	90.92	91.50	+ .82
Jan. 1	Holiday.			
Jan. 3	91.87	90.67	91.45	— .05
Jan. 4	91.77	90.52	90.75	— .70
Jan. 5	90.89	89.95	90.13	— .62
Jan. 6	89.78	88.79	88.95	—1.18

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Jan., 1915	64.88	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 7	62.27
Jan., 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3	72.97
Jan., 1913	77.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17	77.22
Jan., 1912	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
Jan., 1911	79.10	Jan. 9	62.09	June 19	68.06
Year, 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
Year, 1914	75.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
Year, 1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French..5	Oct., 1920	94¼	95¼	6.15
Argen. Govt..6	Dec., 1918	101¼	101¾	4.15
Argen. Govt..6	May, 1920	101	101½	5.62
Argen. Gov..6	Dec., 1917	101⅝	101½	4.95
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.95
City of Q'b'c.5	Apr., 1920	98½	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1919	100⅜	100½	4.05
Dom. of Can..5	Oct., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.63
French Govt..5	Apr., 1916	99¾	99½	7.00
Italian Govt..6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Govt.6	Oct., 1916	100⅝	101¼	4.50
Norway Govt.6	Oct., 1917	100½	101¼	5.35
Swedish Govt.6	Dec., 1916	100¾	101½	4.80
Swiss Govt..5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.00
Swiss Govt..5	Mar., 1918	98¼	98½	5.75
Swiss Govt..5	Mar., 1920	97¼	97½	5.65

Company Issues.

Ala. Power...6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.20
Am. Loco....5	July, 1916	100¾	101¼	2.55
A.T. & T. sub.5	Apr., 1916	100½	100¾	4.20
Ana. Copper..5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.85
*Balt. & O...4½	June, 1917	101¼	101⅜	2.35
*Balt. & O...4½	June, 1918	101⅝	101⅞	2.35
B'klyn R. T..5	July, 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.60
Can. North'n.5	Sep., 1917	98¾	99	5.55
Canadian Pac.6	Mar. 2, '24	103	103⅜	5.40
Ches. & O....5	June, 1919	99	99⅜	5.80
C. & W. Ind.5	Sep., 1917	100	100⅜	4.85
Chi. El. Rys..5	July, 1916	95½	96	12.00
Con. G. Balt..5	May, 1917	99¾	100⅛	4.67
C. P., R. & L.6	May, 1918	101⅞	102½	5.88
Con. Power...6	May, 1917	99½	100½	5.63
East. P. & L.5	Mar., 1918	93	96½	6.38
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.00
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	101⅝	102	4.10
Gen. Rubber..8	Dec., 1918	100¾	100½	4.85
Gr. Rap. Ed..5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry..5	June, 1916	100¾	100⅝	3.69
G. T. of Can.5	Nov., 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.90
Hav. El. Ry..6	Sep., 1916	100	100⅜	5.00
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.30
Int. Harv.....5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅜	102	4.15
Lack. Steel...6	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.85
Louis. G. & E.6	Apr., 1918	99¼	101	5.90
Mich. Ry....6	June, 1919	100¾	101¼	5.45
Minn. & St. L.5	Feb., 1916	96½	97½	...
Minn. Gen. E.6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1917	97½	99	6.35
N. E. Nav...6	May, 1917	99¾	99⅞	6.35
N.Y., N.H. & H.5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.75
Nor. St. P....6	June, 1917	100	101¼	5.20
Penn. Co.....4½	June 15, '21	101¼	101½	4.20
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100½	2.10
Seab'd Air L..5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100½	2.10
Southern Ry..5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	1.00
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100¾	4.45
Suls. & Sons..6	June, 1916	100¾	100⅝	4.35
U. S. Smelt..6	June, 1918	100	100¾	4.65
U. S. Pub. S.6	Apr., 1918	97½	99	6.40
†United Fruit.6	May, 1917	101½	102½	2.65
United Fruit.5	May, 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.35
Utah Co 6	Apr., 1917	100¾	101¼	4.65
West. E. & M.5	Oct., 1917	101	101¾	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.6	Mar., 1917	99	100	5.60
West. Pow...6	Mar., 1917	99½	100⅜	5.40
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	99½	100¾	6.00
W. V. T. & E.6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75

*To be called June, 1916, at 100¾ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£259,000
Circulation decreased	115,000
Bullion increased	373,844
Other securities increased	2,972,000
Other deposits decreased	6,137,000
Public deposits increased	8,479,000
Notes reserve decreased	303,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 20.95 per cent.; last week it was 21.41 per cent.

Trading Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Trading on the Bourse was firm today. Rentes were quoted at 63.75. Exchange on London was quoted at 27.88.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Ahmeek	97¾	98	96	96
1,080	Alaska Gold	24½	25⅛	24⅜	25½
50	Algomah	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
200	Allouez	68½	68½	67	67
6,110	Am.-Zinc	69¼	70⅜	69	69⅛
215	Anaconda	89¾	90¼	89¼	89⅜
5,799	Ariz. Commer.	8½	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞
135	Butte Alex. Sc.	9	9	9	9
140	Butte & Balak.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
1,825	Butte & Sup.	74⅜	76⅛	74⅛	74⅝
719	Cal. & Ariz.	71½	71½	70⅜	70⅝
24	Cal. & Hecla	560	560½	560	560
225	Centennial	19	19	18½	18¼
75	Chino	54⅝	55	54⅜	55
185	Copper Range	63¾	64½	63¼	63⅜
100	Daly West	3½	3½	3½	3½
835	East Butte	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
50	Franklin	10	10	9⅞	10
160	Granby	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¼
65	Greene-Can.	50½	50⅝	50	50
195	Hancock	19	19	19	19
25	Inspiration	45⅝	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞
270	Island Creek	48½	48½	48	48
10	Island Cr. pf.	91	91	91	91
2,532	Isle Royale	31¾	31¾	30¼	30½
855	Lake Cop.	18⅜	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞
60	La Salle	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
140	Mason Valley	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
865	Mass. Con.	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
50	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
225	Miami	28⅝	28⅞	28	28
100	Michigan	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
830	Mohawk	96⅜	97	96	96⅜
25	Nevada Con.	16	16	16	16
870	New Arcadian	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅜
185	New Idria	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
10	Niplssing	7⅞	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
715	North Butte	81	81¼	80½	80⅝
200	North Lake	2¼	2½	2	2
1,301	Old Dom.	66	68	66	66¼
10	Osceola	88¼	88¼	88	88
605	Pond Creek	15	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜
45	Quincy	90	90	90	90
810	Ray Con.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½
400	Santa Fe	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼
3,525	Shannon	8½	9⅜	8½	8⅝
240	Shattuck	33⅜	34	33⅜	34
520	South Lake	8¼	8¼	8	8
266	St. Marys	64½	65	64	64⅜
640	Sup. & Boston	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
145	Sup. Cop.	28	28	28	28
130	Tamarack	51½	51½	50	50
615	Trinity	11⅝	12	11¼	11½
1,500	Tuolumne	35c	36c	35c	35c
5,807	U. S. Smelter	56¼	56⅝	55⅝	56
975	U. S. Sm. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½
60	Utah Apex	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3¾
595	Utah Con.	13⅝	14	13½	13½
75	Utah Cop.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
50	Victoria	8	8	8	8
25	Winona	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
45	Wolverine	62	62	62	62
200	Wyandotte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

RAILROADS.

20	Atchison	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
130	Boston & Alb.	190	190	190	190
87	Boston Elev.	85	85	85	85
5	Bos. & Lowell.	130	130	130	130
10	Bos. & Maine.	36	36	35⅝	36
3	Bos. & Prov.	230	230	230	230
50	Bos. & Sub.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
35	Bos. & Wo., pf.	44	44	44	44
2	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Fitchburg pf.	76	76	76	76
10	Maine Central	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
135	New Haven	75⅝	76	75	75
10	Old Colony	152	152	152	152
5	Union Pacific	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜
68	West End	66	66	65½	66
5	West End pf.	81½	81½	81½	81⅜

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. Ag. Chem.	70	70	70	70
54	Am. Ag. C. pf.	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾
50	Amoskeag	67	67	66½	67
50	Am. Pneu. Svc.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
5	Am. P. S. pf.	13½	18½	13½	13⅝
50	Am. Sugar	114	114	114	114
32	Am. Sugar pf.	117¾	118	117½	117¾
145	Am. T. & T.	127½	127⅝	127½	127⅝
50	A. G. & W. I.	29½	29½	29½	29½
190	A.G. & W.I. pf.	45	45	44½	45
150	E. Bos. Land.	10¼	10¼	10	10
40	Edison	246	246	245	245
35	Ga. Ry & El.	123	124	123	124
41	Mass. Gas	86½	86½	86¾	86½
16	Mass. Gas pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
50	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
100	Nat. Lead	88¾	88¾	88⅝	88⅝
145	N. E. Tel.	131¾	132	131½	131½
18	Pullman	164½	165	164½	165
10	Swift	126½	126½	126½	126½
100	Torrington	36¼	36½	36¼	36¼
114	United Fruit	146¾	146½	146	146½
559	Un. Fruit Rts.	0	0⅛	0⅛	0⅛
1,751	Un. Shoe Ma.	54¾	54¾	54	54¼
5	Un. S. M. pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜
1,515	U. S. Steel	87	87¾	86	86
2,130	Ventura Oil	11⅜	12	11⅛	11⅜
40	Western Un.	88⅝	88⅝	88½	88½

BONDS.

$18,000	A. T. & T. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
600	A. T. & T. 4½s	107	107⅛	107	107⅛
2,000	A.G. & W.I. 5s	77	77¼	77	77¼
5,000	Cop. Range 5s	91	91	91	91
1,000	Gen. Elec. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
1,000	I. R. T. ref. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	Miss. R. P. 5s	81	81	81	81
4,000	Swift 5s	98¾	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
1,500	West. Tel. 5s	99¼	99¼	99	99

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¾	1¾	Iron Blos.	1	1⅛
Bay S Gas	.28	.30	La Rose	.65	.75
Bingham	7⅛	8	Majestic	1⅝	1⅝
Bohemia	2¼	2¾	Mines of A	3¾	4
Begole	.80	1	Mex Mets.	.42	.43
Butte & L.	.40	.42	McK-Dar.	.45	.50
Boston Ely	.40	.50	N. Baltic	2¾	3⅛
Cal. Verde	4	4½	N. Cornelia	10¼	10½
Cal. Corbin	.05	.06	Nev. Doug.	.80	.85
Chief Con.	1¼	1½	Ohio Cop.	.22	.25
Con. Ariz.	1¼	1⅜	Osceola	1	1¼
Con. Cop.	1⅞	2	S. W. Miami	.80	1
Cortes	1	1⅛	Stew Min.	.60	.65
Crown R.	.55	.60	Un. V. Ext.	5⅜	5⅝
Davis-D.	2	2⅛	Utah Mets.	9⅞	9¾
E. & B. B.	1⅝	1¾	Tono Bel.	4¼	4½
First N. C.	7⅛	7⅜	Tono Min.	6¼	6⅝
G'd'd Con.	1⅛	1⅛	Yuk Gold.	2¾	3
Houghton.	3	3¼			

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

The Curb Market Becomes Reactionary, with Final Prices the Lowest in Many Issues.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 348,914 shares of stock and $465,850 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 113,282; oils, 13,427, and mining, 222,205. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Ajax R., I.,w.i.	70⅝	70¾	70	70
640	Am. I. C., w.i., 10% paid	14	14	13	13
300	A., G. & W. I.	30	30	29	29
1,500	‡Can. C. & F.	80	82	77	79
800	‡Can. C.& F.pf.	97	99	97	97
3,200	Can. N. Gas C.	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2½
800	‡Car. L. & P.	6¼	6¼	5⅝	5⅝
100	‡Chandler Mot.	81¼	81½	81¼	81¼
487	‡Chev. M. Can.	129	130	*126	128
500	‡Cramp Shipb.	86	86	82	82
300	Corp. R. & H.	5¼	5¼	5	5
900	Driggs-Seab.	144	146	144	145
2,500	Driggs-S. rts.	29½	29½	28	29
370	Emer. Phono.	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13¼
240	Fed. D. & Ch., w. i.	*46½	*46½	45	45
175	Harim. C., w.i.	75	*75½	75	73½
2,000	Haskell & Bar. Car, w. i.	52½	52½	50¾	51
70	‡Hendee Mfg.	28	28	27	27
45	‡Hop. & A. A.	35	35	33	33
1,100	‡Int. A. F. S.C.	24½	24½	23¾	23¾
6,050	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	20⅝	20⅝	20	20½
200	‡Int. M. M. pf.	78	78	76	76
225	‡Int. Motors...	23	23	19	19
110	‡Int. Mot. pf.	40	40	38	38
450	‡Int. Nick. n.	50¾	*51	50¼	50¾
1,000	Intercon. Rub.	15½	15½	14½	14¾
550	Jewel T.pf..w.i.	99½	100	99½	100
5,000	Kath. Br. pf.	27½	27½	24	25
45	Kelly Sprg. T.	295	295	294	294
200	‡K. S. T., w.i.	73¾	73¾	73½	73½
200	‡Keystone Ord.	11	11	10½	10½
400	‡S. S. Kresge, w. i.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
800	‡Lake T. Boat.	12	12	11¾	11¾
1,600	‡Lee Tire	46	46	45	45
8,000	Man. Transit..	2½	2½	2⅜	2½
400	Mar. of Am..	3¾	3¾	3½	3½
3,000	‡Maxim Muni.	12¾	13	13	13¼
20,500	‡Midvale Steel.	76¼	76¼	74¼	75
1,600	‡Nevins Elec..	½	½	½	½
3,000	Peer. Tr. & Motor Corp.	26½	27½	26	27
1,220	P. M. O. & C. Co., w. i.	60	61	59¾	61
625	‡P.E. & M.Co.	136	136	125	130
300	‡Pyr. Mfg. Co.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
1,400	Red. Elec. Ins	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
17,900	Stand. Ship..	13	*13⅛	12	13⅜
3,000	‡St. J. Lead..	15½	15½	14½	15
3,000	Sub. Boat. v. t. ctfs	41	41½	40½	40½
8,680	Tri. Film v. t. ctfs		6¾	6¾	6½
200	‡Un. F. rights	6	6	5¾	5¾
3,000	Un. Prof. Sh..	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,200	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp	3¼	3½	2¾	2⅞
400	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	4	4	3¾	3¾
8,000	White M. Co..	51½	51¾	50¾	50¾
8,500	World Film	2¼	2¼	2	2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
60	Illinois Pipe L.	181	180	181	+ 1
222	Ohio Oil	192	192	192	— 2
40	Prairie O. & G.	427	420	425	— 5
39	Prair. Pipe L.	229	229	229	
35	South. Pipe L.	226	224	224	— 12
60	St. Oil of Cal.	376	369	369	— 5
98	St. Oil of Ind.	545	536	540	— 5
165	St. Oil of N. J.	535	527	527	— 3
63	St. Oil of N. Y.	221	219	219	— 3
35	Vacuum Oil	233	232	232	— 3
200	Wayl. O. & G.	5⅞	5⅞		

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

5,000	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	15¼	14⅝	14⅜	— ⅛
170	Empire Petrol.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
1,000	‡Houston Oil..	22	20½	21	— ⅛
400	Inter. Petrol..	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
40	Met. Petroleum	21	21	21	— ⅛
4,000	‡Sapulpa Oil & Ref.	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
1,800	‡Victoria Oil..	2¾	2⅝	2½	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	‡Alta-C. M. C.	13	14	13	14
6,000	‡Am. Com...	9	9	8¼	9
2,500	‡Atlanta	28	23	22	22
2,000	‡Big C'wood..	4	4	4	4
200	B. L. Dev. Co.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	‡Booth	41	41	41	41
300	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.....	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾
1,100	Butte & N. Y.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
400	‡Calav. Cop....	4½	4½	4½	4½
4,650	†Caledonia	87	88	85	88
6,000	‡Canada Cop..	2½	2½	2	2
300	Cerro de P. C.	38¼	38¼	38	38
2,500	‡Comstock T.	11	12	11	12
5,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
1,100	‡Con. Cop. M.	2	2¼	1¾	2
700	Con. N.-U....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	‡Dia. B Butte.	4½	4½	4½	4½
11,000	‡Emma Cop..	18	19	18	18
12,000	‡Fed.R. M. C.	18	19	18	18
4,700	First Nat. Cop.	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	7¾
6,800	Goldfield Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
510	Hecla Mining..	31	31	31	31
14,500	Howe Sound..	7¼	7¼	6¾	6¾
7,000	‡Inter. Mines.	19	20	19	20
2,700	‡Iron Blossom	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
250	‡Jim Butler..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,750	Jumbo Exten..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
33,700	Kennecott Cop.	56	56	54¾	54¾
1,200	‡Kewanaa	21	21	21	21
500	Kerr Lake....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
900	Magma Copper	16	16¼	15	15⅞
1,000	‡McK.-Darragh	47	45	45	45
1,200	Mines of Am.	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3¾
2,100	‡Montana Cn.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
16,700	‡Mother Lode.	22	23	21½	22
600	‡Nat. Z. & L.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2¼
2,000	‡North Star..	16	16½	16	16½
1,900	Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅝
8,000	‡Oro	5	5½	5	5
2,000	‡Peterson Lake	38	38	38	38
500	‡Ray Hercules.	3	*3⅛	3	3
1,400	‡Rex Consol...	31	31	31	31
11,000	‡Rochester	65	66	63	64
3,300	‡San Toy.....	24	24	22	23
700	‡Santa Fe	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
800	Seven T. Coal.	46	46	46	46
1,600	Standard S.-L.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7,000	Stewart	½	½	½	½
3,750	‡Success	65	67	65	66
3,700	‡Superstition..	32	32	32	32
3,000	‡Temiskaming	70	70	70	70
325	‡Tonopah Bel..	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
395	Tonopah Ext..	4	4⅛	3¾	4
1,000	Tonopah J. B..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	‡U. S. Cont..	9	9	8½	8½
375	‡West End C..	80	81	80	81
900	United Verde..	6¼	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞

BONDS.

$184,000	‡B&O new5s.	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	101¼
11,000	C. Ariz. S. 5s	35	35	35	35
250,000	‡Erie cv.4s,wi	90⅝	90½	90¼	90⅜
850	‡Erie rights.	½	½	½	½
20,000	W. Pac. 5s.	30¾	30¾	29½	29½

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Jan. 6. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 5. Bid.	Asked.
B.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	14¼	15	14¼	15
B.-Am. T. Co. ord. br.	15	16	15	16
Lima Locomotive....	21	25	..	..
Mun. Prof. Sharing..	9	9½	..	..
Nevins Electric.....	½	½	½	½

OIL ISSUES.

Midwest Ref.	56	57	56	58
Pierce Oil	16¼	16¾	16½	17

MINING STOCKS.

C. C. M. Co. (a pros.) ...	1½	..	..	1¼
New Utah Bingham..	4½	4⅞	4½	4¾
Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	85	87	85	87

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives....	85	90	90	98
Aetna Explosives pf..	80	90	80	90
American Brass.....	270	280	270	280
Am. Powder.....	260	270	260	270
Atlas Powder pf.....	100	103	98	103
Babcock & Wilcox...	125	135	125	135
Bliss (E. W.).....	350	370	350	370
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	80	73	83
Can. F'dries & Forg.	210	230	210	230
Canadian Explosives.	380	415	380	415
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	880	905	835	905
Du Pont Pow., new..	375	395	375	385
Du Pont Powder pf..	100	105	100	105
Hercules Powder....	375	385	375	385
Hercules Powder pf..	114	120	114	120
International Arms..	24	26	23	26
Marlin Arms Co....	30	35	30	35
Marlin Arms Co. pf..	79	84	78	87
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	185	195	185	195
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	106	100	106
Savage Arms	490	498	490	498
Scovill Mfg. Co....	485	500	485	500
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2,525	2,725	2,525	2,725

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line..	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.20
Balt. & Ohio.....	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.40	4.30
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.40
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.75	4.50
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'24	4½	4.60	4.40
Chicago & N. W..	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Chi., I. & Louis..	1916-'23	4½	4.70	4.40
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.45	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.70	4.50
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4.38	4.25
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.40
Hocking Valley....	1916-'23	4 @5	4.55	4.35
Illinois Central...	1916-'23	4½@5	4.30	4.20
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	5	4.90	4.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Missouri Pacific..	1916-'22	5	6.25	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.52	4.40
Nort. & Western.	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.55	4.35
Penn. Gen. F'ght.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.10
St. L. I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.60	4.90
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'23	5	4.65	4.45
Southern Ry.....	1916-'24	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Southern Pacific...	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.20
Virginian Ry.....	1916-'19	5	4.45	4.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Heaviness extending to real weakness in some stocks marked the afternoon dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. A good deal of irregularity had prevailed in the early trading. The warning statement of Chairman Gary of the Untied States Steel Corporation regarding general conditions attracted attention at the opening, but it appeared to have no drastic reflection marketwise. Rallies occurred from early recessions, but, on the recoveries, stocks were supplied. The copper shares for a time showed special firmness, following the announcement that the metal had advanced to 24¼ cents a pound.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Alaska Gold...	25⅝	26¼	25⅜	26⅛
380	Allis Chalmers.	29⅛	29½	28⅝	29⅛
90	Am. Bt. Sug..	67½	67½	66	66½
3,680	Am. Can.....	60	61¼	60	60¼
180	Am. Car & Fy.	74⅞	74⅞	72½	72⅝
30	Am. Ice Sec..	23½	25⅜	22½	22⅜
20	Am. Linseed..	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
600	Am. Loco.....	66⅞	66⅞	65¾	66
9,160	Am. Smelting.	111⅝	112⅜	110	110¼
20	Am. Tel. & T.	127½	127½	127½	127½
6,200	Ana. Cop.....	90	90⅜	89	89⅜
1,880	Bald. Loco.....	114½	114¼	110⅜	112
20	Bal. & Ohio...	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅝
160	Batopilas	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
30	Butte & Sup..	74⅝	74⅝	74½	74⅝
1,220	Cal. Pet.....	38	38¼	34½	35¼
20	Can. Pacific..	179⅜	179⅜	179⅜	179⅜
170	Ches. & Ohio..	65⅜	65⅜	65	65
110	C., M. & S. P.	101	101	100⅜	101
10	C., R. I. & P..	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
40	Chile Cop.....	24½	24½	24½	24½
160	Chino Copper..	54½	54½	54⅜	54⅜
620	Col. Fuel & I.	51¼	51⅜	50⅛	50⅜
30	Cons. Gas.....	144	144	144	144
470	Corn Prods....	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜
330	Crucible Steel.	66⅞	67¼	65⅜	66
50	D. & R. G. pf.	21½	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
290	Dist. Secur....	47	47¼	46⅛	46¼
1,800	Erie	42⅝	42⅝	41½	41½
10	Erie 1st pf....	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
80	Gen. Electric..	173	173	173	173
320	Goodrich Co...	74½	74½	73⅜	74
280	Gt. No. Ore..	49⅝	49⅝	48⅜	48⅝
990	Inspir. Cop....	46⅜	46½	45½	45⅝
450	Inter. Cons....	20¼	20¼	19⅝	19⅞
10	Inter. Cons. pf.	77	77	77	77
330	Int. Mer. M....	20⅝	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞
90	Int. M. M. pf..	77⅜	77⅜	76⅜	76⅜
70	Int. Paper.....	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
50	Int. Paper pf..	49½	49½	49½	49½
420	Lack. Steel...	85¼	86¼	82⅜	83
80	Lehigh Valley.	81½	81½	81	81
270	Max. Motor...	71⅝	71⅝	69⅝	70½
13,410	Mex. Pet.....	120¼	121⅝	114¾	115¼
470	Miami Copper..	38½	38½	38	38⅛
30	Nat. Enamel..	28	28	28	28
40	Nat. Lead.....	68⅝	68⅝	68¼	68¼
10	Nevada Con....	16	16	16	16
620	N. Y. Central.	108⅞	109⅛	108	108⅛
180	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	76	76	75½	75⅝
160	N.Y.,Ont.& W.	29	29⅜	29	29
80	Norfolk & W..	121½	121⅝	121½	121½
90	Ontario Mining	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
30	Pennsylvania ..	59	59	59	59
50	Pitts. Coal	34	34	33¾	33½
160	Ray Copper ..	25⅛	25¼	25	25
720	Reading	82	82¼	81½	81⅝
560	Rep. Iron & S..	53⅜	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝
100	Sloss-S. S. & I.	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
70	Southern Pac..	103	103	102¼	102⅜
10	Southern Ry ..	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
420	Studebaker ..	160	161½	158	158
3,480	Tenn.Coal & I.	65¼	65¼	61⅜	61⅜
100	Texas Co	230	230	227	227
240	Third Av	61⅛	61⅞	61⅛	61⅛
980	Union Pacific..	139	139	138	138⅛
50	U.S.Casting.	24	24	24	24
1,150	U. S. Rubber..	57	57	55⅛	56
20,870	U. S. Steel....	87⅛	87⅜	86⅛	86⅛
120	Utah Copper...	80½	80½	80¼	80⅜
20	Va.-Car. Chem.	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¾
40	Wabash	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
120	Wab. pf., B...	31⅞	31⅞	31¼	31¾
130	Western Md	30¼	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
30	W. Union Tel..	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
690	Westingh. El..	67⅝	67⅝	66¾	66⅝
30	Woolworth Co.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼

70,970

MINING STOCKS.

600	Atlanta	.22½	.23	.22½	.23
1,000	Comstock	.11	.11	.11	.11
800	Isabella	.19	.19	.19	.19
400	Jim Butler	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
200	Jumbo Ext	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
600	Kewanaa	.21	.22	.21	.22
300	Mexican	.25	.25	.25	.25
800	North Star	.16	.16	.16	.16
200	Portland	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
200	Round Mtn	.42	.42	.42	.42
500	Sandst'm Ken.	.08	.08	.08	.08
300	Sierra Nevada.	.41	.41	.41	.41
400	Tonopah Ext.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
400	Union Consol..	.70	.70	.70	.70

6,500

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf...	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
MacAndrews & F....	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	210	215	205	215
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	490	510	490	510
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	121	119	121
Johnson Tin F. & M.	150	175	150	175
J. S. Young.....	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf.....	105	109	105	109

Name Last of Class C Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Federal Reserve Board announced today the election of the last Director to complete the full number in Class C, Vance C. McCormick, editor and proprietor of The Harrisburg Patriot was chosen as Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Mr. McCormick is 44 years old and a graduate of Yale. He was Mayor of Harrisburg from 1902 to 1905. He is now a Fellow of Yale University.

Willys-Overland
7% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock
(When Issued)
Convertible into common stock at 300 on or after January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1922.
Earnings for nine months ended September 30, 1915, were at the rate of over eight times the yearly dividend requirements on the new preferred stock.
We can offer a limited amount of this stock subject to prior sale at 108 and accrued dividends.
Further Particulars Upon Request.
HOLMES, BULKLEY & WARDROP
Members New York Stock Exchange
ONE WALL ST., UNION BANK BLDG., New York. Pittsburgh.
'Phone Rector 8166.

Citizens Central Nat'l
Chemical National
Fulton Trust
Guaranty Trust
New York Trust
Nat'l Bk. of Commerce
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Dealers in Bank Stocks
27 Pine St., N.Y. Tel. John 6210

Det. Pt. H'ron Shore Line 5s
Detroit Railway 5s
Indiana Lighting 4s
Syracuse Gas & Electric 5s
Pacific Gas & Electric Com.
Eastern Power & L ght 5s
Lake Shore Electric 5s
Central States Elec. 5s
Pacific Gas & Elec. 5s
Canton Akron Con. 5s
Consumers Elec. Lt. Pr. 5s
Portland Ry. Lgt. & Pr. 5s
GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST.N.Y 'PHONE BROAD 3665

GULF STATES STEEL
1st Pfd., 2d Pfd. & Com.
RIGHTS
Bought—Sold—Quoted
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St., New York
'Phones Broad 6951—2—3—4—5—6.

Aetna Explosives
Amer. Graphophone
American & British
Gulf States Steel
Marlin Arms
Yale & Towne
C.C.Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

Atlas Powder
Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Common & Preferred
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GWYNNE BROS.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WE WILL BUY
50 Illinois P. L.
100 National Transit
50 Ohio Oil
50 Prairie P. L.
50 Union Tank Line
50 Vacuum Oil
WE WILL SELL
20 Atlantic Refining
50 Cumberland P. L.
50 Galena Sig. Com.
25 New York Transit
25 Solar Refining
25 S. O. of New York
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
'Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N.Y.

Gulf States Steel
Bought—Sold—Quoted
DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

Amer. Sumatra Tobacco Stocks
Amer. & British Mfg. Stocks
Amer. Tube & Stamping Stocks
General Gas and Electric Stocks
Federal Steel Foundries Pfd.
Amer. Telegraph Typewriter
N. Y. State Railways Stocks
International Agric. Corp. 5s
Continental Gas & Elec. 5s
Auto-Sales Gum & Choc. Secur.
DIDRICHSEN & CO
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Packard Motor
Ford Motor of Canada
and all other active Motor Stocks
Dealt In
E. E. MacCRONE & CO.
Dime Bank Bldg.
Detroit Michigan

WE SPECIALIZE IN
Remington Typewriter
American & British Mfg.
Childs Company
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Celluloid Co.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Niles-Bement-Pond
Hallowell & Henry
Tel. John 3456. 27 Pine St., N. Y.

Cities Service Co.
Republic R'way & Lt.
Utah Securities
Stranahan & Co.
120 BROADWAY TEL. RECTOR 4787

E. W. Bliss
J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Corn Products Refining 1st 5s, 1934
Delaware, Lack. & West. R. R. Stock
Utah Securities Corporation 6s
Philadelphia Co. Convertible 5s, 1922
Aetna Explosives Stock
BEVERLEY BOGERT & CO.
Telephone 3317 Broad. 25 BROAD ST.

EST. 1900 Wanted EST. 1900
SEMET SOLVAY
JUDSON G. WALL & SONS
16 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Rector 77.

12-24-15-300 (5-12852)

STATE OF NEW YORK
4 Per Cent Gold Bonds

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $368,299;) market value		$362,786.25
Private securities, (book value, $5,600;) market value		5,600.00
Real estate owned		552,066.60
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		50,450.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		12,545,085.24
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		3,847,182.84
Overdrafts		8,122.17
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers		507,615.16
Specie		2,055,954.27
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		618,400.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$693,372.00	
Other cash items	290,175.98	
		983,547.98
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$37,925.44	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, (estimated)	6,709.76	
		44,635.20
Total		$21,076,445.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus on market value:		
Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	2,126,776.72	
		2,226,776.72
Surplus on book value, $2,227,289.47.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$82,299.01	
Due New York State savings and loan associations, credit unions, and Land Bank	10,307.21	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	17,425,026.85	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,084.57	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	563,554.10	
Certified checks	232,010.36	
Unpaid dividends	25,025.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	14,865.62	
Total deposits		18,356,166.65
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes and contingencies	$848,798.92	
Estimated unearned discounts	49,703.42	
		898,502.34
Total		$21,076,445.71

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $391,667.84;) market value		$396,407.49
Private securities, (book value, $1,569,560.03;) market value		1,575,710.91
Real estate owned		512,867.56
Mortgages owned		80,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		5,240.17
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,476,176.18
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,219,543.62
Overdrafts		135.75
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$852,294.84	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	86,670.20	
		938,965.04
Specie		787,481.87
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		67,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$277,446.68	
Other cash items	147,608.14	
		425,055.02
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		28,408.08
Total		$3,462,491.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market value:		
Surplus fund	$800,000.00	
Undivided profits	233,315.77	
		1,033,315.77
Surplus on book value $1,010,803.21		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$744,857.18	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	50,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	5,876,528.82	
Demand certificates of deposit	181,600.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	17,425.43	
Certified checks	328,004.26	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	14,399.18	
		7,212,909.87
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	$4,111.05	
Estimated unearned discounts	12,155.00	
		16,266.05
Total		$3,462,491.69

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,

at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $466,285.37,) market value		$468,847.87
Private securities, (book value, $1,278,965.02,) market value		1,289,920.36
Real estate owned		205,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		75,449.78
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		220,968.49
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,743,951.43
Overdrafts		3.03
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,561,911.58	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	41,435.90	
		1,603,347.48
Specie		483,153.00
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		207,509.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$199,369.66	
Other cash items	54,106.80	
		253,476.46
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		6,166.67
Total		$6,557,795.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$700,000.00	
Undivided profits	100,371.94	
		800,371.94
Surplus on book values, $790,187.48.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	$168.08	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	5,356,518.96	
Demand certificates of deposit	786.87	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	18,148.35	
Certified checks	74,359.37	
Unpaid dividends	20,000.00	
Total deposits		5,469,921.63
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$75,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	9,500.00	
		87,500.00
Total		$6,557,795.57

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BRYANT PARK BANK

at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $42,000), market value		$43,000.00
Private securities (book value, $69,401.72), market value		67,806.25
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		338,547.43
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		333,906.82
Overdrafts		500.81
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$154,458.20	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	2,996.47	
		157,454.67
Specie		167,815.60
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		7,700.00
Federal Reserve notes		3,800.00
Cash items		11,530.75
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$13,760.09	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	4,684.89	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,024.99	
		19,469.97
Total		$1,650,534.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market value:		
Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	45,888.12	
		145,888.12
Surplus on book value, $151,898.86		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Deposits by the State of New York	$35,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	2,455.85	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	1,261,860.68	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,740.00	
Other certificates of deposit	4,800.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	65.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,471.66	
	2,337.51	
		1,299,234.57
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc	94.74	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	271.81	
Estimated unearned discounts	5,135.26	
		5,461.81
Total		$1,650,534.00

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE PEOPLE'S BANK

OF THE CITY OF N. Y.

at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $1,000), market value		$1,000.00
Private securities (book value, $137,842.81), market value		131,842.81
Real estate owned		75,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by collateral		184,863.79
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,821,540.68
Overdrafts		75.27
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,056,658.83	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	368,473.86	
		1,425,132.18
Specie		222,814.68
United States legal tender notes and notes of National Banks		72,840.00
Federal reserve notes		3,820.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$294,249.40	
Other cash items	90,978.85	
		384,228.25
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		1,339.77
Other assets, viz.:		
Revenue stamps on hand		160.00
Total		$4,278,167.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$400,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$350,000.00	
Undivided profits	86,262.80	
		436,262.80
Surplus on book value, $446,252.60.		
Deposits:		
Net preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	$3,386,879.05	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	7,000.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	66,269.52	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	111,545.07	
Certified checks	41,061.41	
Unpaid dividends	10,080.00	
		3,622,765.06
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		1,339.77
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$2,300.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	10,000.00	
		12,300.00
Total		$4,278,167.43

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE COLONIAL BANK

at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Public securities, (book value, $24,585.00;) market value		$24,585.00
Private securities, (book value, $242,785.06) market value		242,785.06
Real estate owned		226,000.00
Mortgages owned		7,750.00
Loans and discounts secured by collateral		2,590,602.32
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		4,908,852.98
Overdrafts		1,914.83
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$965,639.62	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	61,297.68	
		1,016,837.25
Specie		720,289.67
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		278,500.00
Federal Reserve notes		41,660.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$434,632.99	
Other cash items	133,778.37	
		568,461.36
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		5,000.00
Total		$10,624,687.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$400,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$600,000.00	
Undivided profits	218,471.15	
		818,471.15
Surplus on book values, $827,671.15.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$102,665.98	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	63,948.23	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	8,928,068.46	
Demand certificates of deposit	95,004.92	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	71,751.87	
Certified checks	39,491.83	
Unpaid dividends	12,000.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	67,714.99	
		9,379,941.28
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc	$2,898.15	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	11,682.40	
Estimated unearned discounts	17,200.00	
		31,275.55
Total		$10,624,687.98

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

(No. 7,447.)

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on December 31, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,285,677.58	
Overdrafts, secured	611.47	
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		200,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$25,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	18,614.08	
Total bonds, securities, &c		43,614.08
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve bank stock		12,750.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$18,000	
Less amount unpaid	9,000	
		9,000.00
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank	$514,506.83	
Net amount due from banks and bankers	1,508,028.59	
Exchanges for Clearing House	843,987.45	
Outside checks and other cash items	2,713.46	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	46.04	
Notes of other national banks	3,000.00	
Federal Reserve notes	2,000.00	
Coin and certificates	109,119.50	
Legal-tender notes	36,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	10,000.00	
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit	199,220.89	
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances"	45,015.75	
		3,268,637.71
Total		$5,820,490.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits	63,217.75
Circulating notes outstanding	194,400.00
Due to banks and bankers	$40,842.68
Dividends unpaid	3,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,816,402.87
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	104,890.81
Certified checks	428,045.02
Cashier's checks outstanding	77,087.41
Time deposits (subject to 30 days or more notice)	48,868.26
Letters of credit	199,220.89
Acceptances based on imports and exports	45,015.75
	5,262,873.00
Total	$5,820,490.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1916.
EDMUND J. LIEPMANN, Notary Public, N. Y. County, No. 145.

Correct—Attest:
R. C. CORNER,
E. R. CARHART,
E. A. DE LIMA,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 31st, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$109,351,699.23	
Overdrafts	61.90	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	375,000.00	
Bonds, securities, etc	7,004,918.32	
Banking house	5,200,000.00	
Due from banks and bankers	3,750,625.62	
Checks and other cash items	968,097.60	
Exchanges for Clearing House	30,300,915.17	
Notes of other National Banks	20,000.00	
Federal Reserve notes	40,000.00	
Nickels and pennies	2,658.35	
Specie	18,740,287.70	
Legal-tender notes	1,524,112.00	
Due from Federal Reserve Bank of New York	10,621,495.87	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	18,750.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5% fund)	216,000.00	
Customers' liability under letters of credit	137,943.33	
Customers' liability account of acceptances	1,000,000.00	
	$189,272,564.68	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000.00	
Surplus fund	14,000,000.00	
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,287,762.21	
National bank notes outstanding	305,000.00	
Due to banks and bankers	$108,648,444.27	
Dividends unpaid	151,894.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	46,637,615.89	
Demand certificates of deposit	196,852.18	
Certified checks	15,128,020.10	
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,774,926.18	
	169,526,251.52	
Reserved for taxes	12,762.50	
Letters of credit	140,788.45	
Acceptances based on imports and exports	1,000,000.00	
	$189,272,564.68	

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier of The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1916.
W. I. THOMAS, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM WOODWARD,
JAS. F. FARGO,
JNO. J. RIKER,
} Directors.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK

at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $109,185.63;) market value		$111,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $876,849.50;) market value		883,856.00
Real estate owned		27,000.59
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		2,823,663.00
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,882,781.27
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$206,794.77	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	386,895.00	
		594,689.77
Specie		750,894.90
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		99,995.00
Federal Reserve notes		10,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$5,725,256.06	
Other cash items	34,167.06	
		5,759,423.99
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		27,000.00
Total		$12,466,144.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$750,000.00
Surplus on market value:		
Surplus fund	$250,000.00	
Undivided profits	496,411.88	
		746,411.88
Surplus on book value, $727,000.51.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$361,007.06	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	5,827,278.01	
Demand certificates of deposit	10,000.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	7,964.90	
Certified checks	4,987,114.43	
Unpaid dividends	2.25	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	282,195.86	
Total deposits		10,925,562.51
Other liabilities viz.:		
Reserved for taxes, expenses, etc	$23,170.72	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	3,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	18,000.00	
		44,170.72
Total		$12,466,144.61

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $1,761,058.44;) market value		$1,790,741.25
Private securities (book value, $4,552,394.78;) market value		4,764,898.76
Real estate owned		3,491,650.49
Mortgages owned		3,404,547.88
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		920,158.13
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,414,528.40
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,558,582.50
Overdrafts		158.80
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,868,672.85	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	500.00	
		1,869,072.85
Specie		1,300,890.13
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		444,675.00
Federal Reserve notes		11,195.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$415,293.23	
Other cash items	1,624.09	
		416,917.32
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$331,722.14	
Accounts receivable for search, title fees, &c	137,063.31	
		468,785.45
Total		$28,255,805.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$4,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$5,000,000.00	
undivided profits	386,056.43	
		5,386,056.43
Surplus on book values, $5,173,874.64		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$781,619.09	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	15,810.55	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver trustee, committee or depositary	805,814.74	
Deposits by the State of New York	77,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	98,704.41	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	91,928.24	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	802,198.09	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	13,850,736.42	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	485,857.62	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,005,867.51	
Other certificates of deposit	134,625.91	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books	49,759.01	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	180,978.29	
Certified checks	51,416.46	
Unpaid dividends, (payable Jan. 3rd, 1916)	80,000.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	235,554.73	
Extend total deposits		18,766,343.07
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc	$73,970.74	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	33,642.01	
Estimated unearned discounts	15,788.20	
		123,400.95
Total		$28,255,805.45

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Franklin Trust Company

at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $3,454,750.29; market value		$3,463,677.80
Private securities, (book value, $5,621,758.91;) market value		5,666,236.25
Real estate owned		528,000.00
Mortgages owned		1,128,760.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		63,150.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		6,260,239.90
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,002,373.90
Overdrafts		310.52
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,606,490.51	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	697,888.26	
		2,304,328.77
Specie		1,513,845.92
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		131,365.00
Federal Reserve notes		10,575.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$836,196.16	
Other cash items	12,526.84	
		827,725.04
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		85,974.40
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$190,486.20	
Suspense account	10.00	
		190,479.80
Total		$24,569,934.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	357,866.05	
		1,357,866.05
Surplus on book values, $172,473.50.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$1,986,876.11	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	882.31	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	1,387,214.10	
Deposits by the State of New York	275,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	834,216.80	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	11,164,910.70	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	3,778,400.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,544,974.92	
Other certificates of deposit	148,616.90	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	361,827.55	
Certified checks	60,176.24	
Unpaid dividends	51,306.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	907,286.36	
		23,004,872.10
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		102,835.88
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserve for taxes, expenses, etc	$3,800.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	96,526.52	
Estimated unearned discounts	9,000.00	
		114,326.52
Total		$24,569,934.40

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $582,105.00,) market value		$608,182.50
Private securities, (book value, $5,088,872.06,) market value		8,778,270.00
Real estate owned		2,079,351.79
Mortgages owned		11,965,004.17
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		1,223,972.14
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		11,926,076.23
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		3,008,323.55
Overdrafts		253.15
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$6,407,823.23	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	525,787.36	
		6,933,610.19
Specie		2,161,852.50
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		452,455.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$1,597,283.77	
Other cash items	2,942.22	
		1,600,225.99
Other assets, viz.:		
Premiums, examinations and search fees due	$215,017.06	
Other outstandings	11,752.83	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	406,324.82	
Suspense	1,000.00	
		634,094.21
Total		$51,868,277.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$5,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$11,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	965,740.40	
		11,965,740.40
Surplus on book values, $11,869,254.87.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$2,494,975.61	
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions	45,647.72	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	792,734.16	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	49,474.40	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits not subject to check	1,155,788.44	
Deposits subject to check	26,418,617.77	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	494,479.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	978,868.58	
Other certificates of deposit	271,610.15	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	220,223.11	
Certified checks	295,351.69	
Unpaid dividends	250,585.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,238,697.80	
Total deposits		34,536,266.09
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$164,200.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc	139,882.73	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	29,237.89	
Estimated unearned discounts	22,200.26	
		355,520.88
Total		$51,868,277.47

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

(No. 9,717.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,442,772.91	
Overdrafts, unsecured	691.85	
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		200,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.:		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$100,000.00	
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	47,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	346,109.88	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		493,109.88
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		13,896.71
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$18,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	9,000.00	
		9,000.00
Value of banking house (if unincumbered,) $16,000.00.		
Equity in banking house		13,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		22,000.00
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		218,463.73
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 10 or 11)		180,719.98
Exchanges for Clearing House		656,365.87
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		24,739.70
Fractional currency, nickels and cents		3,093.19
Notes of other national banks		8,050.00
Federal Reserve notes		15,750.00
Coin and certificates		343,246.65
Legal-tender notes		15,519.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		15,950.00
Total		$5,165,990.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00	
Surplus fund	100,000.00	
Undivided profits	65,700.13	
Circulating notes outstanding	200,000.00	
Due to banks and bankers (others than included in 28 or 29)	40,750.49	
Dividends unpaid	4,000.00	
Demand deposits		
Individual deposits subject to check	4,221,892.26	
Certificates of deposit due in less than thirty days	148,455.76	
Certified checks	15,548.18	
Cashier's checks outstanding	66,068.13	
Postal savings deposits	45,400.00	
Total demand deposits	4,507,190.43	
Time deposits (payable after 30 days or subject to 30 days' or more notice):		
Certificates of deposit	48,260.00	
Total of time deposits	48,260.00	
Liabilities other than those above stated	98.87	
Total	$5,165,990.94	

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, THOMAS C. FRY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS C. FRY, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
H. H. BIZALLION,
CHARLES A. FRANK,
FREDERICK FOWLER,
} Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1916.
A. G. DEMAREST, Notary Public, New York County, N. Y. Co., No. 778; N. Y. Reg. No. 6,006.

THE NASSAU NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$6,568,729.91	
Bonds and investments	2,745,878.23	
Due from banks	345,201.42	
Exchanges for Clearing House	606,185.58	
Federal Reserve Bank $550,296.62		
Cash reserve	2,001,346.61	
		3,551,643.23
Total		$13,816,988.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,101,436.46
Circulation	332,700.00
Deposits	10,381,852.93
Total	$13,816,988.39

Daniel V. R. Hageman, President; Edgar McDonald, Chairman; G. Foster Smith, Vice-President and Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,

New York, December 31st, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on Tuesday, January 11, 1916, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES. | REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES. | REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Office, 5th Ave. & 43d St.

London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.

Condensed Statement, December 31, 1915

RESOURCES

Real Estate	$2,612,703.84
Bonds and Mortgages	291,484.17
Public Securities	27,847,432.61
Other Securities	34,580,973.04
Loans and Bills Purchased	272,195,714.43
Cash—on Hand and in Banks	73,701,995.03
Exchanges for Clearing House	29,673,806.09
Foreign Exchange	23,904,696.45
Credit Granted on Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	38,369,337.64
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	2,557,960.88
	$505,736,104.18

LIABILITIES

Capital	$10,000,000.00
Surplus Fund—Required by Law $2,000,000.00	
Additional Surplus not Required by Law 18,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	2,999,178.44
Dividend Payable December 31	800,000.00
Outstanding Treasurer's Checks	11,562,466.16
Accrued Interest Payable	282,681.66
Reserve for Taxes and Expenses	207,181.06
Foreign Accounts	2,965,397.23
Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	38

WEALTHY MEN HAZY ABOUT INCOME TAX

Chamber of Commerce Members Disagree Over Workings of the Law.

INDORSE McADOO PROPOSAL

Urge That Treaties with Russia, Nicaragua, and Colombia Be Made at Washington.

The usually staid proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce at its monthly meetings were enlivened yesterday by a rapid fire exchange of opinions among members. The income tax was under discussion, and the trend of debate gave the impression that some of the members, payers of large sums in taxes on their incomes, possessed a rather hazy idea of the way some provisions of the law were applied.

The discussion came to a sudden end when Lucien C. Warner said that the question before the Chamber had better be put off to another day unless some one could put it in the form of an intelligent statement.

Isaac N. Seligman, Chairman of the Committee on State and Municipal Taxation, submitted a report in which it was recommended that the Chamber support the plan of a State income tax for raising additional revenue for New York. The members decided to put further discussion of State taxation over to a special meeting to be held Jan. 13. Then a resolution was offered that the Chamber support the proposal recently recommended by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in regard to a change of the Federal income tax law. Mr. McAdoo said that it appeared desirable, instead of collecting tax at the source, to have corporations and other organizations inform the Internal Revenue authorities about the incomes of their employes, leaving the actual payment of the tax to the individual employes.

Mr. Metz Starts Debate.

Herman A. Metz asked whether this resolution was also to be laid over another week. Put to a vote, many members showed they did not know clearly what was being discussed, but the ayes had it by a slim margin. Mr. Metz urged an immediate vote on the proposed amendment to the income tax law as Congress was in session and would soon act, he said. Edward D. Page then took the floor.

"I think it ought to be clearly understood," said he, "that if a person is in receipt of an income of $10,000 today of dividends on corporations in the United States, while the tax is assessed against him, he pays nothing and gets his $10,000. Under the provisions of this change suggested by this resolution he would pay $100 on his $10,000. That is to say, he would be $100 poorer than he is under the present condition which provides that the tax be paid by the corporation."

Cries of "No, no, you're wrong!" rang through the room. Mr. Page persisted that he was right if he had secured the gist of the resolution from reading it carefully. Then Mr. Metz continued:

"The corporation does not pay on dividends," he said. "It pays on profits, and the holder of those dividends, receiving the dividends, deducts from his statement the normal tax on which the income has been paid."

"If I understand Mr. Metz correctly the object of these resolutions is to relieve the corporations of some trouble, and I think he admits it throws the tax on the income receiver," said Mr. Page.

Mr. Metz said he did not.

"There it is," said Mr. Page. "It takes it off. In other words, you do not get your net income."

"Yes, you do," insisted Mr. Metz.

"Then the stockholders do not have to pay," said Mr. Page. "The tax is paid by the corporation."

"Your corporation makes a statement of its profits by the year and pays taxes if it declares a dividend," said Mr. Metz.

"Then the stockholders do not have to pay that over again," retorted Mr. Page. This brought Mr. Warner to his feet. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, it seems to me better not to vote on this question until somebody in this chamber will tell us distinctly what it means. What seems to me we are confusing income from dividends on stocks and the income that comes from bonds."

Chamber in Confusion.

The chamber by this time was in confusion. Several motions were made close together, and Acting Chairman John I. Waterbury could not make himself heard in the din. When Mr. Warner sought an "intelligent" statement everybody laughed and the vote was finally put off until Jan. 13.

Welding Ring read a resolution asking that the Washington authorities be urged to conclude speedily international treaties with Russia, Nicaragua, and Colombia. William Willis Merrill, at the discussion following, called to the Chamber's attention the fact that the old treaty with Russia was abrogated because Russia did not give equal rights to all our citizens.

"I do not believe that another treaty should be entered into with Russia," said he, "unless it is perfectly clear that the Russian Government consents to give equal rights to all American citizens in Russia."

Mr. Ring said his committee had purposely avoided any specific recommendations to Congress as to what should be done. Several other members sided with him and when a rising vote was taken, Mr. Merrill was voted down.

The Chamber had as guests at the meeting the Hon Van de Vyvere, Belgian Minister of Finance, and the Chevalier Edward Carton de Wiart, Secretary to King Albert of Belgium. A reception was held for them at the close of the session.

RAILROAD INVITES CRITICISM

Pennsylvania's Posters Ask for the Public's Confidence.

"What causes lack of confidence in railroads?" was the question asked in a bulletin which has been issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad in the form of a poster. Copies will be prominently displayed in waiting rooms, ticket and freight offices, and in other public places on the Pennsylvania system.

"The management of this railroad wants to get at the causes, wherever they exist, and remove them," said the poster. "The starting point is to get the people who do lack confidence in this railroad to say so and tell why."

The poster invited serious suggestions from all railroad patrons as to ways in which the service could be improved and a better understanding brought about between those who used the railroads and those who managed them. Every reader was told that his candid and thoughtful views upon this subject were sought by the Pennsylvania, because, as the poster said, "it needs your confidence. It wants your cooperation. It asks for your friendship."

$71,000 for Stock Exchange Seat.

The Stock Exchange membership of the late Temple Bowdoin, a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., was transferred yesterday to William P. Hamilton of the same firm. As it was a firm transfer, no price was mentioned. The membership of Louis M. Josephthal was bought by Edmund Lynch for $71,000. This price was $1,000 lower than the quotation for the seat last sold.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Midtown Commercial Building Sold From the Plans—Chicago Investor Buys Two Washington Heights Apartment Houses for $400,000—Syndicate Buys Calves Island for Country Club.

The Fifth Avenue commercial section just above Forty-second Street, which has been the scene of considerable realty activity lately, furnished an interesting deal yesterday in the sale of the nine-story business structure at 33 and 35 West Forty-sixth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The building is not yet finished, but will be ready for occupancy early in the Spring. It is being constructed by the Ritz Realty Corporation, of which Robert M. Catts is President, and has been sold to an investor at a price reported to have been about $375,000.

The building covers a plot 41.2 by 100.5, which was purchased last June by the selling company from Dr. Robert Carr. The building itself will cost about $110,000. The new owner is closing a twenty-one-year lease to a single tenant at a rental of $22,500 a year.

Chicago Investor Pays Cash For Two Heights Apartments.

One of the largest all-cash investment purchases recently made in the Washington Heights section was closed yesterday by Charles Berlin, who sold for Esther Neuberger, to Frederick Salant of Chicago, Ill., the Orinda and Amazon apartment houses at 522 to 530 West 157th Street.

The property consists of two six-story structures, each occupying a plot 100 foot square on the south side of the street, midway between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway.

They were built by the Highwood Construction Company four years ago, and were sold for $200,000 each by the present owner, the buyer paying all cash about $135,000 more on each house. The property was assessed last year for taxation purposes at $330,000.

Calves Island Sold To a Syndicate For Country Club.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Emil Klein, E. R. Stettinius, William H. Williams, T. Graham, A. G. Hanan, H. W. Hanan, Charles Mallory, Henry R. Mallory, Robert Mallory, Edgar L. Marston, Hunter S. Marston, E. J. Marston, J. F. Marston, Jeremiah Millbank, and Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith.

Their plan is to develop the island as a bathing and country club, and they will probably lay out a nine-hole golf course and build several houses. The property was sold for cash.

$70,000 Trade On the Heights.

An interesting Washington Heights-New Jersey trade involving about $70,000 was closed yesterday by Van Norden & Wilson, who sold for John P. Herren the five-story apartment 521-523 West 182d Street to Anna D. Trowbridge, of Hackensack, N. J.

In part payment, Mr. Herren took the Trowbridge Place in Hackensack, title to which runs back to a grant from King George, III, in 1769.

$250,000 Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

Martin M. Stone has purchased from the One Hundred and Seventy-third Street Improvement Company, Aaron Miller, President, the two five-story apartment houses recently completed on the block bounded by the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Ryer Avenue, Field Place and 184th Street, with frontages of 196, 197, 83 and 65 feet respectively.

The buyer gave in part payment the northwest corner of Second Avenue and 104th Street, a five-story flat, on a lot 24.5 by 84; also a house on 117th Street near Lenox avenue. Kurz & Uren negotiated the trade, which involved about $250,000.

Buys East Seventy-third Street House.

Dr. Henry W. Berg, who recently sold his residence at 923 Madison Avenue to the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, has purchased for his new home the five-story dwelling at 10 East Seventy-third Street on plot 22.6 by 102.2. It was bought from Mrs. Edith E. McCoog. The holding price was $85,000. John P. Kavanagh was the broker.

Investors Buying Tenements.

An investing client of Samuel Cowen has purchased from J. Williamson the six-story tenement with stores 232 Cherry Street on a lot 25 by 100.

Charles B. Farwell sold for Henry S. Bartow to A. Salinger, 314 East Ninety-first Street, a five-story tenement, lot 25 by 100.3, between First and Second Avenues.

As an investment Lazar Goldberg purchased from the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, 234 West 142nd Street, a five-story tenement, on a plot 40 by 100. Samuel Cowen negotiated the sale.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, bought from the S. B. Building Corporation (Behrman & Schwartz) 1520 St. Nicholas Avenue, a new five-story apartment house with eight stores, on plot 40 by 100, between 186th and 187th Streets. M. I. Strunsky & Co. were the brokers.

Bronx Sales.

James T. Barry has sold to the Cosenzo Building Company Serevio Sealzo, President, a vacant plot 100 by 95 feet, located on the westerly side of Prospect Avenue, 100 feet north from East 187th Street.

The plot is to be improved with five-story apartments. Earnest Damiannie was the broker in the transaction.

Samuel Cowen sold the five-story triple flat on lot 40 by 100 feet, known as 757 Trinity Avenue, to Julius Fishman for investment.

Smith & Penfold sold to the Charles T. Streeter Construction Company the plot, 44 by 105, on the west side of Morris Avenue, 100 feet north of 164th Street.

John F. Whelan Buys Mount Vernon Plot.

In the Chester Hill section of Mount Vernon John F. Whelan of the United Cigar Stores Company has purchased the plot at the southeast corner of Lincoln Avenue and the Esplanade, fronting 150 feet on Lincoln Avenue and 180 feet on the Esplanade.

The property was sold by the Langdon Terrace Company and Albert McCarten through F. J. Thill.

To Improve John Wanamaker's Broadway Property.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Building Bureau for the construction of a seven-story fireproof building on the east side of Broadway, 190.1 feet south of Astor Place and running through the block to Nos. 418 to 426 Lafayette Street.

It will be used as a garage storage and light manufacturing and will have a frontage of 120.10 feet and a depth of 275 feet. John Wanamaker is the owner. William Steele & Sons Company of Philadelphia, the architects, have placed the cost at $700,000.

This plot, which has been vacant for a number of years, has been reported sold on several occasions and various kinds of structures have been planned for the site. It was formerly occupied by an amusement building and later as a clubhouse.

Willys-Overland Company to Build.

The Willys-Overland Company was the buyer of the old Conrad Stein brewery property at 521 to 531 West Fifty-seventh Street and 518 to 524 and 528 West Fifty-eighth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. The company has also purchased the plot at 526 from Gustave Keese and controls a 150-foot frontage on each street. An eight-story automobile building will be erected to cost about $300,000. The Cross & Brown Company were the brokers in the deal.

Lease Building for Ice Skating Rink.

The ice skating fad has resulted in a long lease made by Ira A. Lurie for the Boston Leasehold Corporation to Samuel E. Jacobs and Michael H. Greenbaum of the building on the south side of 181st Street, 100 feet east of the subway station at St. Nicholas Avenue.

The building, which is 150 by 100, with an extra entrance 25 by 100 on West 181st Street, runs through to West 180th Street. It will be known as the Ice Skating Palace and is being elaborately decorated to represent a Winter scene in the Canadian Rockies.

$125,000 Apartment Houses for Long Island City.

The Degnon Contracting Company of Manhattan, owners of the Degnon Terminal, Long Island City, have commissioned Shampan & Shampan to prepare plans for three five-story apartment houses to accommodate seventy-five families—one located on the south side of Hunter's Point Avenue, 190 feet west of Van Alst Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100, to cost $45,000; also one on the south side of Hunter's Point Avenue, 240 feet west of Van Alst Avenue, on a plot 50 by 90, to cost $40,000, and on the north side of Fourth Street, 180 feet west of Van Alst Avenue, on a plot 50 by 90, to cost $40,000.

As there are a number of factories being erected in Long Island City, it is expected that as soon as these buildings are completed they will be entirely rented.

Bronx Register's Office Continues to Grow.

Since the erection of Bronx County, Jan. 1, 1914, the records of the Register's Office show a steady growth in matters affecting real estate and the filing and recording of instruments. Register Polak has issued a comparative statement for the years 1914 and 1915.

The mortgage tax indebtedness amounts to $47,980,243.84, consideration of conveyances $7,613,168, compared with $6,635,156 for 1914.

Mortgage extensions increased $4,729,900 over 1914, the total of which amounts to $21,505,000. The amount of fees received was $305,925.02, showing an increase over 1914 of $120,364.48.

The Board of Estimate allowed the sum of $97,450 for conducting the office during the year. The expenses of maintaining the Mortgage Tax Department were $9,500, leaving a surplus of $198,-975.02.

The number of instruments filed, recorded, and examined totaled 46,307; satisfaction of mortgages increased 173 per cent., and certificates of satisfaction gained 65 per cent. Follos recorded amounted to 262,199. The receipts showed a gain of $120,364.48, and expenses were $800 less than 1914.

$450,000 Loan at 4½ Per Cent.

Hughes & Hammond have placed a first mortgage loan for $450,000 at 4½ per cent. for ten years on the new six-story office building on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street, and also placed in conjunction with De Selding Brothers a loan of $135,000 on the premises 424-430 West 119th Street.

Commercial Leases.

A vacant plot 120 feet on Gowanus Canal, extending 385 feet to Sixth Street, where it has a frontage of 100 feet, together with adjoining plot of 190 feet on the northeast corner of Sixth Street and Second Avenue has been leased by the Tubes Terminal and Realty Company to the Tartar Realty Company of Manhattan. The Real Estate Service Bureau was the broker in this transaction.

N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood, Inc., leased for Otto J. Maurer the casterly store in 72 South Washington Square to Harry Rieke and Louis Galetsky.

George R. Read & Co. have leased the entire third floor at 392 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-sixth Street, to Leo Franken and Morris A. Steinberg. It is the intention of the lessees to use this floor in connection with the building next door, 394 Fifth Avenue, which they leased a short time ago for a term of years through the same brokers.

Realty Notes.

The Hon Justice Ford has appointed Henry Brady receiver of premises 54 West Fourteenth Street pending foreclosure proceedings.

Henry A. Wise Wood, who recently resigned from the Naval Consulting Board, of which he was Chairman of the Committee on Aeronautics, will speak at the monthly luncheon of the Bronx Board of Trade, to be held at Ebling's Casino, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

J. E. R. Carpenter has leased from Mrs. Levi P. Morton for an architect's office, for a term of years the entire tenth floor, consisting of about 4,000 square feet, in 681 Fifth Avenue. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company was the broker in the lease.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

23d St, 60 West, n s, 141 ft e of 6th Av, 23x98.8, four-story building; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against M. J. de Sable et al; F. L. Allen, attorney; C. L. Hoffman, referee; due, $56,087.93; taxes, &c., $1,547.50; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

33rd St, 310 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 12.6x98.6, three-story dwelling; V. A. Romaine against John O'Reilly et al.; Hill, L. R. & L., attorneys; Louis Wendel, Jr., referee; due, $10,915.82; taxes, &c., $186.84; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

31st St, 153 West, n s, 145.4 ft e of 7th Av, 19.11x66; four-story flat; withdrawn.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Mount Hope Place, 1,980, e corner of 173d St, 95x25, four-story flat; A. M. Tewers and another against M. J. Price et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $13,777.09; taxes, &c., $250; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

73d St, 48 East, s s, 184 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; H. S. Ogilvie against E. A. Demarest et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; J. D. Edelson, referee; due, $37,271.58; taxes, &c., $1,371.50.

Great Jones St, 30, n s, 119.5 ft e of Lafayette Place, 258x100, eight-story building; New York Savings Bank against Leopold Kaufmann et al.; J. A. Dutton, attorney; S. S. Koenig, referee; due, $86,510.83; taxes, &c., $2,782.89.

7th Av, n w corner of 121st St, 50.11x95, six-story Douglas apartment; L. P. Morton against E. L. Ennis et al.; Winthrop & S., attorneys; H. B. Spalding, referee; due, $97,431.66; taxes, &c., $1,134.80.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

184th St, e s, 192.6 ft n w of Webster Av, 80.9x40.4, three-story flat; Marks Weiss against S. H. Olin et al.; Nathan Friedman, attorney; L. S. Harris, referee; due, $27,-593.78; taxes, &c., $1,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

185th St, s s, 50 ft e of Wadsworth Av, for a six-story tenement, 50x67.11; F. E. Smith, 626 West 185th St, owner; George P. Pelham, Inc., 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $40,000.

Broadway, e s, 190.1 ft s of Astor Place, for a seven-story garage, storage, and light manufacturing, 120.10x275 to Lafayette St; John Wanamaker, Astor Place, owner; William Steele & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Penn., architects; cost, $700,000.

67th St, s s, 425 ft w of Central Park West, for an eight-story apartment, 125x85.2; 50 West 67th Street, Inc., 25 Broad St, owner; Shape & Bready, Inc., 220 West 42d St, architects; cost, $325,000.

Davidson Av, e s, 119.9 ft n of Burnside Av, for 2 five-story brick tenements, 56.6x77; Charles M. Rosenthal, 160 Broadway, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 305 5th Av, architects; cost, $100,000.

Weeks Av, e s, 95 ft s of 175th St, for 4 five-story brick tenements, 50x81.10; Strata Realty Co., Frank B. Hill, 3,470 3d Av, President, owner; Matthew J. McQuillan, 39 East 42d St, architect; cost, $200,000.

Sedgwick Av, w s, 474.78 ft n of 238th St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 18.5x48; E. E. Regon, 2,113 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 155th St, to a three-story and basement hotel and store; J. Whalen, 458 West 153th St, owner; Gross & Kleinberger, Bible House, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 6, 1916.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 174 and 176, n e corner of 11th St, 51.7x95.5; Corcoran Realty Co. to Rosan Realty and Construction Co., 565 West 162d St, mtg $64,000, all liens, Jan. 4; attorneys, Wentworth, L. & S., 60 Wall St.....$1

BOLTON RD, n e s, begins at s e s Lot 517, runs n e 250.1x n w 80x s w 268.11 to road x s e 77.1 to beginning; Martha M. Thompson, Morsemere, N. J., to Malcolm M. Thompson, Morsemere, N. J., Jan. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, 1,500 and 1,501, w s, about 93 ft n of 48th St, 30.3x180.9; Caroline A. Grant to Madison Grant et al., as trustees, 22 East 49th St, June 16; attorney, M. Grant, 11 Wall St.....$1

CHERRY ST, n s, 53.2 ft s of Oliver St, 25x100.1x24.5x99.10; Esther Goldman to Mary Tammaro, 25 Oak St, mtg $30,750, Jan. 5; attorney, Max Keve, 150 Nassau St $100

MADISON AV, s w s, 50.11 ft n of 142d St, 20x80; J. Henry Radigan, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Jan. 5; attorneys, R. & J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$7,000

PEARL ST, s s, at s w s of Burling slip, runs s e 174.3 x s w s of Water St x s w 26x s w, still along street, 71.5x n w 85.9x n e 0.6x n w 13.9x n e 25.10x s e 7x n e 25.4x n w 22.4x n e—x n w 71.5 to Pearl St x e 40.4 to beginning, with all title to any strips or gores and alley adjoining; Logan O. Timberlake to City Real Estate Co., Inc., 176 Broadway, mtg $250,000, Jan. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $10

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner 181st St, 126.1x120.11x108.11x100; Chateau Holding Co. to Great Northern Construction Co., 320 5th Av, Jan. 5, mtg $262,000; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

9TH AV, 68, n e corner of 15th St, 19.8x100, foreclosure, Dec. 6; Myron Sulzberger, referee to Martin O'Dowd, 418 West 150th St, Jan. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $12,250

16TH ST, 621 East, n s, 313 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; Yetty Baum and another to Charles Rader, 39 New Lots Road, Brooklyn, all liens, Dec. 17; attorney, Wilfred Rather, 751 Saratoga Av, Brooklyn....$100

30TH ST, 321 East, n s, 236.1 ft e of 2d Av, 19.5x98.9; Mary A. Bressel to Ida Schaefer, 500 West 175th St, one-third part, mtg $180, all liens, Jan. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1,925

SAME PROPERTY; Ida Schaefer to John Schaefer, 281 Arlington Av., Jersey City, N. J., and Bertha Ruppert, 283 Arlington Av, Jersey City, N. J. one-third part, all liens, Jan. 5; attorney, same $7,800

30TH ST, 346 East, s s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x98.9; Stuyvesant Real Estate Co. to Patrick Toner, 305 East 33d St, Dec. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $7,800

30TH ST, 206 to 216 West, s s, 95 ft w of 7th Av, 100x98.9; Jos. W. Keller, referee, to Land Brokerage Co., 1 Madison Av, mtg $145,000, Dec. 30; attorneys, Jackson & H., 1 Madison Av $100

38TH ST, s s, 333.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; Annie G. Deemer to William S. Coffin, 13 West 57th St, mtg $10,000, Dec. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

44TH ST, n s, 409.6 ft w of 6th Av, — strip 0.6x100.5; Florence B. Mayer, executrix Antoinette Blum, to Edw. M. Forbes, Darby, Mon., and Charles W. Forbes, 477 Central Park West, all title, Nov. 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Rebecca Forsch et al. to same, all title, quitclaim; attorney, same $1

48TH ST, 215 and 217 West, n s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 39x93; Caroline A. Grant to Madison Grant et al., as trustees, 22 East 49th St, mtg $45,000, June 16; attorney, M. Grant, 11 Wall St.....$1

65TH ST, 304 East, s s, 82 ft e of 2d Av, 18x79; Anna M. McIntyre to Matthew Fitzpatrick, 106 West 106th St, mtg $5,000, Jan. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

69TH ST, 320 East, s s, 158.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.4; Ernest N. Adler to Rose Goldsmith, 2 West 113th St, mtg $5,000, Jan. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

74TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Eugene K. Austin and another to Paterno Construction Co., 2,255 Broadway, mtg $10,000, b and s, all liens, Jan. 5; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

103D ST, 220 East, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure, Dec. 28; Michael J. Driscoll, referee, to Alfred L. Anderson, Closter, N. J., Dec. 29; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway...$10,000

103D ST, 220 East, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Alfred L. Anderson, Closter, N. J., to 135 Broadway Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $25,000, Jan. 5; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

112TH ST, 324 East, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure Dec. 30; Frederick C. Great Jones St, 30, n s, 119.5 ft e of Lafayette Place, 258x100, eight-story building; New York Savings Bank against Leopold Kaufmann et al.; J. A. Dutton, attorney; S. S. Koenig, referee; due, $86,510.83; taxes, &c., $2,782.89.

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Items under $5,000 omitted.

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103D ST, 220 East, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Alfred L. Anderson, Closter, N. J., to 135 Broadway Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $25,000, Jan. 5; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

112TH ST, 324 East, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure Dec. 30; Frederick C. Tower, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Jan. 5; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St.....$18,000

113TH ST, 12 East, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; Olga Rosenson to Bertha Watson, 107 West 122d St, ½ part, mtg $26,000, all title, Jan. 3; attorney, S. G. Nissenson, 32 Liberty St.....$1

117TH ST, n s, 353 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; John A. Burns to South Third Street Building Corpn., 217 Havemeyer St, Brooklyn, all liens, Dec. 21; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; South Third Street Building Corpn. to Bella Krakower, 1,884 7th Av, all liens, Jan. 5.....$1

138TH ST, 101 West, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Trustees for the Congregation of the African Methodist Episcopal or Zion Church to James Powers, Mount Hope, N. Y., mtg $21,000, all liens, Dec. 27; attorney, E. Shaun, 170 Broadway.....$7,800

SAME PROPERTY; James Powers to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, mtg $21,000, all liens, Dec. 29; attorney, same $1

144TH ST, s s, 334.11 ft e of 7th Av, 40.1x99.11, (foreclosure Jan. 4;) Abraham G. Meyer, referee, to L. B. Realty Corpn., 128 Broadway, mtg $34,500, all liens, Jan. 4; attorney, 137 Marx, 128 Broadway.....$1,100

157TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11; Joseph Sananes to Columbia Heights Realty Co., 600 West 161st St, all liens, Jan. 5, 1915; attorney, Michael J. Murray, 505 5th Av.....$100

178TH ST, 591 and 593 West, n s, 188.4 ft w of Audubon Av, 41.8x100, foreclosure Dec. 30; Richard R. Costello, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Jan. 5; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St..$34,000

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, e s, 1,459.5 ft s of Kingsbridge Rd, 95.10x irregular; Jane Stammers to Sparta Realty Co., Inc., 406 East 149th St, Dec. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

EAST FORDHAM RD, 617 and 619, n s, 38.2x100; Emma A. Mayhew to Dennis O'Riordan, 501 West 170th St, Dec. 31, 1915; attorney, J. R. Jones, 257 Broadway $100

INWOOD AV, w s, 345 ft s of 170th St, runs 177.7 to e s Cromwell av x n 30.5x n e — to centre line Cromwell's Creek x n e — x w — x n 101.2± w 76.11x122.9x 102.8x345; Harry Aronson, Inc., to Simon E. Ossormond, 1,231 Park Av., mtg $11,700, Jan. 3; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

LAFAYETTE AV, n w corner of Longfellow Av, 100x100; Riedt Realty Co. to Jacob Zimmerman, 573 East 141st St, mtgs $5,000, Dec. 20; attorneys, Goldfein & W., 350 Broadway $1

LOT 53, map Griswold Estate; John P. Quinn to Chas. Wulff on Fieldston Road, Riverdale, N. Y., Dec. 30; attorney, Eugene L. Rankin, 258 Broadway.....$100

LOT

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Temperatures have fallen decidedly in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Southwest, and continue low in the upper lake region and the Central West, but with a rising tendency. In the Far West temperatures are nearly normal.

A moderate disturbance over the extreme Southwest with the high pressure area to the northeastward is causing snow and rain in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, and the West Gulf States, with some sleet in Southern Missouri and extreme Southern Illinois, and there were also rains and snows in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and North Carolina, and light local snows in the lake region, followed by clearing weather over the northern districts. There were also more light rains and snows west of the Rocky Mountains, while in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Northwest the weather was fair.

There will be snow Friday in the Ohio Valley, rain or sleet in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, and rains in the South, except the Florida Peninsula, followed by generally fair weather Saturday, except near the South Atlantic Coast.

In New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lake region the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday.

It will be colder Friday in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, while to the northward temperatures will not change materially.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate northwest, becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly east and southeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and probably Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	35	51	4 P. M.	45	31
6 A. M.	35	45	6 P. M.	48	29
9 A. M.	39	38	9 P. M.	52	28
12 M.	43	33	11 P. M.	51	27

This thermometer is 415 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 8 P. M. it was 29. Maximum temperature, 56 degrees at 1:40 A. M.; minimum, 27 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 58 per cent, at 8 A. M.; 42 per cent, at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.88 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.28 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M.,	Wed.	Loss.
11:00	148 W. 116th St., Everett Perry	Slight
A. M.	Thurs.	
12:15	263 W. 47th, Frederick Williams	Slight
12:25	1352 3d Av., Frederick Brothers	Slight
1:55	418 C. Park W., Philip Dronder	Slight
2:00	813 E. 179th, Lewis Sirello	$20
2:50	215 W. 34th, Comfort	Slight
3:40	519 W. 42d, John Wilson	$20
6:15	Pier 65th & N. R., N. Y. Central R. R.	Slight
7:05	1,325 Brook Av., Samuel Kleinman	Slight
10:35	154 Rivington St., Bertha Green	Slight
11:10	57 E. 7th, Hebrew Nat. Orphan House	Slight
P. M.		
12:25	771 Trinity Av., Herman Katz	None
12:30	2,356 Westminster Av., Agnes Burger	Slight
12:30	229 E. 58th, Preutsh, Inc.	$10
12:45	363 W. 119th, William Meyer	Slight
1:00	85 E. 10th, Blier Bros.	$10
2:50	44 Suffolk St., Lewis Newman	Slight
3:45	1,103 Hoe Av., Max Eckers	Slight
4:45	4th Av. & 18th, (auto.) Charles Lawler	Slight
5:30	280 E. 121st, not given	Slight
6:50	60 W. 30th, Frazer & Callery	$100
6:50	504 6th Av., Hyman Margolin	Slight
7:25	221 Monroe St., Tony Foka	$75
7:30	283 Kingsbridge Rd., Edward Burnicker	Slight
8:10	220 W. 111 st.; I. Spiegel	Slight
7:25	20 Morris St., Tony Foka	$75
8:55	92 W. 32 St.; Michael Ho zman	Slight
9:30	74 Mott St.; Nicola Orlando	$50
9:40	150 E. 64 St.; Carles Jasper	Not given
9:50	2,370 Bassford Av.; W. Smith	None
10:30	914 Longwood St., Av. J; Natolo	Slight
11:50	259 W. 144 St.; Sarah Foray	Slight
11:59	89 7 St.; Jacob Mavbasky	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignment: Mtd. Patrol., with horse and equip., L. Meyers, 174 to 274, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 5.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Patrol. H. M. Van Cott, 143, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 4; W. B. Walsh, 3 I. D., 4 days, 8 A. M., Jan. 10.

Restored to duty: Patrol. M. A. Shea, 145, 11:10 A. M., Jan. 5.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. M. A. Shea, 145, 11:15 A. M., Jan. 5.

Fire Department.

Designations of compensation, to take effect at 9 A. M., Jan. 1: To conform to the budget appropriations for the year 1916 the yearly compensation of the following employes is designated at the rates specified:

Bureau of Fire Extinguishments—Code 1,664, Clerk F. D. Callahan, $1,200 per annum; Code 1,657, Chaplains R. J. Hamilton, H. A. Handel, J. H. Ivie, and V. De Paul McGean, each at the rate of $900.

Bureau of Fire Investigation—Code 1,652: Fire Marshal T. P. Brophy, $3,600; Asst. Fire Marshals H. W. De Maligmon, $2,280; W. R. Ferris, $1,920; J. McGough, $1,920; E. J. Shields, $1,740; I. Spellberg, $1,740; S. B. Willis, $1,740; R. J. Sheehan, $1,740; R. F. Walsh, $1,620; T. B. McGuire, $1,620; P. R. Kilgallen, $1,020; W. Emerson, $1,560; W. Cassidy, $1,560; W. Finn, $1,560; W. Coen, $1,500; Stenographers and Typewriters E. J. Kelly and H. K. Fagan, $1,140.

Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph: Elec. Eng. P. A. Bates, $6,000; Asst. Elec. Eng. D. A. Kane, $1,800; Draughtsmen L. Bachman, $1,260; J. F. Mahoney, $1,260; B. Sackheim $1,260; W. H. Spahn, $1,260; A. W. Beeny, $1,140; W. Casper, $1,020; Arch. Draughtsmen, S. Weinstein, $1,200; Asst. Elec. Inspectors: M. L. Blatt, $1,380; J. C. Zingerle, $1,380; M. M. Marx, $1,380; Draughtsman J. Ashmead, $1,620, from Code 1,658 to Code 1,610-C; Teleg. Operators A. B. Lambertson and T. Cassick, each at the rate of $2,100 a year; Teleg. Operators W. H. Snyder, $2,100; R. Bouton, $2,100; J. J. Welsh, $1,740; J. G. Stephens, $1,740; W. G. Linson, $1,740; J. F. Seymour, $1,560; M. Bonfiglio, $1,440; J. F. Nolan, $1,440; F. A. Ganung, $1,440; D. J. Avon, $1,350; E. C. Chamberlin, $1,440; P. O'Brien, $1,440; J. J. Corcoran, $1,440; H. W. Grassmyer, $1,440; G. P. Powell, $1,440; P. W. Bailey, $1,440; J. A. Barry, $1,440; Batteryman T. Trihy, $1,000; Cable Splicers J. Strauss, P. Mullen, E. Farrell, J. Donlon, R. E. McGeary, P. A. Curran, J. J. Buckley, J. J. O'Loughlin, J. F. Burke, each at the rate of $1,200; Cable Splicers C. Anderson, J. O'Malley, and M. J. White, each at the rate of $1,200; Foreman J. Bernzott, $1,200; Clerk J. R. Purcell, $1,020; Foreman of Linemen M. J. Meroney, $1,200; Linemen W. J. Condon, E. W. Curtis, N. J. Emlaw, E. F. Phillips, A. Sorge, Jr., each at the rate of $1,140; Drivers M. Koonz and M. J. Walsh, each at $888; Drivers M. Gormley and Le Grand Singleton, salary each, $888.

Office of Commissioner, Executive Div., Secretary to Commis. T. M. Stitt, $3,500; Stenographer and Typewriter C. J. Devlin, $1,980; Clerk J. Liberman, $2,100; Bookkeeper E. Winter, $1,200. To take effect at 8 A. M. Jan. 1: Drivers J. Elvery and M. Walsh, Code 1,640, detailed to Div. of Buildings, at the rate of $888.

Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, Div. of Apparatus—Driver H. J. Conlon, $888; Clerk J. Deaken, $1,320, which transfer from the Bur. of Fire Exting.; Clerk F. Roehrig, $840; Bookkeeper M. Pearl, $1,200; Stenographer and Typewriter J. T. Koenig, $1,200; Mechanical Draughtsman T. B. Grant, $1,320; Hostlers G. F. Forshay, T. F. Donoghue, J. Buckley, and P. H. Lally, each $840; Foreman Machinist W. F. Lantry, $4.75 a day; Machinist's Helper William Sharpe, $3 a day; Foreman Blacksmith H. F. Teckman, $4.75 a day; Machinist's Helper W. V. Parsons, $3 a day; Toolmen J. E. Dunnigan, J. A. Dunn, J. G. Gillespie, and J. F. Nidds, each $3 a day.

Div. of Buildings—Pipefitter's Helper J. P. Coyle, $3 a day; Arch Draughtsman W. S. Connell, $2,280; Driver J. Walsh, $888.

Division of horses: Examiner of Accounts H. J. Treacy, salary $1,800 a year.

Bureau of Fire Prevention, Division of Recording: Clerks W. H. Early and W. J. Gallagher, each $840; Clerks L. Hyman and F. X. Michaels, each $720; Clerks J. J. Doyle and J. Glattstein, Code 1,650, with salary each $540, and transferred to above roll; Clerks M. Addis, M. Gavin, Jr., T. V. Nolan, and A. Schlesinger, each $540; Stenographer and Typewriter G. Van Valkenberg, $1,140; Typewriter Copyist J. A. Whelan, $840.

Division of Inspection: Chief Examiner M. Cohen, $2,100; Examiner F. Glanz, $1,620; Inspectors of Fire Prevention J. Sheridan and C. J. Gavin, each $1,620; Inspector F. J. Autenrieth, salary $1,500; Inspectors of Fire Prevention L. Greenfeld, J. F. D. Wilson, W. McGuire, J. J. Mahoney, A. E. Green, J. H. Darcey, G. Lloyd, T. F. O'Connor, P. G. Henig, each at $1,580; Inspectors of Fire Prev. J. E. Fitzpatrick, J. P. Flanagan, M. J. Mullin, M. Mojarietta, W. J. Mullican, O. J. Mendel, C. I. Stolberg, E. A. Ryder, G. Sickenberger, A. M. McAllister, D. A. Mahoney, J. V. Butler, T. F. Egan, J. Winkler, each at $1,280; Inspectors of Fire Prev. C. A. Hansen, G. A. Sheridan, P. J. O'Brien, J. J. Farrell, J. M. Bartick, D. W. Irwin, H. M. Walsh, T. J. Larkin, C. O'Conner, T. J. Duffy, V. I. Pearl, J. H. Seidl, F. V. Tutch, J. Dilemling, E. J. Herschkowitz, each at $1,140; Asst. Inspectors of Combustibles O. Eagan, H. J. Hille and J. A. McCabe, each at the rate of $1,260; Asst. Inspector of Combustibles M. A. Foley, $1,200; Inspector of Blasting J. Kelly, $1,560; Architect E. F. Hammel, $2,280; Elec. Inspectors C. K. Michaels, $1,620; B. J. Gilroy, $1,380; H. J. Noble, and W. J. Welsh, each $1,260; Cashier F. J. Hendrick and J. C. Harris, each $1,800; Special Investigator W. B. Northrop, from Code 1,652, $2,580.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Changes in stations and duties of Inspectors General: Maj. E. B. Goes, from Hawaiian Dept., March 21, to San Francisco, thence to Ft. Houston, Texas, and report to Commanding General Southern Dept. for duty as Inspector of that dept.; Maj. W. H. Simons, from duty as Assistant to the Inspector, Southern Dept., to San Francisco at proper time, and sail about March 5 for Hawaii for duty as Inspector of Hawaiian Dept., and Maj. J. S. Winn is assigned to duty as Asst. to the Inspector, Southern Dept., on arrival of Major Gose.

Capt. G. C. Martin, retired, is relieved from detail at Florida Military Academy, Jacksonville, Fla.

Capt. G. C. Martin is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at the Florida Military Academy, Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 5.

Changes in stations and duties of Ord. Dept. officers: 1st Lts. R. N. Bodine, from duty at New York Arsenal, to Sandy Hook, N. J., for duty, and R. L. Maxwell, from Sandy Hook to Picatinny Arsenal, N. J., for duty.

Maj. S. Drockenbach, Q. M. C., will report to commanding officer, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty as Quartermaster, relieving Capt. L. B. Kromer, 11th Cav., who will report by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Name of Maj. H. J. Hunt, 23d Inf., to detached, Jan. 30, and name of Maj. C. Crawford, General Staff, removed, Jan. 29.

Name of H. Hall, Inf., to Detached, Feb. 16, and name of Maj. H. R. Lee, General Staff, removed, Feb. 15.

Following are relieved as members of the General Staff Corps, effective on date specified: Majors C. Crawford, Jan. 29, and H. R. Lee, Feb. 15.

Following are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps, effective on date specified, and will report to Chief of Staff, this city, for duty on date named: Majors J. McA. Palmer, 24th Inf., Jan. 30, and P. E. Pierce, 22d Inf., Feb. 16.

Maj. P. S. Halloran, M. C., will conduct preliminary examination at Fort Sill, Okla., on Jan. 10, of applicants for appointment in Medical Corps of the army.

Capt. P. G. Clark, 6th Inf., to Hot Springs (Ark.) Hospital, sick.

Leaves: 1st Lt. C. I. Crockett, 28th Inf., 1 month's extension; 2d Lt. V. Meyer, 5th F. A., 7 days' extension; 2d Lt. M. J. Gunner, 8th Inf., extension until Feb. 5; Capt. L. D. Gasser, Q. M. C., 10 days; 1st Lt. F. P. Stone, 1 month; Maj. F. D. Webster, Inf., 1 month; Capt. F. Conner, F. A., 2 months, (upon expiration of this leave he will proceed to Ft. Sill, Okla.,); 2d Lt. F. C. Phelps, 12th Inf., 1 month; Maj. C. S. Ford, M. C., 2 months, and Capt. W. B. McCaskey, Q. M. C., 1 month's extension.

Navy.

Ensign W. W. Bailey, the Wyoming, to 3 months' sick leave.

P. A. Surgeon E. L. Woods, Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., to the Solace.

A. A. D. Surgeon J. W. Crandall, Naval Training Sta., Newport, to Asiatic Sta. via Feb. transport.

Boatswain M. Wolffe to Rec. Ship at New York.

Chief Gunner O. E. Reh, Puget Sound, Wash., Magazine, to the Saratoga.

Gunner G. H. Kellogg, Rec. Ship at San Francisco, Jan. 31, to the Saratoga.

Machinist A. E. Raue, Rec. Ship at Philadelphia, Penn., to the Dixie.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrivals: Balch, Benham, Florida, Parker, and Utah, at Tompkinsville; Blakely and Cushing, at New York Yard; Glacier, at Tiburon; Jupiter, and Neptune, at Lambert Point, and Vulcan, at Guantanamo.

Sailed: Baltimore, Hampton Roads to sea for manoeuvres; Bushnell, Bremerton for San Francisco; Chattanooga, San Francisco for San Diego; Kearsarge, Vera Cruz for New Orleans; Nanshan, La Paz for San Diego; Nero, Topolobampo for Guaymas; New Orleans, La Paz for Mazatlan; O'Brien, Philadelphia for Norfolk; Ontario, Sonoma and Yankton, New York Yard for Cape Henry, and San Francisco, Portsmouth, N. H., for Boston.

The E-1, now at the submarine base, New London, will proceed to the New York Yard about Feb. 1.

Coast Guard.

Capt. K. W. Perry, from duty as Asst. Inspector at Atlantic City to command the Tallapoosa.

Second Lt. of Engineers B. C. Thorn, to duty in connection with Dock Dept. of the Miami.

Third Lts. E. H. Smith, the Apache, to the Seminole, and H. Coyle, to duty in connection with steam machinery of the Miami.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for allenist, grade 2, will be closed at 4 P. M., today.

Applications for charity application investigator, female, will be received until Jan. 14.

The last day for the receipt of applications for resident physician, grade 2, male, is Jan. 12.

The American Alliance of Civil Service Women is forming a class to prepare for the examination for probation officer. Women, wishing to join, should address Mrs. Florence Hayes, 534 West 178th Street, Manhattan.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 19-20 at the New York Custom House an examination for teacher in the Indian Service, for both men and women, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Indian Service. As the commission has experienced considerable difficulty in securing sufficient eligibles for this position, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. At a large number of schools unmarried male eligibles are desired. Of the female eligibles those competitors will be examined in arithmetic and elementary algebra, pedagogy, penmanship, spelling and copying, geography, physiology and hygiene, English grammar and analysis, history and Government of the United States, drawing, nature study, American literature, training and experience. Applicants must have reached their twentieth, but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination.

Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

City Supt. Maxwell has caused examinations to be made of the pupils in the two schools now operated under the Gary plan, those in the schools working under the Ettinger system and those in the regular elementary schools. He will submit the results of these examinations to the Board of Education at its meeting next Wednesday.

There will be a reunion this evening of the graduates, senior classes and the Faculty of the Morris High School in the school auditorium.

The public school teachers received yesterday their pay for December.

A mass meeting of evening school students was held in P. S. 67 on Wednesday evening. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the cut in the night schools' allowance.

An examination to teach certain subjects in the high schools will be held on March 6, 7, and 8.

The Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association will meet at Detroit on Feb. 22.

A license as substitute teacher of woodworking in the vocational classes in the elementary schools has been granted to Bertram M. Scholes of 524 West 173d Street.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To let, 4-story and basement factory building at 16 Horatio Street (second street south of 14th St.) Will rent as a whole or sub-divide. Centrally located, all light except basement. Easily accessible to surface cars and elevated railroad. Contains over 10,000 square feet of floor space. Apply Estate of P. E. Guerin, 23 Jane St.

IN FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING.
23d St. and 5th Av.,
Will SUBLET 1,000 square feet AT SACRIFICE; six large windows; high-class building service. Elliot Reid, 1,261 Broadway. 'Phone Madison Square 85.

To rent for office use, suite of two fine rooms, Nos. 815-816, at 258 Broadway; will sublet until May 1. Apply General Paper Goods Manufacturing Co., Room 509, Woolworth Building.

Two-story frame building, 5,000 sq. ft. floor space, suitable for light manufacturing; one mile from P. R. R. ferries, Jersey City. John M. Hughes' Sons Co., 7 Colgate St., Jersey City.

Will share space in my office, size 22x45; suitable for sample or desk room. Apply Room 602, 230 5th Av.

220 Madison Av., (36th St.)—Large, small music studios rented for lesson, meetings, musical and dancing classes.

33d Street, 16 East, desk room for literary woman; private office; in magazine district. Room 810.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, subleases Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Passavant Building.—Offices to let, 440 4th Av. Apply Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.

Desk room $5 per month. Barton, 87 Duane, cor. Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Family, 3 adults, want nicely furnished 6-room apartment, west side, below 120th St., 3 months; immediate possession; responsible; $100 a month. Box 111, Sound Beach, Conn.

We have a large demand for furnished apartments and rooms; no charges unless successful. Townsend & Huelzer, 822 Longacre Bldg. Tel. Bryant 8430.

Refined young American couple desire small furnished apartment, upper west side, $35 monthly; unquestionable references. Z 265 Times Annex.

High-class apartment, furnished, bachelor; central location; 72d to 86th; state terms. Z 268 Times Annex.

Want Advertisements

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments of quality. Everett M. Seizas Co., 307 5th Av. Murray Hill 4520.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished; including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

Magnificently furnished apartment, 5 rooms, new building, 8th floor, 2 master's bedrooms; near 72d St.; maid's room if desired; 3 months longer, $175 month. Phone Murray Hill—8422.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
All sizes; all desirable localities; $100 upward.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY,
SPECIALIST,
269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

Riverside Drive, 790, Corner 157th St., Apartment 8-F.—Elegantly furnished 8-room apartment; two baths; sacrifice. Audubon 9744.

82d, 137 West.—Handsomely furnished three-room apartment; linen, silver, Victrola. Coyle.

Three rooms, bath, kitchen, refined, responsible adults; two months, longer.; below 96th; not exceed $75. H., S 174 Times.

47th St., 132 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Select suites, two rooms and bath; American and European plan; Southern cuisine.

Furnished Apartments Wanted—All Sizes.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

Madison Av., 747.—Two large rooms, kitchenette; studio apartment; also one room.

West Side.

SEVEN ROOMS, BATH, $30.
430 St. Nicholas Av., (facing St. Nicholas Park, near 130th St. "L"); steam heat, modern plumbing; refrigerator; location first class.

WEST END AV.
Beautiful apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, near 103d; exceptionally high-class house; sublet to Oct., longer; no reasonable offer refused. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Sublet six large, outside rooms and foyer; southern exposure; $100 monthly; concessions. The Beaumont, 150th St., Riverside Drive.

48th St., (between 5th and Madison Aves.)—Two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Murray Hill 6486, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

10th St., 60 West.—Four rooms, elevator, housekeeping apartment; only one; $60; concession.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Apartments 4-9 rooms, $900-$1,300; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; excellent table; Stuyvesant 4275.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; private baths; steam heat; electricity; phone; references.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references; gentlemen.

37 EAST 53D ST.
Rooms; references; table board.

62D, 88 EAST.—Second floor suite; 3 rooms and bath; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 1,323.—Private house; American; rooms single, suite; private bath; exceptional table supplied from own farm; telephone.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.) — Attractive rooms; continuous hot water; steam; phone; board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electric light; table guests.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Nicely furnished hall room; excellent table; convenient location; moderate.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished room and bath; southern exposure; electricity; excellent cuisine.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Large, small rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without board; references.

72D, 157 WEST.—Room, southern exposure; subway, elevated, surface; well-appointed house; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—FRENCH HOME, FRENCH CONVERSATION. — Parisian lady offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board, exceptional cuisine.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, with board; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Double, single rooms, baths; unsurpassed table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephone; booklet on request.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references, table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Single room; bath; charming house; electricity; exceptional table; $12; references.

96TH, 58 WEST.—Large, connecting rooms, newly decorated, reasonable; telephone; excellent table; references.

114TH, 560 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

123D, 111 WEST.—Quiet, refined home; excellent table; reasonable.

139TH ST., (574 St. Nicholas Av., near 140th elevated.)—Large room, opposite park; board optional; private. Bachrach.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. — English widow will rent, with board, large room; private bath; also studio; other rooms. 8028 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th St.)—Attractive home for refined gentlemen. Apartment 52.

WEST END AV., 520,—Residence for young girl students; careful chaperonage; eleventh year.

WEST END AV., 322 (75th St.)—Newly furnished house; convenient locality; excellent service.

Brooklyn.

MAN AND WIFE living in up-to-date home, very best table, will share same with couple or two adults; best location in Flatbush; 20 minutes to New York; reasonable; references. Z 254 Times Annex.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, age 26, desires home with small private family living in Brooklyn Heights. Please give full particulars. M 273 Times Downtown.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Avenue,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Situated in New York's most delightful and exclusive suburb. Parlor, Bedroom and private bath, including unsurpassed dining-room service. $25.00 per week for two persons. Compare this with your present rate and what you get for it. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel 1 block from East Orange Station. Write for Booklet. 'Phone Orange 2620. W. Z. READE, Prop.

Connecticut.

HOTEL-SANITARIUM, (HALL-BROOKE,) Greens Farms, Conn.—For nervous, apprehensive persons; beautiful grounds; appointments of high order; expert, sympathetic treatment. Phone 140 Westport.

Automobile Exchange

Twenty cents an agate line.

SPECIAL SALE—USED CARS.
Will sacrifice all used cars, including overhauled and repainted Hupmobiles, roadsters and touring cars; 1910 to 1916 models, $175 to $950; also Fords, Hudsons, Haynes, Flats, Dodges, Mitchells, &c.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.,
1,690 Broadway.

Rauch & Lang Five-Passenger Demonstrating Brougham, just overhauled; mechanically guaranteed; an exceptionally fine bargain. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17 Central Park West.

Packard; (twin six,) limousine for sale. S G Y, (1914,) landaulet, 36 H. P. Stearns, (1915,) landaulet, 30 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Franklin Standard electric coupe, with full charging outfit; price $400. Decozen & Riess, 200 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

NATIONAL—TWELVE CYLINDER.
New car, immediate factory delivery; must be sold; $1,650. Z 278 Times Annex.

Year-end sale of used trucks; reduced prices; easy terms. A. C. Whitefield, 427 West 42d St.

Sale or rent monthly, Renault 30 landaulet; like new. Favier, 118 East 66th.

Automobiles for Rent.

RENAULT SEVEN-PASSENGER LANDAULET, EXCELLENT APPEARANCE, BREWSTER BODY, EQUIPPED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT; MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED; RELIABLE CHAUFFEUR; VERY REASONABLE; BY THE HOUR, $3; MONTHLY PREFERRED. J. MANDOLA, TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 2908.

PIERCE-ARROWS, RENAULTS, LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETS, LATEST MODELS.
Polite Liveried Chauffeurs. Excellent Service, Lowest Rates. By Week, Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone 774 Circle.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS by the month or year; latest limousine landaulets. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5822.

Packard Cars.—Up-to-date limousines and landaulets, hour, day, monthly; prices very reasonable. Williams. Phone Lenox 8282.

For rent, as desired, Packard limousine, beautifully equipped; rates reasonable. Audubon 4764.

Town laundalet, Pullman seats, gray upholstery, competent driver, $250 monthly; desirable parties. Columbus 8963.

Flat laundalet, 1914, reasonable by month. Write Barr, 154 East 70th St.

Packard landaulet, first class; rent monthly. Kawsky, 214 West 80th St. Schuyler 9416.

Automobile Supplies.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., INC.,
AUTO BODY BUILDERS.
Used limousine bodies, $150 and $200.
Seven-passenger Healey landaulet, $450.
Well Equipped Body Repair Department,
250 West 54th St. Circle 787.

Automobiles Wanted.

Autos Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

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REPUBLICANS MOVE TO STOP QUIGG ROW

Thompson, Put Under Pressure, Says He Will Go to Bottom of Wood Resignation.

WHITMAN NOW ADMITS VISIT

Saw the "Accelerator" on Monday, but Not About Service Commissionership—Hodge Sworn In.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Republican friends of Lemuel Ely Quigg got to work today with a will to prevent further airing of reports connecting Quigg with the acceptance by Governor Whitman of the resignation of Robert Colgate Wood from the Public Service Commission. Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the Legislative Committee investigating the Public Service Commissions, was the object of their solicitations.

Before leaving for New York today, Senator Thompson admitted that efforts had been made to get him to "subside," but he declared that all efforts to "pull him off" would be unavailing.

A new complication was added today by the admission of Governor Whitman that he had seen Mr. Quigg on Monday. According to the information given to the Thompson Committee by Amasa Thornton, a Brooklyn lawyer, Mr. Quigg made his trip to the Capitol on Thursday night, accompanied by Milton R. Gray. Mr. Quigg was seen at the Executive Chamber on Friday, and was seen returning to New York from Albany on Friday afternoon.

Governor Whitman apparently is undisturbed. He said today that his talk with Mr. Quigg had nothing to do with the resignation of Wood or the appointment of Henry W. Hodge.

Senator Thompson added interest to the story of Commissioner Wood's resignation when he declared that he had called Governor Whitman by telephone from New York a week ago last Monday and urged him not to let Wood resign. This telephone conversation, according to Senator Thompson, was prompted by a visit from John B. Stanchfield, Commissioner Wood's attorney, who told him his client was willing to resign if the investigation was discontinued.

"I told the Governor I hoped he would not accept the resignation of Commissioner Wood if it should be offered," said the Senator. "I cannot recall what the Governor said, but I felt that the resignation would not be accepted."

Senator Thompson had a long talk with Senate Leader Elon R. Brown yesterday. He admitted today that they had discussed the Quigg-Wood matter. Later Irving L'Hommedieu of Medina, a Republican leader in Thompson's district, it was learned, urged Senator Thompson "to go slow in the Quigg matter."

Senator Thompson said today that Leader Brown had not sought to influence him in the Quigg matter. "No one can call me off," said the Senator. "I don't intend to subside until this matter has been sifted to the bottom. I still insist that Quigg brought the resignation of Mr. Wood to the Capitol. I heard that long before the public announcement of his retirement was made. I reiterate that I don't want to get into a fight with the Governor, but I want Mr. Quigg to mind his own business and stop meddling with the Public Service Commissions of this State."

Senator Thompson said if the Senate Finance Committee failed to investigate the matter the Thompson committee would. It is expected that the situation will come to a focus in the Senate next week when the Governor sends in the names of Oscar S. Straus and Henry W. Hodge for confirmation.

Lemuel Ely Quigg admitted yesterday that he had called upon Governor Whitman at Albany last week, but he denied that he had discussed either the resignation of Robert C. Wood or the appointment of Henry W. Hodge. In previous statements Mr. Quigg asserted that he had not seen Governor Whitman "on New Year's Eve."

"I saw Governor Whitman either Thursday or Friday, I forget which day," said Mr. Quigg after being told that Amasa Thornton had declared that somebody in the Governor's suite had informed him last Friday that he, Quigg, was then consulting the Governor "on the Wood case."

"I don't care what Mr. Thornton says," said Mr. Quigg. "I am not interested in the Wood matter. I have said all that I am going to say about it."

Henry W. Hodge, the new Public Service Commissioner, was sworn in late yesterday afternoon by Supreme Court Justice Finch.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of the following contributions, in response to an appeal from a disabled Belgian soldier in Holland: Felix Korn $1, and H. S. Cohn $2.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Ernest Schelling Plays His New Variations—The Pastoral Symphony.

The third concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which was given last evening in Carnegie Hall, brought forward music new and old, one of the new pieces being played for the first time. It is a set of variations for pianoforte and orchestra by Ernest Schelling, well known in New York as a pianist and composer, entitled "Impressions from an Artist's Life in Form of Variations on an Original Theme." Mr. Schelling had already played here his fantastic suite for pianoforte and orchestra and other compositions of his own. He played the solo part of this. There are twenty-one variations in this set, with two more marked with a letter. Of these three were omitted in the performance.

The composer says of them: "The variations are impressions of personalities, of places, of happenings, as they happened to strike my imagination." Most are marked with initials or a name, which he thinks may sometimes be of interest to the listener, sometimes not. Of these may be identified Dr. Muck, Mr. Longy of the orchestra, Anna Pavlowa, Mr. Paderewski, Mr. Kreisler; others are marked with the names of Hans Pfitzner, "Flonzaley," Gustav Mahler; others were suggested by a lagoon in North Carolina, by the oncoming of war in August, 1914, by a view of the Wartburg; "Savoyard" and "Afghan" suggest obvious characteristics.

The variations are fanciful in the extreme, even fantastic. As is intimated by several of Mr. Schelling's notes, he had the Boston Orchestra much in his mind when writing them, and they are timed toward exploiting the virtuosity of that band and of several of its individual players. There are many unusual and often experimental effects in treating the orchestra; the pianoforte itself is often used almost as an orchestral instrument, sometimes merely embroidering with brilliant passages, sometimes standing completely aside while the orchestra plays alone.

The variations are of unequal musical value. Mr. Longy has an expressive oboe solo in one of the most charming of them; the Polish movement to which Mr. Paderewski's initials are affixed, the viola solo with Mr. Kreisler's, the Siciliano, have beauty of a spontaneous sort. The Irish variation marked "Erin" is an ingenious use of Irish dance rhythms, with ingenious effects of orchestral tone, as the harmonics upon the violins. The one upon which the composer seems to have expended the most serious thought is that suggestive of the war, with its drums and discordant trumpets, its sinister ostinato figure in the bass, its proclamation of the Gregorian "Dies Irae," its stern climax—a movement of truly dramatic power and impressiveness.

In some there is extravagance that is amusing, as in the Habafiera, the Afghan dance, if it is an Afghan dance. The Lutheran choral, which closes the series, is impressively wrought. Most listeners will have lost hold of the theme before many of the variations have passed by; for Mr. Schelling has used it with the complete indifference of the modern composer, as merely a convenient peg. His imagination has indeed run riot, his facility and ingenuity in orchestral device have kept it company, and the variations, rather too many for a single series, leave, as they doubtless were intended to leave, a kaleidoscopic impression, in which there is diversely pleasurable stimulation. The performance was brilliant, on the part of both the orchestra and the composer, who played the pianoforte part.

The program began with an exquisite performance of Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony of marvelously pur and glowing tone; a performance which, in perfect clarity, balance and precision, was like a great piece of chamber music, and completely mirrored all the beauty and serenity of Beethoven's inspiration. At the end came Paul Dukas's amusing humoresque "L'Apprenti Sorcier," a familiar item of modern French music.

CLARKE ART YIELDS $14,931.

Two Portuguese Borders Bring $400 at Sale of Textiles and Plates.

Returns for the Thomas B. Clarke antique plates and textiles second day sale at the American Art Galleries were $9,626, making a total to date of $14,931. A large Italian hanging, wine red with a bold foliated scroll design, galloon border and fringe, brought the highest price of the afternoon, going to R. A. Plimpton for $300.

To Lorenz, agent, went many of the finer pieces, a sixteenth century Italian falence plate, 19¼ inches in diameter, luminous gray-white glaze and depressed petal form decorations embossed, for $105; a Venetian velvet panel, sixteenth century, mottled olive with brilliant sheen, Gothic lines and silver applied figures, gold galloon edged, 62 by 23 inches, $220; pair of Chinese velvet panels, deep coral pink, $115; two Portuguese cloth-of-gold borders, 6 feet 10 by 18 inches, enriched with garnet velvet and long fringe, $400; another similar border of brownish garnet hue, $200; a large piece of Italian velvet, sixteenth century, emerald green varying to yellowish olive, 9 feet 11 by 5 feet 2, $180.

The sale will be continued this afternoon.

Col. Bope Ill with Grip.

Colonel H. P. Bope, Vice President of the Carnegie Steel Company, is a victim of the grip in this city. He arrived at the Holland House from Pittsburgh on Tuesday night, and the next morning complained that he was not well and summoned a physician. The verdict was grip, and the colonel was made to go to bed instead of conducting the business that had brought him to New York.

LIBRARY BRINGS $16,339.

Good Prices Paid for Rare Old Volumes at Townsend Sale.

The sale of the library of the late Charles Cooper Townsend of Philadelphia brought $16,339.25 at the American Art Galleries yesterday. The prices averaged high.

"The Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette," London, 1822-28, illustrated with 153 colored and plain plates by Alken, Cruikshank, Landseer and other eminent artists, was bought on order for $720. Six original water color drawings by Alken went to George D. Smith for $650. Mr. Smith gave $280 for ten scenes in the life of "Master George," all colored by Alken with an original water color drawing by him. Gabriel Weis obtained for $530 "The National Sports of Great Britain," with plates by Alken and three original drawings by him.

Pierce Egan's "Boxiana," illustrated by George Cruikshank, brought $110. Mr. Smith paid $340 for "The Fancy or True Sportsman's Guide," a scarce sporting item. Charles Sessler of Philadelphia gave $475 for "The Satirist, or Monthly Meteor," London, 1808-1814, with colored and tinted plates by George Cruikshank, including some of his earliest work. Mr. Weis paid $455 for "The Scourge, or Monthly Expositor," London, 1811-16. The same bidder gave $515 for a collection of upward of 100 original drawings and pen-and-ink sketches by George Cruikshank, many bearing his autograph signature.

Mr. Weis paid $500 for "An Essay on the Genius of George Cruikshank" by William M. Thackeray, first edition. "The English Spy," by Charles M. Westinscott, first edition, illustrated by Robert Cruikshank, was bought on order for $255. "Ackermann's Poetical Magazine," with colored plates by Thomas Rowlandson, brought $90.

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"A comedy of charm."—Times.
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Tonight 7:30, Meistersinger. Hempel, Mattfeld; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 2, Boris Godunow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8, (75c to $3), Trovatore. Rappold, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Bavagnoli
Next Mon. at 8, Prince Igor. Alda, Perini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Bada, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8, Marta. Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Lucca, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Thurs. at 8, Lohengrin. Destinn, Matzenauer; Sembach, Braun, Well. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8, Ballo in Maschera. Kurt, Mason; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
This Sun. Eve. at 8:30 (50c to $1.50), Orch. Concert
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Orchestral Concert by
Susan Metcalfe-PABLO CASALS
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., Jan. 13, at 8:15.
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